

No. 1 1962

CORNISH ARCHAEOLOGY



HENDHYSCANS KERNOW

COVER *A very small man on a very small horse riding below the capstone of Lanyon Quoit. Re-drawn by Mrs. Morna Simpson from the original watercolour sketch (about 1740) by Dr. William Borlase in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and reproduced by their kind permission.*

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Membership of the Society is open to all individuals or groups interested in the past history and material culture of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. The annual subscription (£1.0.0., or 10/- to full-time students and those under 21) is payable each January 1st, and entitles members to receive the Society's annual journal, to be notified of, and to take part in, all activities. At least one excavation is held annually, and the A.G.M. takes place in late July or early August. Enquiries about membership should be directed to the Secretary, and requests for any publications of the Society, or of the former Field Club, should be sent to the Treasurer.

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Editorial

WHEN THE late Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Hirst founded the West Cornwall Field Club from the group of enthusiastic excavators who had been working at Porthmeor from 1933 to 1935, it was perhaps inevitable that such a club would tend to remain small in numbers, confining its activities largely to the Land's End peninsula. Internal communications in Cornwall have never been good, compared with, say, Kent or Berkshire. Cornwall, over seventy miles long from Land's End to the Tamar, and served mainly by a network of narrow winding roads which are choked for much of the year with holiday traffic, is still a region where the parish and the hundred perforce offer themselves more readily, than the county as a whole, as defined areas for study and field work. Any 'centre' selected for meetings is bound to be inconveniently far for many would-be participants. Yet, in spite of these geographical obstacles, the Field Club membership grew in the post-war years to a steady 50 or so (compare the original 7 in 1933-35, and 19 in 1937). Active members, able to afford the time, commenced to undertake excavation and field surveys not only in the eastern part of Penwith hundred, but in mid Cornwall too, and as far afield as Bodmin Moor. In 1953, publication of the *Proceedings* could be resumed, and between that date and 1961, no less than twenty-seven various items were published, including the annual journal and six field guides. Within the bounds of Cornwall and Scilly, members of the club either directed or took part in some forty excavations.

The initiative towards the present expansion came from a group of Committee members, who felt that the title 'West Cornwall Field Club' no longer reflected the true scope of that body. For some years prior to 1961, the results of work in mid and east Cornwall had been appearing in the *Proceedings*, and many members lived and worked in those areas. The term 'Field Club' possessed, it was also considered, misleading connotations of natural history and geology, to which the club could lay no claim at all. At the Annual General Meeting of August 10th, 1961, the Committee and the members present unanimously approved a change of title to 'Cornwall Archaeological Society', and adopted the draft of a suitable constitution which was laid before the meeting. There was thus no awkward hiatus, and the assets, equipment, and goodwill of the Field Club passed unchanged to the new County society. The Committee were re-elected as the *pro tem.* governing body, and directed to prepare everything for a large inauguration in 1962.

Thanks mainly to the energy and enthusiasm of our Secretary, the post-war membership total of 50 had nearly tripled by the time that a Public Meeting was announced, to introduce the Society to the county generally. This meeting was held, by courtesy of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, at the County Museum in Truro on April 7th, 1962. A crowded audience heard (illustrated) talks on the Society's, and Field Club's, past activities; viewed a comprehensive exhibition of material from a number of the more important excavations; and were persuaded to buy literature from, and to take tea with, the existing members. The meeting elected five additional Committee members, ensuring that the conduct of the Society's affairs would be in the hands of a council whose members were evenly drawn from all over the county. Many new members joined, and within a week, the total had reached two hundred. As I write this (August, 1962) it has just reached 250.

The first A.G.M. of the Society was held at Lanivet on July 28th, 1962, and Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, the President of the former Field Club, was re-elected as President of the Cornwall Archaeological Society.

This increase in membership, the careful attention paid to our finances by the Treasurer, Mr. Pool, and the necessity of publishing in the next few years a number of fairly elaborate excavation reports, all make it now both feasible and desirable to change the format of our journal to quarto size, and indeed to start a new journal altogether. Whilst the main reason for the increase in size is, of course, to allow larger text figures, it is also felt that external contributions on Cornish topics are more likely to be attracted by the bigger page size. Essentially the contents of *Cornish Archaeology* will follow the lines laid down by the former Field Club's *Proceedings*; but a slightly larger proportion of the new journal will be devoted to a series of features designed to aid those engaged in independent research or study. Such features will include, of course, our Cumulative Index, or annual bibliography of all publications touching upon the past history of Cornwall. In addition we intend to give an annual Digest of other relevant Cornish periodicals, to publish the more important material, which has not yet seen print, from Cornish museums, and to continue (and indeed to expand) the lists of parochial antiquities initiated, with such success, in the earlier *Proceedings*. The Reviews, which are really short notices rather than critical appraisals, are intended to bring to the notice of our predominantly amateur members those books and articles which may well be of use or value to them, and of which they might not otherwise become aware.

In conclusion, your Editor would wish to make his customary appeal. This journal is the mouthpiece of the Cornwall Archaeological Society. It belongs to the Society; that is, to all members alike, not merely to the Publication Committee or the regular contributors. Please have no hesitation in sending in *your* article or note, however long or short. Chance finds, newly discovered sites, re-appraisal of extant material or remains, can all be of equal value to British archaeology generally. Those members who are engaged in full-time archaeology will always be delighted to offer any technical aid or advice, if you are uncertain about the details of nomenclature or date. We wish to

present, each year, a balanced issue, with its contents spread widely in both time and space, and we have already started planning ahead; your typescript may be just what we are wanting. We feel confident that the support so willingly given in the last nine years to the Field Club's *Proceedings* could, with a little effort, be doubled for the new journal.

The Neolithic in the Southwest of England

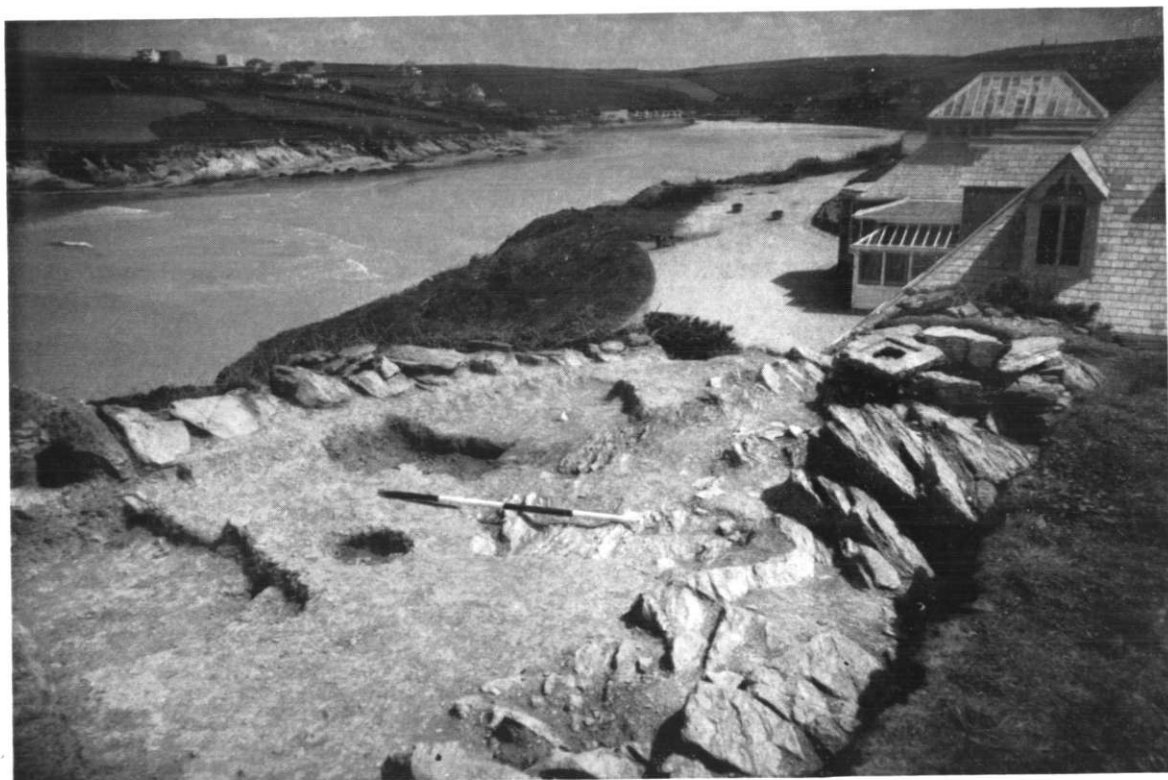
C. A. RALEGH RADFORD F.B.A F.S.A F.R.HIST.S

President

THE NEOLITHIC, as it is generally understood, brought in a technological revolution. Farming and fixed settlements replaced food gathering and the nomadic way of life of the mesolithic groups. There was no sudden change; the older peoples survived and their cultures influenced the newcomers. This has been so whenever change occurs; since the palaeolithic period, no immigrant culture reaching England has entered a vacuum, and the resulting way of life has been the product of elements originating from both the newcomers and the aborigines.

The mesolithic groups in the southwest are normally represented only by their industries. Very occasionally, as for instance at Birdcombe, north of the Mendips, there are traces of structures (*P.Som.A.N.H.S.*, CIV (1960) 106). In that case they amounted to little more than a windbreak, possibly sheltering a bivouac. Nor are the other remains, that could be mentioned, more indicative of permanent settlement. The location of these sites on Dartmoor, for instance at Runnage, near Postbridge, in the centre of the upland, can best be explained as seasonal hunting camps (*PPS XVIII* (1952) 58). These sites must have been occupied over a long period. East Week (*PDAES V, i* (1953) 8), north of Dartmoor, systematically searched and accurately recorded for many years, produced over 26,000 artefacts and this number is paralleled by the less exact record of earlier collectors. The period was long—to be measured in millenia rather than centuries. On the north Devon coast at Yelland and Westward Ho, characteristic implements have been recovered from the old land surface beneath the clays of the marine transgression (*PDAES III* (1946) 109), a stage that was coming to an end in the neighbouring Somerset Levels about the middle of the fourth millenium B.C. (see comments on Q.120 and Q.134 in *Radiocarbon I*, and Q.126, *ibid. III*).

Mesolithic industries in flint and other stone have been recovered from many sites in the southwest (e.g. *PWCFC II.2* (1958) 5: *PPS XXVI* (1960) 193). The flint industry is marked by the extensive occurrence of finely chipped microlithic implements. There



GLENDORGAL BARROW. Above: platform with small cists.
Below: Looking east from centre, secondary cist on right.

Photos: C. Woolf



is also a frequent use of greensand chert, varying from almost nothing in the Bristol area to 25% or more, and reaching exceptionally to over 70%. So much needs to be said of the indigenous industry found by the neolithic newcomers. This is a field in which the latter groups may well have been influenced by what they found (cf. Gorsey Bigbury: *PBUSS V* (1938) 1); one of the clues to the fine neolithic flint work should perhaps be sought in a native ancestry. In this context, continuity in the use of such sites as East Week may well be significant.

The most fully studied of the immigrant neolithic cultures which affected the south-west takes its name from Hembury in east Devon (report, *PDAES I and II* (1930-35); summary, *ibid. II, iii* (1935) 161), where it was first identified beneath the ramparts of the great Iron Age hill-fort.

The neolithic occupation of this site is characterised by a rich flint industry, using for its finer tools good material from the chalk headland at Beer, over ten miles away (*PDAES IV, v* (1952) 124). Finds of wheat—the only certain variety is emmer (*Triticum dicocum*) (*PPS XVIII* (1952) 208, 224)—show that the inhabitants were agriculturists. The plan of the causewayed camp is not typical. It is determined by the topography of the site—a long spur with steep sides, thrust forward from the plateau. The culture, which is closely related to that of Maiden Castle, Dorset (Wheeler, *Maiden Castle* (1943) 18, 137) must be placed early in the southern English series. A recent determination of charcoal from the bottom of the ditch has given a radio-carbon date towards the end of the fourth millenium (BM.130, 3140 ± 150 B.C.: quoted in *Antiquity XXXVI* (1962) 22).

To the same culture belongs an open site by the Belvedere on the edge of the more westerly greensand plateau of Haldon (*PDAES II, iv* (1936) 244; *III, i* (1937) 33). Both pottery and flint industry are closely related to those of Hembury and again there is evidence of the cultivation of wheat. The extent of the site is uncertain. Careful excavation produced the plan of a small rectangular house—the first of its kind to be discovered in England. More recently a close parallel has been recorded from Clegyr Boia in Pembrokeshire (*AC. CII* (1952) 20). Mr. Charles Thomas informs me that pottery of the same basic type occurs in the lowest level, 8, of the Bronze Age complex (sites X to XV) at Gwithian in west Cornwall, while certain features in the pottery from Hazard Hill near Totnes in south Devon, and Carn Brea, again in west Cornwall, are also related. In particular the trumpet lugs from the latter site (this issue, p.104) find their nearest English analogies at Hembury.

The causewayed camp at Hembury connects this site and the south-western culture generally with the classic neolithic of Windmill Hill, Wiltshire. This represents a later penetration inland from the coast, a point brought out by the radio-carbon dating. The occupation surface from beneath the bank of the outer ditch at Windmill Hill yielded a measurement of 2950 ± 50 B.C. This sample must be contemporary with the first phase of neolithic occupation prior to the construction of the camp; samples from the bottom of the ditch, contemporary with the construction, gave measurements of 2570 ± 150

B.C. (BM.73 and BM.74, *Radiocarbon III* (1961); *Antiquity XXXIV* (1960) 212). The absence of these camps west of Hembury suggests that the early penetration of this group failed to establish itself permanently in the peninsula. This is borne out by the distribution of earthen long barrows, which have not been recorded in the two south-western counties. Both distributions—the causewayed camps and the long barrows—are based on the south coast, and represent a penetration inland across the chalk downs and along the chalk ridges north-eastwards towards East Anglia and Lincolnshire.

The earthen long barrow represents a variant of the collective burials found in chambered tombs. It would seem that these structures normally represent at least two stages separated perhaps by a long time. In the first, individual burials were accumulated over a period, possibly a long period, in a mortuary enclosure: in the second the enclosure was incorporated in and covered by the great earthen mound. The process is well illustrated by the recently excavated example at Nutbane in Hampshire (*PPS XXV* (1959) 15 ff.), where both the enclosure with the forecourt building, and the palisades of the later mound, may be seen in the excavator's plan and reconstruction. It would be unwise to postulate an identical process in every monument. Evidence will only become available as examples are carefully excavated on an adequate scale. The type has not yet been recorded in the southwest, and is referred to here only to point the contrast with the chambered tombs of that area.

At Nutbane a series of six structural phases was identified. The forecourt building, the second in this position, was burnt down during the final phase which represents the construction of the mound: charcoal from this structure gave a radio-carbon measurement of 2721 ± 150 (BM.49: *Radiocarbon II*; *Antiquity XXXIII* (1959) 289). This was the third structural phase of the monument, and characteristic neolithic pottery occurred in a primary context. The series of dates quoted is consistent in itself and shows that the neolithic culture of Hembury type, using causewayed camps and perhaps burying in long barrows, was established on the Channel coast of Wessex and of the southwestern peninsula at a date which is likely to be before, rather than after, 3000 B.C. While this is much earlier than the dating which has been considered orthodox until very recently, it conforms with Breton radio-carbon estimates, the earliest of which—Curnic, Finistère—is given as 3140 ± 60 B.C. (*Antiquity XXXIV* (1960) 147, n.l), suggesting, in the view of P. R. Giot, an initial date of *circa* 3500 B.C. for the neolithic of that area. Going further afield, the western extension of the Danubian neolithic cultures is dated by similar means to the end of the fifth millenium (S. de Laet, *The Low Countries* (1958) 59) at Geleen and Sittard in Dutch Limburg, and rather later in the Belgian Hesbaye. The latter is the variety also known as Omalian, the distribution of which reached as far as the suburbs of Paris. These dates are consistent, and force us both to raise the initial date of the English neolithic, and to accept its long survival.

The typical Hembury variety of the Windmill Hill pottery is a thin-rimmed, thick-walled bowl, lacking decoration and rarely shouldered. It does not have the thickened, decorated rim of more westerly English sites. This is also the pottery of the lowest levels

of the ditches at Windmill Hill. In contrast there is a series of heavy-rimmed thin-walled bowls, quite often shouldered, and with transverse decoration of the rim. These are, as Case has shown, (*Ant.J.XXXVI* (1956) 11) typical of Abingdon, Berks., from where they appear in the middle levels of the ditch silting at Windmill Hill. As Case has argued, they reach Abingdon from the west, where the pottery from Clegyr Boia in Pembrokeshire (*AC. CII* (1952) 20) represents an earlier stage, and where class 1a of Lough Gur, Limerick, is related (*PRIA* (1954) 56 C). In Cornwall some of the Carn Brea pottery belongs to the same tradition (*Arch.J.CI* (1944) 20, fig. 1.) and represents an early stage, comparable to that at Clegyr Boia. Going further afield the thick rimmed carinated bowl without decoration, and comparable to Clegyr Boia and Carn Brea, occurs in the corbelled passage-grave of La Sergenté in Jersey (J. Hawkes, *The Archaeology of the Channel Islands: II 'The Bailiwick of Jersey'* (1939) 81-84 and 247-49), in Brittany (P. du Chatellier, *La Poterie aux Epoques préhistorique et gauloise en Armorique* (1897) pl. I, 6; P. R. Giot, *Brittany*, pl. 22) and in passage graves in Iberia (e.g. G. and V. Leisner, *Die Megalithgraber der iberischen Halbinsel: Der Westen* (1956) I, pl. 38, 8 and II, 219).

Both distribution and the association of La Sergenté and Broadsands suggest that the thick-rimmed, carinated vessels should be associated with the chambered tombs, and, as regards the earlier plain varieties, with the simple passage graves, of which Broadsands may serve as a type. The small circular mound of interlocked stone, covering a polygonal megalithic chamber approached by a short low passage is typical of a large series which can be traced from central Portugal—the home of the classic Pavia type (V. Correia, *El Neolitico de Pavia* (1921))—by way of Brittany—Kercado (*Giot* (1960) 46 fig. 7.) is a good example—to La Sergenté in Jersey, and on to Wales, where Bryn Celli Ddu is a finer example (*Arch. LXXX* (1930) 179; Powell and Daniel (1956) figs. 8a, 8b) and Ireland.

In the Southwest, Broadsands (*PDAES V* (1957-8) 147) can be ascribed to this series of simple passage-graves: most of the other megalithic tombs in the area are certainly or probably gallery-graves covered by long barrows. In Wales the distribution of the passage-graves is coastal, suggesting an immigrant stream coming up the Irish sea. It is in Ireland that the passage-grave attains its most elaborate development, especially in the valley of the Boyne, and further south, where great cemeteries are found and where elaborated forms like the cruciform chamber at New Grange occur (*Piggott* (1954) 193 ff.).

But in Ireland, as Powell pointed out long ago (*PPS IV* (1938) 239) simple forms occur exceptionally at Slieve Gullion and elsewhere in the hinterland of Carlingford Lough, the main point of entry of the gallery-grave complex known by the name Clyde-Carlingford. This can only mean, as Powell argued, that the passage-graves came first and that their builders were excluded from the north by the later arrival of the builders of gallery-graves, while in the Boyne valley and further south they remained to elaborate their own culture. The same, I would suggest, holds good of the southwest, and to a lesser degree of Wales, where as in Northern Ireland the passage-grave is ousted by the gallery-grave.

Case argued that the sequence at Windmill Hill was influenced by Abingdon in the middle neolithic, and that this facies of the culture must be older at Abingdon. *A fortiori* it must be even older in West Wales and the southwest and in its continental sources. This is borne out by the radio-carbon dates from Brittany. Not only does the site at Curnic, to which reference has already been made, give a date before 3000 B.C., but a passage-grave at Ile-Carn, Ploudalmezeau, Finistère, has produced carbon which gave a measurement of 3030 ± 75 B.C. (*Giot* (1960) 54). This was sealed with neolithic pottery in a small mound only used once or twice before being covered with a large cairn. The facies of the neolithic represented by passage-grave pottery and by open sites like Clegyr Boia, Carn Brea and Lough Gur, must be seen as an immigration parallel to that of the bearers of the Hembury culture, an immigration which arrived on our southern and western coasts, beyond the Exe, at a date little later than 3000 B.C. and possibly earlier. In the Southwest and Wales, as in Ulster, it was a comparatively short lived phase, but in southern Ireland it survived for a long period, which may be estimated from the radio-carbon dates (centred on 2100 B.C.) obtained from a passage-grave, the Mound of the Hostages, at Tara (*Antiquity XXXIV* (1960) 114).

It has already been suggested that the gallery-graves of the southwest are later than the passage-graves. With the exception of Sperris Quoit none has been scientifically examined, and their dating and affinities must unfortunately remain a matter of some uncertainty. In speaking of the gallery-graves of the southwest, I do not include the Severn-Cotswold tombs (*Piggott* (1954) 129 ff.), which are well known, and which exhibit a wealth and diversity of form and material unsurpassed in this country. These tombs cover Gloucestershire, and extend south and east into North Somerset, Wiltshire and even Berkshire. Their study lies beyond the scope of this paper. But there is, in addition, a series of simpler gallery-graves which may be compared with the simpler Severn-Cotswold tombs such as St. Nicholas (plan, *Daniel* (1950) fig. 13, no. 3 "Tinkinswood") in Glamorgan, with small quadrilateral chambers. These monuments are much ruined, but it is clear that several were covered by long mounds: in addition to the Grey Mare and her Colts (*Daniel* (1950) 235) near Dorchester the long mound is clearly visible at Pawton, in mid-Cornwall, and at Corringdon Ball on the south edge of Dartmoor (*PDAES V* (1957-8) 166), while the magnificent long barrow in the Woolley group, near the Cornwall county boundary at Morwenstow (*Daniel* (1950) 242—about 225 feet in length) must surely cover a stone chamber. My ascription of this series to a later stage of the neolithic is based on the distribution pattern and analogy with Wales and Ireland.

The secondary neolithic, as the cultures are defined by *Piggott* (1954, 277), does not affect our area, a point illustrated by the distributions of Peterborough and Rinyo-Clacton wares. The earliest post-neolithic cultural horizons in the west are those (e.g. as at Gwithian) associated with immigrant Beakers, which lie beyond the scope of this study. The entrance-graves of Scilly and West Cornwall also belong chronologically to the full Bronze Age.

My aim has been to set out certain considerations concerning the neolithic cultures in our area, and to invite attention to certain recent developments in adjacent areas. I would suggest that the most important of these developments is that of the technique of measuring dates by radio-active carbon, or C¹⁴: such dates will necessitate a radical revision upwards of the existing chronology. The end of the neolithic era is unaffected, but the initial dates are raised by about a thousand years. I am aware that these dates are still regarded with a certain reserve, but my own view is that their acceptance not only brings British chronology more closely into line with that of continental Europe, but provides a proper and understandable setting for our first agricultural communities and allows a fitting period for the great chamber tombs which form our earliest surviving 'monuments' (if the word be allowed its proper connotation, and be distinguished from 'sites', where the human structure is rarely visible). Apart from this, my main object has been to provide a tentative classification of the material. I have, inevitably, emphasised differences. But all the cultures of which I have spoken are offshoots of a common stock—the Western Neolithic. They have much in common, and a satisfactory filiation of the elements recognisable in this country with their relatives across the seas has yet to be worked out. In undertaking this task, which calls for much careful excavation, I would suggest that an investigation of the mesolithic heritage in the field of neolithic industries is a most urgent need.

Uffculme, Devon

The Excavation of a Barrow at Glendorgal Newquay, 1957

MISS DOROTHY DUDLEY M.A. F.S.A.
Vice-President

Summary

Glendorgal barrow was one of the many which command the great cliffs of North and West Cornwall. Like many others, it has suffered from the buffeting of the Atlantic winds and man also has rent it apart in both prehistoric and historic times. From the wreck it has been possible to salvage the main outlines of the barrow's construction but many details which would have helped to interpret it are missing. The barrow was built on the western end of a rocky spur overlooking Lower St. Columb Porth; the primary burial was probably placed on its highest point near the concrete base of a large flagstaff. A low stone wall encircled the greater part of the barrow area and contained within it a secondary burial and several miniature cists—perhaps for food-offerings. An Early Iron Age hut-circle was

built on the skirts of the mound in the north-west and south-west quadrants. No evidence to date the primary burial was found but, by analogy with excavated barrows of a similar type in West Penwith, it may belong to the earlier phase of the Middle Bronze Age.

Introduction

The excavation of this barrow was made at the request of Mr. Nigel Tangye, the owner of the Glendorgal Estate; he desired its removal, not only to facilitate certain building operations but also for its intrinsic interest.

Our thanks must be warmly expressed to Mr. Tangye; not only did he defray the cost of the excavation and entertain the digging party most sumptuously but his work on the site and his continued interest were a great incentive to us. We wish also to thank the many workers at the excavation and especially Mr. Frank Bracewell for the plan, Mr. J. Tonkin, B.A., and his pupils for the contoured map of the barrow, Mr. George White for practical help and the provision of much background information and Mr. Charles Woolf for the gift of his fine photographs taken throughout the progress of the excavation.

The Site

This barrow, O.S. 1 in. 185, SW825624; O.S. 6 in., 1933 edn., Cornwall XXXI. SE, was one of the many which line the rugged cliffs of North and West Cornwall; it was built on a high rocky outcrop of shillet which forms the south side of St. Columb Porth opposite Porth Island. Beyond, to the north rises a magnificent headland crowned by the Phillory Barrows; to the south the land slopes very gently to the 'Barrowfields'—all that now remains of the vast cemetery that once existed here. The knoll on which this barrow was built is composed of a mass of hard shillet that has withstood weathering; there is slate and sandstone near by and both were used in the making of the barrow. The builders also used a thick, whitish soil from the valley running down to the Porth; the implements found in the barrow were made from local rocks and the quartz and flint pebbles and the shells found in all parts of the excavation can be matched on the beaches in the Porth.

The Excavation

I METHOD OF WORK

It was apparent from the beginning of the excavation that the damage to the barrow was extensive and its elucidation likely to be difficult; there appeared to have been some open mining at the northern base of the knoll and this, together with the building of Glendorgal, a country house in the cottage style, by Mr. E. H. Rodd of Trebartha, North Hill, in 1823, led to much destruction; this occurred even at a high level on the east and south-east of the mound. Later, further destruction in much the same area was occasioned by the construction of a drive to the house and the remainder of this part of the barrow was left at the top of a 20ft. drop to the new drive. The present flagpole

(fig. 1) took the place of a lighter one set up in 1870 and the insertion of a 6 ft. by 4 ft. concrete block into the centre of the barrow, to support a new pole, caused great destruction and disturbance there; other areas were damaged by the granite blocks set in

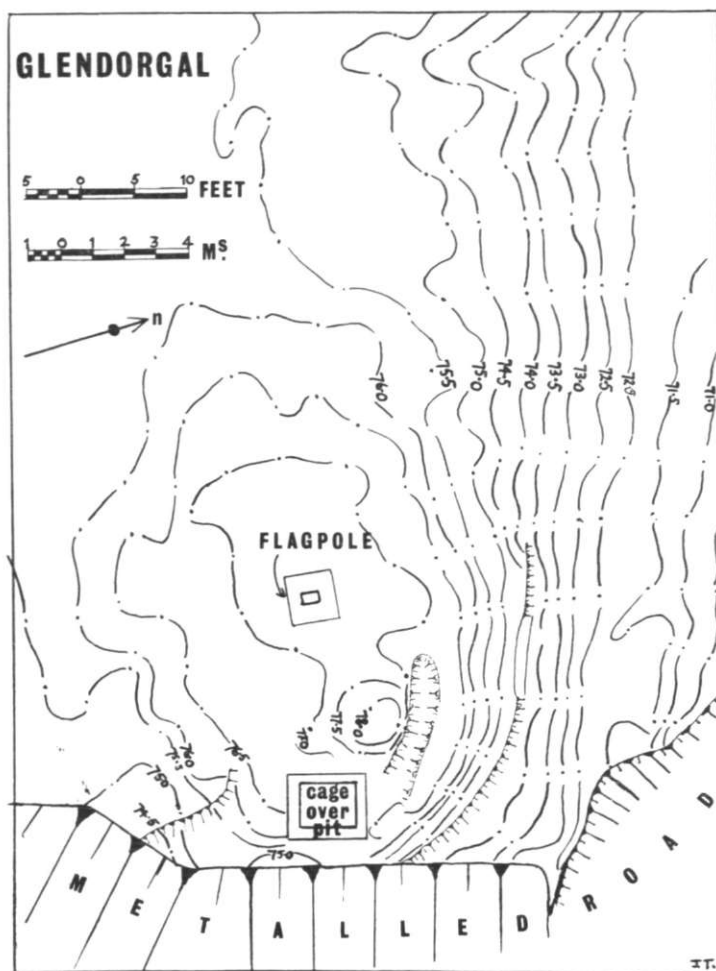


Fig. 1 Glendorgal Barrow: Contours (feet above O.D.) before excavation

concrete, which held the stays of the flagstaff. This disturbance of the barrow in its most vulnerable and important areas gave little hope for the location of the primary burial. The edge of the barrow was damaged by ploughing.

The excavation of the barrow was made by the quadrant method but the damage to the mound together with the various obstructions meant that the setting out of the baulks and the areas of the quadrants were irregular; trenches cut to search for a possible ditch had to be restricted to the north and west sides of the mound. The soil which composed the mound was removed in 6 in. spits except in the area of the re-distributed soil where they were deeper. The presence of much small stone and broken quartz and flint in the material of the mound suggests that it came from scrapings in the locality. The removal of the very thin layer of turf and humus showed that where this was undisturbed the barrow had been capped with small stones and fine shillet.

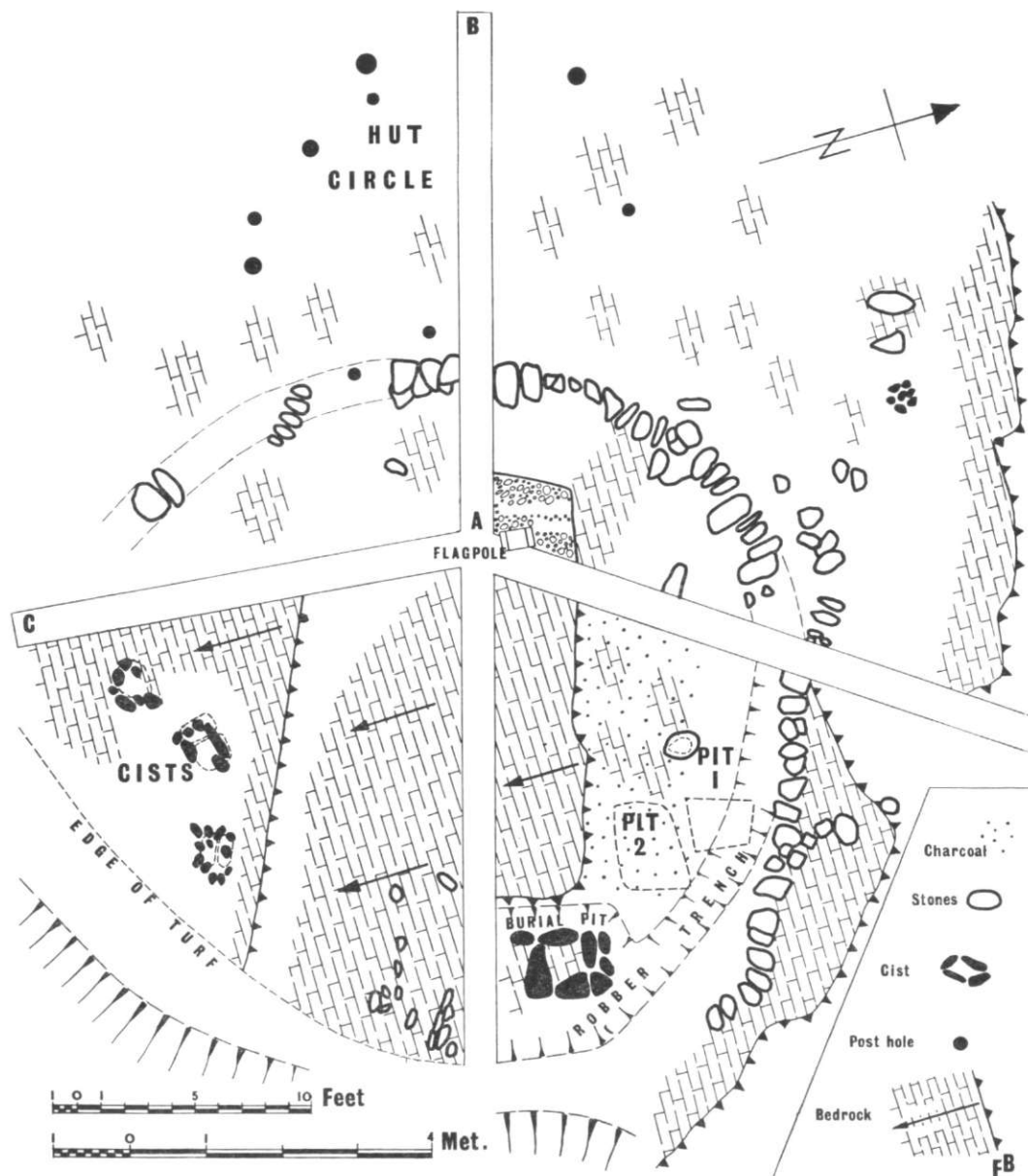


Fig. 2 Glendorgal Barrow: excavated plan

2 STRUCTURES REVEALED (Fig. 2)

The Ring-wall. This was first noted in the north-east quadrant where damage was less severe; eventually the whole ring was traced except where the development activities had swept it away. It was oval in shape and measured 33 ft. overall; it averaged 2 ft. in height and was very loosely built of large slabs of slate, placed one on top of another flat on the ground, interspersed with blocks of local stone; there was no attempt at coursing and a packing of a whitish, loamy soil, probably from the Porth Valley seems an attempt to stabilise the stones. The irregular and somewhat slippery surface of the shillet would hinder an easy setting of the wall; it appears to have been completely hidden.



PORTH GODREVY, GWITHIAN. Above: general view, towards sea.
Below, left: inner revetment wall, detail — right: central post-hole, showing upper rotary quern.

Photos: P. J. Fowler



Small pits and cists. The surface of the barrow within the ring-wall was level in some areas and uneven in others; there was a 7 ft. deep, V-shaped cleft in the south-eastern quadrant which was filled with a dark-coloured soil due to the activities of rabbits. The central area was level and on the north, beyond the wall, there was a drop of 3 ft. to a flat shelf of shillet; this feature was also noted in the north-west quadrant and it may have marked the edge of the barrow—there is, however, no evidence now for its existence elsewhere. It is suggested that these flat areas were artificially levelled to receive the cists and pits which were placed in them; probably, in some places, the turf cover which grows thinly on these outcrops was not entirely removed, and accounts for darker patches which were noted as the 'floor' was cleared and which can be seen in section

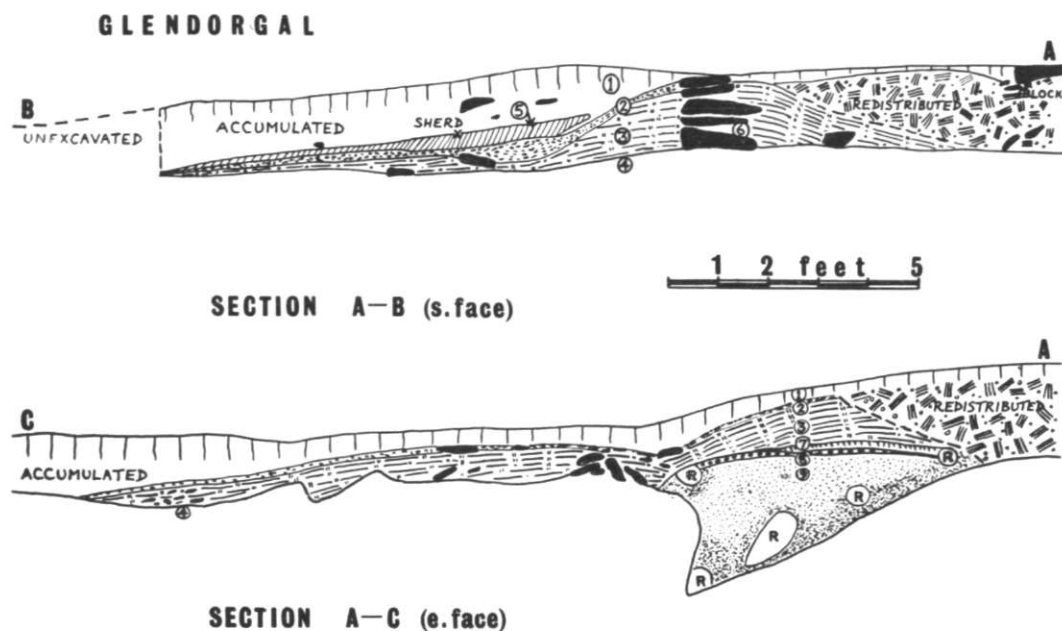


Fig. 3 Glendorgal Barrow: sections (see fig. 2 for locations). Key to strata: 1, Turf and soil, accumulated or redistributed. 2, Barrow capping. 3, Barrow makeup—soil and broken shillet. 4, Bedrock shillet. 5, Iron Age occupation. 6, Slate and stone. 7, Buried soil of old land surface. 8, Leached ditto. 9, Partly humified filling. R, rabbit-hole.

(fig. 3). An area 10 ft. by 3 ft. was lightly flecked with charcoal but the surface was not heavily burnt; this suggests the placing there of burnt material but not a pyre. Near this area two pits were found; the larger (pit 2) was irregular, 8 in. deep, containing nothing and had been refilled with normal soil; the other (pit 1) was small, pear-shaped and was covered by a slate slab streaked with narrow cracks filled with iron oxide from the slate—attractive, perhaps, to the builders; this measured 18 in. by 12 in. and was 5 in. deep. There were no bones nor any artifacts in it but tiny quartz pebbles and fragments of broken flint; the bottom and sides were slightly darker than the surrounding soil, suggesting a stain from some food-offering or libation.

In the south-east quadrant, within the area of the ring-wall, there were several miniature cists set on the level ground south of the deep cleft. They were constructed on the shillet which here is considerably tilted; the sidestones of the cists were set against the dip of the rock floor and a flat shillet or slate slab formed the cover. Like the little pit mentioned above, they contained tiny quartz pebbles, little stones and fragments of broken flint. The bottom showed a slight stain perhaps from the former presence of some carbonaceous matter. Mr. C. K. C. Andrew found five similar cists outside a ring of Beaker sherds which encircled a double burial (an inhumation and a cremation) during his excavation of the Lousey barrow in St. Juliot; this burial was dated to the Early Bronze Age (*Andrew, 1946-7*). Similar cists were found on the flanks of a barrow at Burrington, Somerset; their position was secondary and datable to the Middle Bronze Age. (Unpublished: information by kindness of A. ApSimon.)

The Secondary Burial. This was found in 1850 when workmen were employed by Mr. Francis Rodd to level an earthen fence running into the barrow on its south-eastern side. The cover-stone of a pit was noted, being very slightly below surface level; this protected an urn which had been placed, inverted, in a hollow, 2 ft. deep, scraped into the shillet of the carn. Four slabs of dark blue contorted shale had been put around the mouth of the hole (2 ft deep). Some recent clearance of this structure has resulted in the raising of the level of these stones making them appear much higher and more prominent than when found; the grave—it is not correctly described as a cist—was made immediately below the barrow cover, commencing some distance lower down the slope of the mound than the levelled platform mentioned above. Thus it would appear to be a true secondary burial. The description of the cover-stone of the pit as given by Mr. Rodd to the members of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, soon after the find was made, does not tally with its appearance to-day. At present it looks like a rebated porthole-slab; it is very odd that Mr. Rodd should not have noticed such an unusual feature. In the absence of any known porthole-slab in a round barrow, it seems unlikely that the slab shown in the cist to-day is the one found in 1850 (*Rodd, 1850*).

Hut Circle. This unsuspected feature was found in the north-west and south-west quadrants; it had been built on the skirts of the barrow immediately west of the ring-wall. Attention was first attracted to rings of white quartz stones which proved to be the uppermost packing-stones of the postholes. The hut was 15 ft. in diameter and there were nine postholes averaging 7 in. wide and 9 in. deep; the filling in the holes was the normal soil and a rubber was found in one of them. The deepest posthole was 2 ft. 3 in. deep and perhaps served some special purpose. Finds in the hut-circle included a spindle-whorl, a cupped-pebble implement, a sharpened stone (? for digging) and two very small sherds of Early Iron Age coarse pottery (? 'A'). Such dating would accord with other living-sites on Trevelgue Cliff Castle (*Andrew, 1949*) the other side of the Porth, and Tretherras, another nearby living-site (*Andrew, 1949; Dudley, 1956*).

Finds

POTTERY: THE URN FROM THE SECONDARY PIT (Note by A.C.T.)

This was found inverted in the pit scraped in the shillet and contained “. . . human bones with black earth and ashes” (Rodd, 1850). It is roughly bucket-shaped, narrowing to the base. The paste is yellowish in colour, sandy, and gritted heavily with tiny pebbles and mica, and well fired. The vessel is shouldered and has two handles. The decoration is poorly executed in scratched technique, three horizontal and irregularly disposed grooves superimposed on a continuous running chevron or horizontal zigzag. This urn should

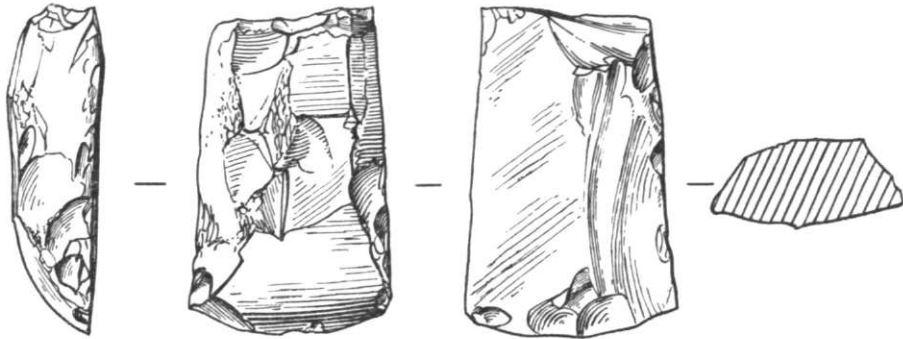


Fig. 4 Glendorgal: Rhyolite adze (scale: $\frac{2}{3}$)

perhaps be placed in Miss Patchett's Class C (Patchett, 1944) and might date to the Middle Bronze Age, or the latter part of the Early Bronze Age.

POTTERY: SHERDS FROM HUT CIRCLE (Fig. 2, plan)

Two small sherds of coarse pottery, not here illustrated, were found in the hut circle, and appear to be of Early Iron Age A type. They recall some of the earlier sherds from Bodrifty (Dudley, 1956a).

STONE IMPLEMENTS AND SPINDLE-WHORL (Figs. 4 and 5)

These were few in number. The most interesting was a small broken adze of rhyolite (fig. 4) found against one of the stones of the inner face of the ring-wall. Pale grey-green in colour, it is of rhyolite, a glass with scattered, fine, needle-like crystals, but the source is as yet unidentified (Wallis, 1962). Stone adzes appear to be most at home in neolithic contexts in the south west (see p. 106), and the Glendorgal specimen, which is obviously much worn, may here be a chance find in a secondary context.

The spindle-whorl (fig. 5, no. 18) is made of rather coarse pottery, the cylindrical perforation very slightly countersunk; it is an early type, was found in the hut circle, and accords with the suggested date for the two sherds (above).

The cupped pebble (fig. 5, 0) with pecked opposed hollows came from the neighbourhood of the hut circle. It is of the usual discoidal type so common in West Penwith. Others, recently found in stratified contexts during barrow excavations, include an oval pebble and a half-disc: the opposed hollows have even been found on a small stone axe, a kind of multiple tool. Those from West Penwith are often of granite, but further east, as here, grits or sandstones are usual (Dudley, 1961).

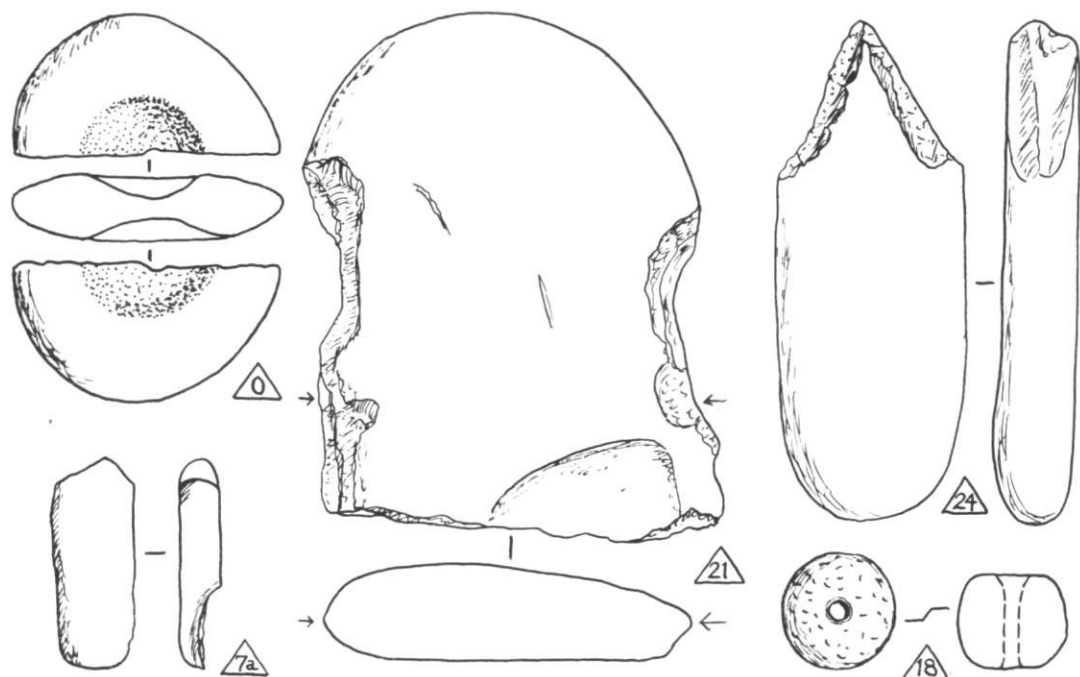


Fig. 5 Glendorgal: Whorl (18) and stone objects (scale: $\frac{1}{2}$)

Two further objects from the hut circle are fig. 5, no. 21, a large flatish grit pebble with heavy lateral trimming, and fig. 5, no. 24, a long thin pebble, one end of which has been sharpened to a rough edged point, possibly as a digging implement. Fig. 5, no. 7a, is a smaller pebble with a worn face, perhaps a hone.

FLINT

Evidence for flint-working was noticed. Much broken flint and many complete flint pebbles, even a hollow full of whole and fractured pieces, were found. Very few, however, showed any signs of workmanship and none are illustrated.

Conclusions

The evidence which would give a precise date for this barrow is lacking; this has been shown to be due to the destruction of much of the central area. It seems unlikely that the urn found in 1850, set in a poorly made grave, should have contained the primary burial, eccentrically placed. If this were so, a large empty area would be left on the western side of the levelled central space within the ring-wall and the little pit and charcoal flecked floor lose significance.

The raising of barrows on these rocky eminences overlooking the sea is not an uncommon feature of Cornish burials. Fourteen instances of this are known; at the present time they occur mainly in West Penwith but they are, however, found in the north near Newquay and in St. Juliot (*Andrew, 1946-7*). Possibly something of the same type of barrow exists on the higher peaks of Bodmin Moor. A number of these barrows have been dated by their pottery to phases of the Middle Bronze Age (*Borlase, 1879; Patchett, 1944*) and by analogy of construction such might be the date at Glendorgal.

A great number of barrows must originally have existed here both singly and in groups. From an early date they seem to have attracted attention, as they still do, for there are notes about their destruction and excavation in newspapers such as the *West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser* from as early as 1819 (White, 1957-8). This information attests a considerable concentration of population in the district due, probably, to the active tin trade of the Middle Bronze Age. Good landing-beaches and trackways across the peninsula probably formed another contributory factor to the development of such a busy area.

Pentavalon, Looe

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A Native Homestead of the Roman Period at Porth Godrevy, Gwithian

P. J. FOWLER B.A

Summary

This small cliff-top settlement, occupied during the Roman period, consisted of a single hut which was integrated with a revetted rubble-filled bank that probably formed an enclosure around it. The site is a type not hitherto examined in Cornwall; contemporary with Chy-sauster, Porthmeor and Goldherring, it is markedly dissimilar from them. Slight remains of small square fields are almost certainly associable, though the sea was probably an equally important source of food. The material equipment discovered by excavation, apart from pottery, was mainly of stone, beach pebbles being used for various purposes. Objects of iron and bronze were few. Roman influence could be detected through a few small coins, and by the forms assumed by many of the pots, even though fabricated in coarser native wares.

Introduction

SINCE 1949, systematic work has been in progress at Gwithian, Cornwall, work which for a good many seasons was carried out under the aegis of the former West Cornwall Field Club. Throughout this period, our policy has been wide and intensive fieldwork in the locality, followed by excavation of selected sites, and in pursuance of this policy the discovery and subsequent examination of Porth Godrevy took place. The investigation of a Romano-British domestic site fell conveniently into the Gwithian sequence between the important prehistoric and post-Roman settlements. Numerous interim reports on most of the sites at Gwithian, including Porth Godrevy, have appeared over the last eight years (for Porth Godrevy, see *Thomas, 1958a*, 17). It is intended that the present paper should form the first of a definitive series dealing with the Gwithian sequence, a series which will be presented not in chronological order, but as the material for final reports becomes available. Unfortunately, a combination of non-archaeological circumstances—amongst them the fact that the roadway which traversed the Porth Godrevy site has been designated as part of a national coastal footpath—forced us to bring the excavation to a premature end, with the result that the evidence is not as complete as we should have wished, nor the excavation as extensive as we had intended it to be. A degree of uncertainty in the following account is much regretted, but in the circumstances it is unavoidable.

THE SITE AND ITS SETTING

The broad sweep of St. Ives Bay, on the north coast of west Cornwall, terminates eastward in a long northerly curve to Godrevy Point, a mile north-west of the present village of Gwithian. Between the mouth of the Red River and Godrevy Point, the coastline is formed by a low but near-vertical cliff, which rises from little above sea level by the Red River outlet to about a hundred feet at Godrevy Point itself. Roughly half way along this stretch, the cliff-top shelf narrows where a small but locally prominent rocky spur projects to seawards; and it is here at about 40 ft. O.D. and only a few yards from the cliff-edge, that the scarcely-visible earthwork remnants of a former settlement were recognised at Easter, 1956. It has been called 'Porth Godrevy', after the former name of the little beach immediately below the site (*Pool, 1959*, 206). The report which follows is based on trial excavation in 1956, full-scale excavation in 1957 and 1958, and periodic field-work over those years continued up to January 1962.

The site itself (SW/582428) lies on the cliff-top shelf, which stretches a short way inland to the fields of the present-day Godrevy Farm, and then gives way to a gentle rise which, within half a mile, culminates in a 250 ft. plateau. Here, at Crane Godrevy, a large native Iron Age and Romano-British univallate earthwork or 'round'—actually an irregular oval in form—contains a small deserted medieval manor (*Thomas, 1958a*, 26). The cliff-top itself presents an interesting profile; a thin capping of turf and recent sandy loam, at the base of which a mesolithic flint industry sparsely occurs, overlies typical 'head' or periglacial solifluxion material. Such head, made up of slate and quartz fragments often with their longer axes misleadingly vertical, forms a difficult subsoil from

the point of view of the excavator. The profile has been published (*Thomas, 1958b*, 6-7, fig. 1) and need not be further discussed; flint flakes and implements of mesolithic type were encountered below the basal level of the Romano-British homestead, but are best considered as belonging, not to Porth Godrevy, but to the wider flint-working area which surrounds and contains it, site GT—one of a number in the Gwithian region which will form the subject of a separate report. The area immediately around the excavation, which has now been filled in to restore the coastal footpath, is now under natural short grass; this whole strip of the cliff-top was presented to the National Trust in 1962. Porth Godrevy is shown in relation to the other Gwithian sites in a sketch map, *Thomas, 1958a*, fig. 1.

The remains first noticed in 1956 were those of a superficially earthen bank, 2 ft. high and at the most 12 ft. wide, which occupied the narrow cliff-top shelf between the sea to the west, and to the east the low spur which intervenes between the site and Godrevy Farm. The bank curved to west and east on either side of the roughly-metalled track (fig. 6). On the west, it decreased in size progressively from north to south, finally becoming undetectable on the surface. Running eastwards from it was another sharply curved bank, turning towards a slight mound by the track. It was thought at first (but see p.33 below) that these last features might be the remains of a hut abutting on the larger earthwork. Rising directly to the east of the track, curving southwards at once, a third bank could be seen to have an external ditch; both bank and ditch apparently terminated at a point where a narrow 'way', coming around the flank of the spur from the general direction of Crane Godrevy, appeared to enter the larger earthwork (see p. 34 below). The 'way' consists of a slightly sloping ledge, defined on the upper side by a small lynchet and on the lower by the re-emergence of the natural slope.

The nature and date of the other earthworks, both in the immediate neighbourhood of Porth Godrevy and on the headland as a whole, have not yet been ascertained. Between the site itself and the little stream some yards to the south of it, banks (B1 and B2 in fig. 6) are more likely to be part of the Romano-British settlement than of the ruinous 17th-18th century farm remains, predecessors of the present Godrevy Farm, which lie a short distance to the south-east beyond the pond which feeds the present-day stream. The track itself, and the extensive disturbance caused by motor traffic during the holiday season, now prevent any certainty on this point in the absence of further widespread excavation. It is not known therefore whether there was a complete enclosure around the Romano-British site; or, if there was one such, whether it ran from the end of the contemporary 'way' towards cutting 11, or whether its earthworks included the two banks beside the present track. Immediately west of the bank on the west side of the track there is an irregular stony mound (M in fig. 6) now disfigured by cars driving over it. This mound, about 30ft. in diameter and 1ft. 6in. high only, appears to be surrounded by a ditch on an R.A.F. vertical air photograph (CPE/UK/2368/4034), and may represent all that is left of a barrow; the nearest such is the barrow, site GB, on the summit of Godrevy Headland (*Thomas, 1958a*, fig 1). Interpretation of

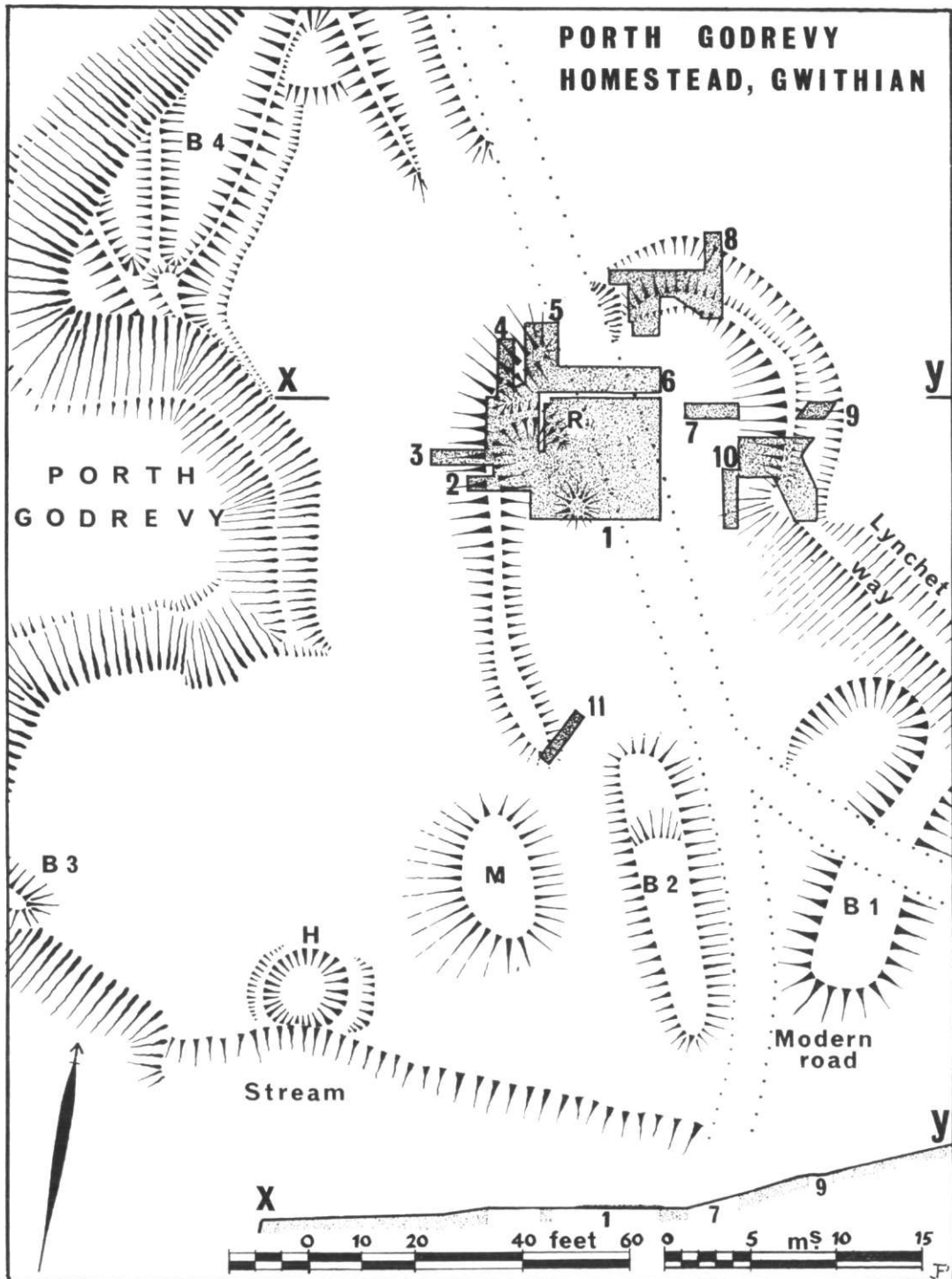


Fig. 6 Porth Godrevy: General plan.

the small circular depression (H on fig. 6) 13 yds. to the south west is equally uncertain though its regular form and sharp outline suggest that it may be some kind of hut site, and not a haphazard sinking.

Perched on the cliff edge, and clearly much reduced in length by continuing erosion, a series of small, sharply upstanding banks can be seen. The highest, B3, 16 yds. west of the small circular depression H, is still 3 ft. in height, and is probably the south-western limit of a much larger bank and ditch seen again some 45 yds. to the north (see p. 22 below). The remaining banks, B4, which have also been cut away at the cliff edge by marine erosion of the 'head', are only 1 to 2 ft. high, and not more than 10 ft. wide. The easternmost section is flanked by a small ditch. None of these earthworks is directly connected, on the ground evidence, with the settlement proper, but in the absence of contrary evidence it is perhaps justifiable to suggest, very tentatively, that they are the remains of banks associated with a former field system which has now disappeared into the sea.

On the present uncultivated croft (gorse and heather) of Godrevy Headland, there are six, if not seven, small fields defined by miniature banks and lynchets; and on the south-westerly facing slope of the hill spur immediately above Porth Godrevy there are also remains of at least four small fields defined by banks (up to 6 in. high) and small lynchets, the most westerly of which forms the upper part of the 'way' mentioned earlier. The evidence of the excavation suggested arable farming (see discussion of finds, below). These two isolated patches of little fields, some 400 yards apart, may well be the sole remnants of a much larger arable intake. The area between them, the present Godrevy Green, where other such indications might have been looked for, bear surface traces of at least two types of strip ploughing, probably not contemporary with each other and certainly not with the small fields (the two latter areas are marked *A* on fig. 21). This later rig and furrow ploughing will have obliterated any earlier fields that may have existed on the Green; whilst this is a pity, it is clear that the strip ploughing (which can be seen from several vantage points to impinge on the area of the smaller fields, notably on the headland) at least provides a *terminus ante quem* for the lesser and older field system. Comparison, on grounds of shape and size (the headland fields are from 50 to 70 ft. square), with the enclosed fields associated with Iron Age and Romano-British settlements in Cornwall, and with the better documented 'Celtic' fields of southern England, would in any case allow the supposition of this general date for the Porth Godrevy fragments. In the case of the fields on the hill-spur by Porth Godrevy itself the juxtaposition of homestead and arable favours a specifically Romano-British date for the whole group. However, the extent and nature of these little plots, and of the different types of strip and ridge and furrow in the same area, call for much more detailed study; and in the second Gwithian Report (Sites XX, and XXI—this issue, p. 81) we have suggested that these and similar remains may be the subject of a future paper.

One further earthwork, already briefly mentioned, remains to be described. It consists of a bank and ditch running along the *northern* foot of the hill-spur east of the site. The western end of this earthwork is cut through by the metalled track and is further truncated at the cliff edge a few feet to the west of the track. The size of the

fragment of bank (B3 on fig. 6) a short distance away points to a possible continuation of the same earthwork, swinging around to enclose a roughly semi-circular area at the foot of the hill-spur. To the east of the track, the earthwork runs along the foot of the hill-spur, the bank increasing to as much as 10ft. in height, the ditch (on the southern and uphill side of the bank) not being anywhere more than 3ft. deep. Further east still, the earthwork loops around the neck of the hill-spur and ends in a disturbed patch of ground by Godrevy Farm. So prominent a feature must clearly be taken into consideration in any discussion of the archaeology of this immediate area, but it is doubtful whether this minor linear earthwork is of Romano-British date. Its integration with the field boundaries around the ridge and furrow point to a date no later than the 17th century; the only earlier context for it might be that of an Armada defence work of the late 16th century. The ditch is however on the uphill and landward side of the bank, and the earthwork appears to be a boundary rather than a defensive rampart proper. It is hoped in due course to settle this point through trial excavation.

THE EXCAVATION

Excavation began in 1956 with a trial cutting, here numbered 3, across the bank on the west of the site (fig. 6; section in fig. 8). The artificial nature of this bank, and its approximate date, were both indicated almost immediately, the cutting showing the revetment on both faces of the bank and producing coarse sherds from its make-up. In 1957 and 1958, excavation consisted of the slow and careful clearance of the area east of the 1956 trial cutting, including the removal of a length of the metalled track (fig. 7b). At no time was the precise nature of the site apparent, save for the presumption that it was a habitation site of a complex nature.

The excavation produced evidence of four main periods. The earliest activity was that indicated by the mesolithic flint-working area, found both in the head underlying most of the cuttings and, by transference of material, scattered through most of the structures and levels of the main period of Romano-British occupation. This aspect of the site will not be discussed further in the present paper. The last two main periods were represented only by sherds of medieval pottery, and by post-medieval pottery and other material (tiles, nails, etc.) found in disturbed levels and topsoil, in the basal make-up of the track, and in a small midden which proved to account for one of the small earthworks (R in fig. 6) noted before excavation. The latter (post-medieval) of the two periods can be associated with nearby existence, until *circa* 1750, of an older farmhouse at Godrevy.

The following account concerns itself solely with the main features on the site which can be assigned with little doubt to the Romano-British period, the second of the four mentioned above. Within this period, three phases can be distinguished; following a brief description of the site and its setting, the features assignable (with varying degrees of probability) to each of these three phases will now be described in turn.

At the conclusion of the excavation, the site as a whole could be seen to consist of a complex of occupation material and features, bounded by a revetted rubble-filled bank and a wall, and in part integrated with the bank of a surrounding enclosure (fig. 7b). That both the revetted bank, and the area contained by it, represent a sequence of occupation levels and structural features is not in doubt. The difficulty was, and still is, to associate contemporary features and levels.

PHASE I

Beneath, and partly south of, the internal revetment of the bank on the north of the site (cutting 6), and bedded in dark soil in the north-eastern corner of the main cutting (1), were stones associated with coarse, gritty and generally very small fragments of pottery. These suggested an occupation, and probably a structure, older than the revetted bank. A few sherds of similar fabric were also recovered from the make-up of the same bank. None of these sherds suggested the influence, typologically, of Roman or Romanised wares, and are thus presumably earlier than the latter part of the first century A.D., but otherwise the extent, form and date of Phase I is unknown. It can only be suggested that its material remains were largely destroyed or disturbed by the later phases.

PHASE II (Figs. 7a, 7b).

The excavation produced evidence of two structural phases and two occupation levels, probably though not certainly to be equated with each other, following the somewhat tenuous Phase I. The main structural remains, almost certainly to be associated with both rather than with one or the other of Phases II and III, were those of the revetted bank. This ran from near the east end of cutting 6, where it petered out on the surface of the exposed rock dipping down from the hill-slope immediately to the east, in a straight line for 16 ft. to the west; then it curved to the south-west before entering another short straight line of 10 ft. At the end of this line, it was sectioned in the trial cutting in 1956, and subsequent excavation immediately to the south failed to reveal its continuation in the same competent and characteristic masonry (see below, p.33). This area, so critical for interpretation, appeared to have been disturbed, most of the revetting having been removed, perhaps to supply part of the make-up of the road. Sufficient remained, however, to show that originally the line of the revetting had curved round to the south-east presumably as a counterpart to the curve noticed above at the north-western corner. A break in the line and tumble of stones then suggested an entrance 4ft. wide, particularly as some stones on either side of the break were firmly bedded and appeared to define the ends of a wall on either side of it. But from this point to the east, a complex of stones, large and small, some bedded and others loose, some appearing to make a wall line, others confusing the picture, was uncovered. That the complex was the remains of a wall there can be little doubt; and that it was the continuation of the line of the inner revetment, is almost equally certain. It was found in other cuttings (see below, p.33) that the bank was not similarly revetted elsewhere, and so it seems reasonably clear that, while the bank element of the feature is part of the enclosure around the

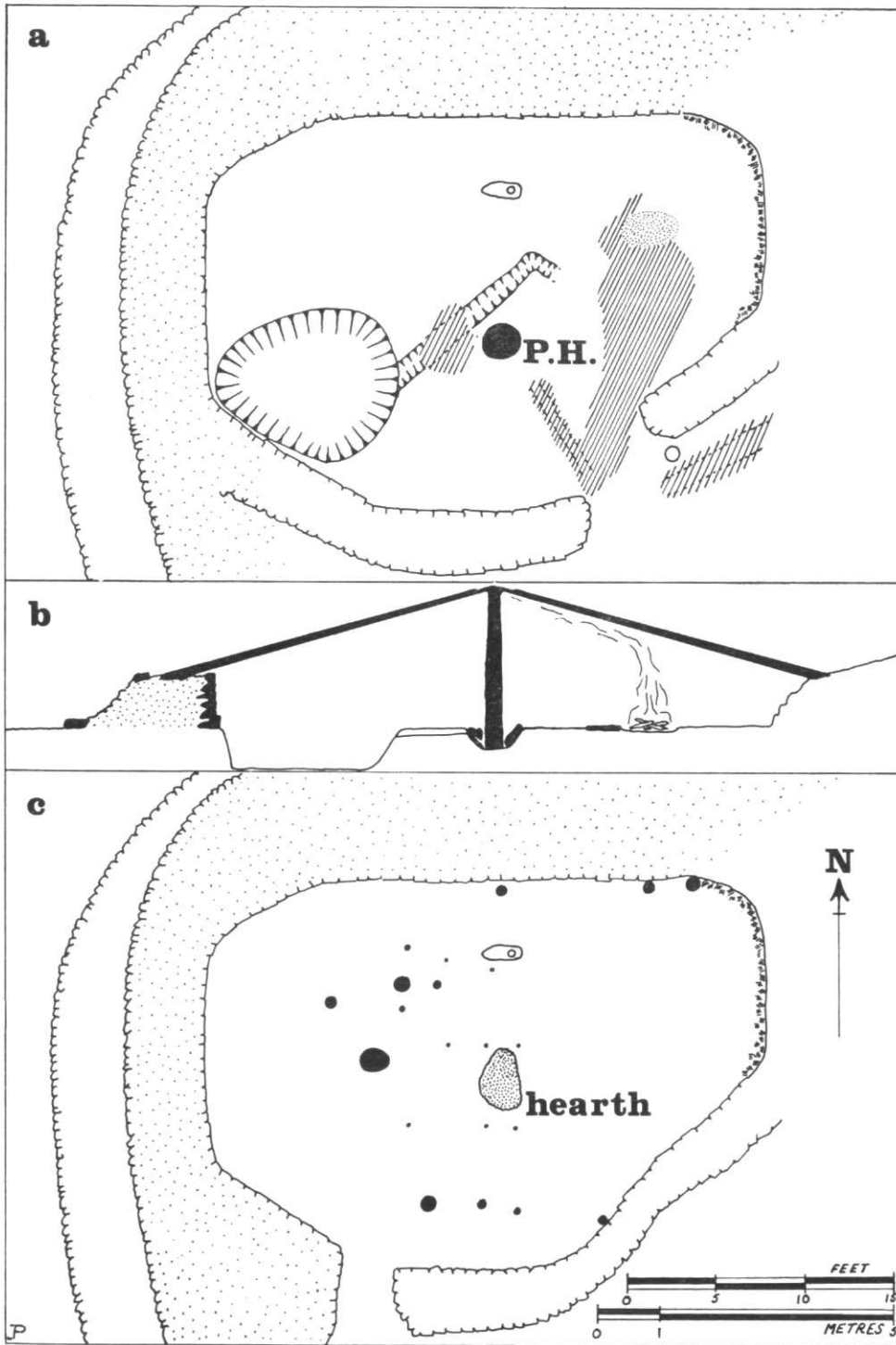


Fig. 7a PORTH GODREVY: conjectural and schematic reconstruction of the hut in Phase II (a, plan: b, section) and Phase III (c, plan). See Fig. 7b for conventions.

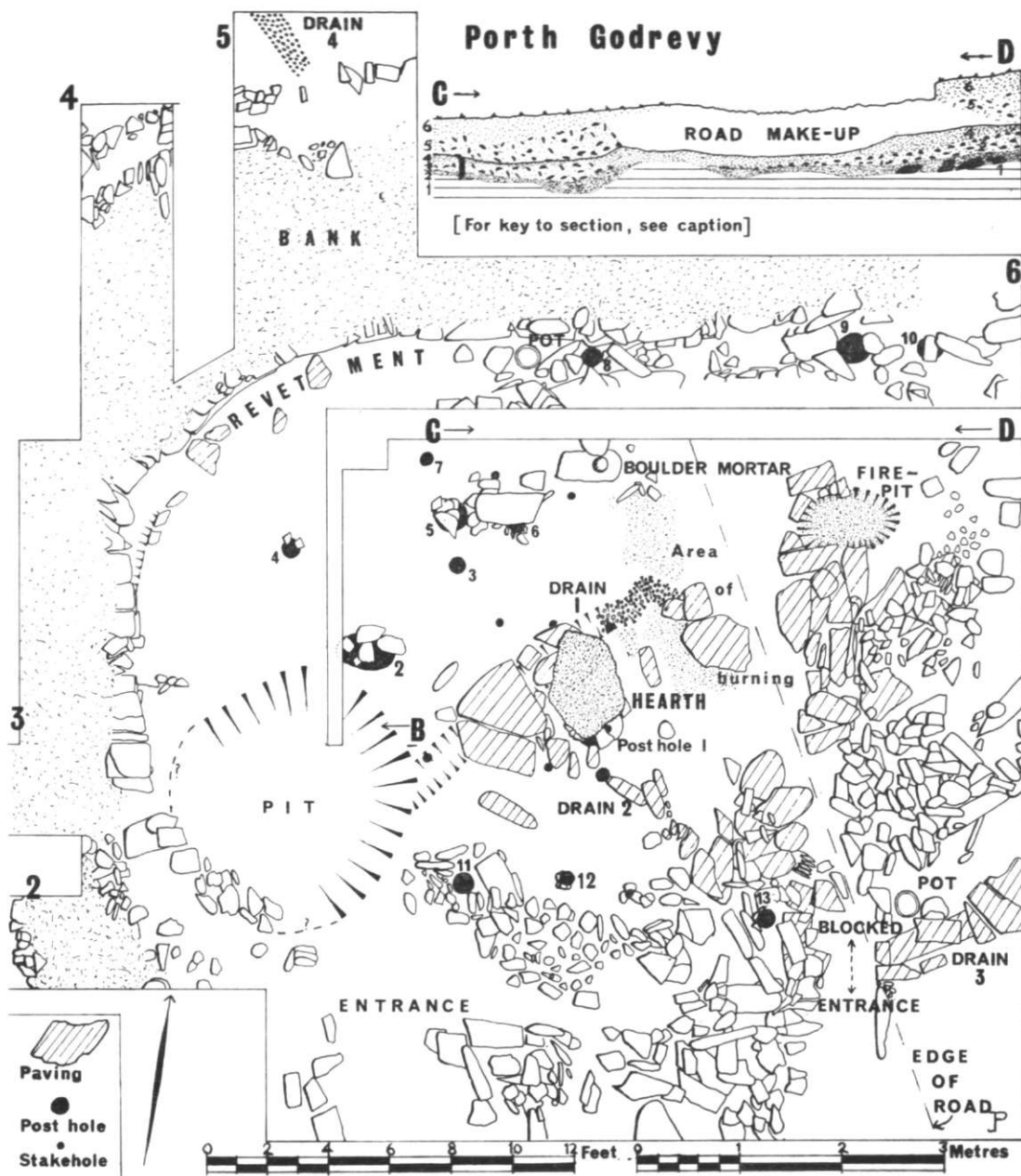


Fig. 7b PORTH GODREVV: SITE PLAN. Key to section, C—D: 1, subsoil ('head of rubble'). 2, Occupation (humus). 3, Occupation (slatey soil). 4, Buried land surface (humus). 5, Slatey soil. 6, Modern turf and topsoil

whole site, the revetting on its inside face is in fact the revetting on the inside face of a hut here contiguous with the enclosure. But that the revetting is to be associated with a hut and not the enclosure bank is convincingly demonstrated by its straight line on the north where it passed under the road. It must have been in the area that the road cut through it that this revetting joined the bank as it curved round off the hill-side, and

although this critical point of junction has been destroyed, and is therefore not demonstrable, it is quite clear that it once existed. The point where the revetting peters out on the rock at the foot of the hill is 10 ft. south of and inside the inner edge of the enclosure bank where it restarts on the east of the cut made through it by the road.

The revetted bank on north and west and the confused remnants of a wall on the south can be seen then as being the inner outline of a hut. What of the east side? Here, once again, a little further excavation would no doubt have provided the desirable proof, but even without that, the picture is reasonably certain. The east side of the hut was almost certainly a low face cut back into the rock at the foot of the hill and probably revetted, a technique not without parallel in Cornwall (see below, p.36). The difference in levels between the rock surface uncovered in cutting 7 and at the eastern edge of the main cutting 1 shows that there was a sharp drop of nearly 3 ft. in only 4 ft. 6 in. which is much more than the slope of the hill immediately to the east. Further, it must be emphasised that the eastern edge of the main cutting 1 cut right across the road and slightly into the scarp on its east; any further structural remains would have been at a much higher level than those beneath the road, unless a cut face is postulated, and in fact nothing at all was found in cutting 7 on the slope immediately east of the road. Finally, some of the stones over the paving (see below, p.36) and in section along the east side of the main cutting 1 were tilting down from east to west, as if they had fallen from the postulated revetment facing the rock face. Whether or not this thesis is true, it remains virtually certain that the eastern edge of the area excavated ran, within a foot or so, along the eastern edge of the hut (fig. 7a, 7b).

The above interpretation gives us a hut of irregular plan, with at least two, and probably four, internally rounded or oblique corners; measuring 30 ft. longitudinally and 22 ft. in breadth; and set longways into a slight slope running out from the foot of the relatively steep-sided hill. This building was physically integrated with a surrounding enclosure, though destruction and disturbance of the two points of junction make it impossible to assess their relative date. In view of their close association, there seems no reason to suppose other than that they together formed the homestead unit (see section, fig. 8).

The revetment to the inside of the bank appears to have been of one build, but evidence from the southern 'wall' and from inside the hut shows two phases. It is impossible to be certain whether all of the earlier features were contemporary with each other, or whether each of the changes occurred separately and sporadically during an occupation lasting some 200 years or more. Nevertheless, two layers, both containing occupation material, lying over the hut floor tempt an interpretation of separate phases with changes taking place at the break between them (this is not to argue, however, that there was any considerable time lapse between the two phases). While certainty is impossible, therefore, the following are features which are demonstrably earlier than others and which may have been contemporary within Phase II, i.e. the first occupation period within the revetted and walled hut.

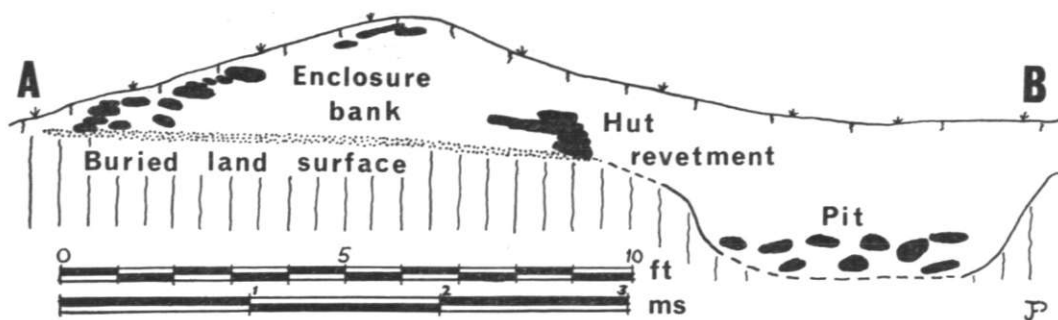


Fig. 8 Porth Godrevy: E.—W. section, cutting 3

PHASE II ENTRANCE

In the south-eastern part of the main cutting 1 was an area of paving, sealed by stones and soily rubble containing sherds. Apparently associated with this paving, which consisted of relatively large flat thin slates, were two lines of stones set on their long edge and roughly defining the area of paving. One particularly long stone on the south-west of the paving gave the appearance of having fallen from an upright position and broken in two. All these features indicate a paved entrance which was subsequently blocked, a view strengthened by two probably associated drains (see below p.29).

PHASE II INTERIOR

(i) *Post-holes*. Thirteen post-holes or probable post-holes were excavated within the building, and almost certainly others existed but were not located in the confused area of tumble and irregular paving towards the east end of the building. Only one of these can with certainty be shown to belong to an earlier phase of the structure, and that is the central post-hole sealed beneath a central hearth. The hole itself was oval, its horizontal axes being 2 ft. and 2 ft. 6 in., and its depth 1 ft. below the associated occupation level. The actual socket for the post was only 1 ft. in diameter and in the north-western quadrant of the circular hole. The other 270° of the hole were filled with several large stones, including the top of a rotary quern (Pl. II and fig. 14). Clearly the structure largely exposed in the main cutting 1 underwent a fundamental change during its history, when an arrangement based on a central hearth replaced that based on a central post-hole. That it is a central post-hole there can be no doubt: it is 14 ft. from both the excavated revetment of the bank on the west and the suggested revetment immediately beyond the eastern edge of the main cutting 1 on the east (which incidentally would appear to strengthen the argument for the existence of this end of the hut being just beyond the edge of the main cutting); and it is between 10-12 ft. from both the revetment of the bank on the north in cutting 6 and the wall stones on the south.

None of the other post-holes can with certainty be assigned to the same structure, and there are certain pointers to their having belonged to the next phase, when the central post-hole was discarded. This will be discussed below under PHASE III (see p.30).
 (ii) *Hearth*. Clearly a central post-hole in a dwelling would seem to indicate a hearth to one side. Such a hearth was not found with certainty, but it is very probably the small

pit, filled with charcoal and burnt soil, dug slightly into the 'head' 10 ft. east north east of the central post-hole. The pit, oval in plan with diameters of 3 ft. and 2 ft., and 6 in. deep, was partly surrounded by flat, slate paving stones which overlapped it on the south, and on the same side were associated with the paving stones in the Phase II entrance (above, p.27). The feature should no doubt be described as a fire-pit rather than a hearth, and indeed there was a marked difference between this scraped-out hollow full of dark soil containing charcoal and the compact slightly raised hearth of burnt clay and pottery sitting over the central post-hole (see below, p.32).

(iii) *Floor*. Discontinuous paving was one of the features of the interior of the hut, and as shown above, some paving around the suggested Phase II fire-pit appears to be contemporary with it. Other paving beside and over drain I (see below, next section), equally probably belongs to Phase II. A few scattered flat stones on the west of the interior may have belonged to either phase; and indeed, paving laid down in an earlier phase may always have been used in a later one. Apart from the paving, the floor was the cliff 'head'.

(iv) *Drainage*. As in many known Cornish huts, a drainage system was a feature of the interior (and two drains were found outside the walls; see below, p.29). The main internal drain was almost certainly associated with Phase II. It ran roughly east-west across the hut floor in a somewhat sinuous course. Its eastern end was not precisely located because of disturbance (see above, p.18 and fig. 7b), but it was almost certainly in the central area just east of the hearth. Running down a slight incline to the west, it curved round the central post-hole—the central hearth, which covered a larger area than the post-hole, partly overlay it—and, covered by two of the largest slate slabs found on the site, then ran south-west into a large pit (section, fig. 8). The total length of drain uncovered was 13 ft., its width at the top being 1 ft., its profile being almost semi-circular, and its depth 6 in. For 3 ft. near its eastern end, immediately north-east of the central post-hole, it was packed with small, quartz beach pebbles, which were remarkable for their uniformity and clearly represented a careful but not necessarily too arduous search of the adjacent beach of Porth Godrevy. Their presence, particularly in the central area of the hut, poses the question of the drain's function, which will be further discussed after describing the pit into which the drain emptied.

The pit was partly sectioned at the east end of cutting 3 in 1956, when its filling was recognised as a disturbed area below the assumed level of the subsoil; but the real nature of the feature was not fully appreciated until the whole of the west side of the main cutting I was trowelled down to the subsoil, clearly revealing the edge of the pit around its north, east, and south-east sides. Again, lack of time prevented recovery of its complete plan, but its general shape, position, and size, were sufficiently indicated. Lack of a complete plan prevents the relationship between pit and hut wall where the latter is branching away from the enclosure bank being satisfactorily defined. Probably the pit continued underneath the fragmentary remains of the hut wall curving south-east. This would be possible if, as is strongly indicated, the pit belongs to Phase II and then was filled up

before Phase III. Clearly the pit must have been filled before the existing wall could be built, so it is possible that this fragment of wall belongs to Phase III only. One can only assume that the line of the Phase II building followed a slightly different course along this one stretch.

The pit was about 9 ft. in diameter and roughly oval in plan. Its sides sloped down to a depth of 2 ft. below the floor level at the point where the drain empties into it. It was filled with a homogenous clayey soil, containing decayed slate and other material from the top of the 'head'. No tip-lines were visible, and almost certainly the pit had been deliberately filled in. A few sherds came from the filling, and in the bottom were a number of fairly large stones (section, fig. 8).

The three significant facts in discussing the function of the pit and its associated drain are that the drain began in the central area of a central post-hole structure; that its uphill end was filled with closely packed pebbles; and that the pit into which it emptied was inside the building. These three points suggest that the roof—or more particularly perhaps, the apex of the roof—was by no means watertight, that a drain was necessary to clear leakage of rainwater, that this water was filtered on entering the drain and was subsequently stored at the side of the hut, presumably for domestic purposes. If this suggestion is incorrect, then it is difficult to see the point of filtering the water—and what was the purpose of the pebbles except to filter?—or the necessity of having the pit inside the hut. Further, the pebbles would have collected the detritus from liquids dirtier than rain in the centre of the hut—which seems pointless. Be that as it may, the drain when excavated was choked with collapsed slates and occupation material indicating that it had fallen out of use before the desertion of the site.

A second short length of drain is probably part of the same Phase II since it was associated with the suggested entrance of this Phase. It was only about 6 ft. long, running into the hut interior apparently from the west side of the entrance. It was completely covered in with slates and sloped slightly towards the hut centre. As it was not emptied, its dimensions are unknown.

Two other drains can best be described here, although both were outside the hut and cannot be assigned to any Phase with certainty. Drain 3 ran out of the section near the south-east corner of the main cutting 1 and stopped near the west side of the Phase II doorway, with which it might be contemporary. The drain was covered with flat slates, with small gaps between them, and again consisted simply of a channel, 1 ft. wide and 9in. deep, cut into the soft shaley rock. No doubt its function was partly to drain off water coming down the hill slope at the east end of the hut, but its position parallel to, and consistently 2ft. (as far as can be judged from this short stretch) from the outer face of the hut wall suggests that it may also have been intended to catch the eaves-drip from the hut roof. If this is so, the end of the drain just outside the entrance can be seen as a convenient place from which to collect water, and/or the result of a change in the line of the eaves over the entrance. In the space between the outer line of the wall and the drain, and again just outside the entrance, was a complete jar (fig. 9, No. 13)

standing in a small hole, the mouth of the jar approximately flush with the entrance ground surface. Could this jar have been placed in that precise spot also to catch eaves-drip? Its position outside the hut is curious, and this might be the simple explanation. Once again there appears to be evidence suggesting the careful collection of rain water.

Drain 4 ran out of the enclosure bank at the north end of cutting 5. There is no means of deciding to which Phase it belongs, and it might well have functioned in both II and III. It too was characterised by small quartz beach pebbles, lying in only a slight groove in the rock and unprotected by any overlying paving. As it was not traced to the north it is not known how it ended, but its position suggests that its function was to drain away water which had run off the roof on to the bank. Perhaps the pebbles indicate that this water too was collected. There was no ditch outside the bank at this point to make this impossible. Indeed, the ditch around the enclosure bank appears only on the east and uphill side of the hut, suggesting that at least part of its function was to drain off around the sides of the building water coming down the hill.

PHASE III (fig. 7a, c).

A third phase is shown by the basic structural change involving the replacement of the central post-hole by the central hearth, by the filling in of the internal pit and the blockage of the main drain, by the blocking of the Phase II entrance and its probable replacement by one on the south-west, by a proliferation of post-holes and a probable rebuilding of at least part of the revetment to the enclosure bank. Such changes are not improbable if only on the general grounds that they are demanded by the length of occupation indicated by the small finds (see below, p.39).

That the basic ground plan of the structure remains unchanged, however, is shown by the position of the main hearth on top of the previous central post-hole. This at least suggests that the dimensions of the building were not altered to any great degree, if at all. There may have been some rebuilding: in fact the new siting of the entrance and the filling in of the main pit indicate structural modifications, and the sections across the enclosure bank where it was also the side of the hut suggested replacement of or additions to the external revetment (fig. 8). Whether or not such changes were carried out at the same time as the major internal modifications unfortunately cannot be known.

PHASE III ENTRANCE

That the entrance in use when the site was abandoned was in the south-west corner of the building was shown by the complete absence of stones, *in situ* or tumbled, from a 4 ft. wide gap in the walling at this point. Furthermore, placed stones on either side of the gap indicated deliberate wall ends. There were, however, neither post-holes nor paving associated with the feature, so the evidence is not conclusive. On the other hand, no evidence was found elsewhere of an alternative entrance, except that to the east, which had quite certainly been blocked during the occupation of the site.

PHASE III INTERIOR

(i) *Post-holes*. The main reasons for ascribing the post-holes, other than the central one

to Phase III are on the one hand that structurally they are not necessary to the central post-hole roof framework, and on the other, that if they are assigned to the central post-hole phase, then there is no evidence for the roof structure of a subsequent phase which is well-attested on other grounds. Furthermore, the central hearth demands that supports for the roof should have stood not too far from it and some, though not all, of the excavated post-holes, were in such a position. The vital post-holes in this interpretation are Nos. 2, 5, and 11, all of which were substantial holes dug into the 'head' to a maximum depth of 1 ft. and firmly packed around with stones and pebbles. The fact that some of these pebbles had previously been used as rubbers, whetstones etc. (see below, p. 57) again suggests that the post-holes were a secondary feature of the site. Unfortunately, the scraps of pottery in some of the holes were not diagnostic, and in any case could easily have fallen into the cavities left by the rotting posts.

Schedule of post-holes

No.	Depth (below floor level)	Width (at floor level)	Remarks
1	1ft.	2ft. - 2ft. 6in.	Oval. Central, with packing stones including part of rotary quern.
2	1ft.	1ft. - 2ft.	Oval. On central long axis of hut. Packing stones including used pebbles.
3	c.4in.	6in.	Doubtful. No packing.
4	6in.	8in.	Circular. Packing stones on N.
5	10in.	1ft. - 1ft. 3in.	Oval. Packing stones, including used pebbles.
6	4in.	7in.	Circular. Small packing stones.
7	5in.	5in.	Circular. No packing.
8	?	7in.	Doubtful—fortuitous aperture in underlying stones?
9	?	1ft.	Doubtful. As 8?
10	3in.	9in.	Circular hollow in rotten surface of natural rock.
11	c.1ft.	8in.	Circular. Probable, surrounded by stones, some slates on edge.
12	6in.	6in.	Circular. Small packing stones.
13	4in.	6in - 9in.	Oval. Stones on bottom and around top

Stake-holes. In the central floor area, and particularly around the Phase III hearth (see below), a number of small holes were found. They were all within the bracket of 4 in. deep and 4 in. wide and were interpreted, with varying degrees of probability, as stake-holes. Six of them appeared to be related to the central hearth, their plan suggesting some sort of screen around the fire. Two of these holes were cut into the filling of the main drain 1. This suggests not only that they are contemporary with the central

hearth, but also that the drain, and with it the pit, had indeed gone out of use during Phase III. Other stake-holes a few feet to the north are simply ascribed to this phase on general grounds, though there is no proof of their contemporaneity, nor of their function. They could, however, indicate internal partitions or some free-standing wooden erection (it should perhaps be noted that no evidence of weaving was found on the site). The main point, however, is to distinguish these small holes from the structural post-holes noted above. The slightness of the former almost certainly means that the excavation failed to reveal their complete distribution; and the same is unfortunately true of the post-hole pattern, particularly in the disturbed and incompletely excavated east area beneath the road.

(ii) *Hearth*. No doubt it would have been preferable to discuss the central hearth at the beginning of the description of Phase III, for it was the hub of that Phase in the same way that the central post-hole was of Phase II; but in the interests of clarity the features are here being described in the same order as those of Phase II.

The central hearth was a slightly raised area of burnt clay 3 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 4 in. in area and 3 in. thick. Its edges were clearly defined, though there was an area of burnt floor to the east (lightly stippled on fig. 7b), in which were lying some tightly-packed sherds in a slight depression, possibly a secondary hearth (fig. 9, 1). This burning or baking was entirely superficial, however, suggesting temporary fires at most, while the compact mass of packed baked clay over the earlier post-hole left no doubt that it was the main hearth of a dwelling over a considerable number of years. Included in the clay were a few burnt sherds, and around the hearth were many sherds, crushed into the floor presumably by the inhabitants' feet. As suggested above, there may well have been a (temporary?) screen around the hearth.

(iii) *Floor*. No evidence indicated that any of the paving noted above was laid down specifically in Phase III, but it is probable that the paving stones over the central drain immediately west of the central hearth was still visible. Indeed, while it is more probable that they covered the drain when it was functioning, in fact they could have been laid in Phase III. A paving stone immediately to their east, was, however, partly overlaid by the hearth. It seems probable that the paving stones around the Phase II firepit were covered by the earlier occupation level, since two thin layers containing material were removed before the stones were uncovered by excavation (see section, fig. 7b). For the rest of the interior, the floor consisted either of areas of discontinuous earlier occupation material or the 'head'.

(iv) *Drainage*. The central drain was certainly out of use in Phase III, but the others may still have been functioning. The matter is not proveable one way or the other on the available evidence (see above, p.28).

CUTTINGS 3 - 11

Other cuttings were made across the enclosure bank and at possible entrances. The evidence from these cuttings did not allow any of the excavated features to be assigned to

either Phase II or III, so the cuttings are next described under their cutting number as on fig. 6.

CUTTING 3 (fig. 8).

This, the first trial cut in 1956, was taken down to the 'head', showing the structure of the enclosure bank and hut revetment on the west. Such sections seem rarely to have been made on West Cornish sites. The bank consisted of scraped up shaley soil, clay and stones, a mixture, in other words, of the surface soil and 'head' which must have overlain the site. No ditch had been dug on the west side though material may have been scraped up from there. In the bank filling were a number of coarse gritty sherds (see above, p.22, and fig. 9, 1, and fig. 11, 22). On its inside, the bank was revetted with horizontally laid thin slate slabs, a technique which was followed all round the west and north sides of the hut, the only variation being that in places rather thicker slates were used as 'grounders' (Pl. II). On the outer face, smaller slates indicated a similar but less efficient revetment, which, although sloping back into the bank, seemed to have fallen and been rebuilt. The same evidence was noted at the north ends of cuttings 4 and 5, though in neither of those two cuttings was the bank sectioned.

The bank and revetments in cutting 3 rested on a well-defined buried surface, cut on the inside by the large pit, and removed on the outside presumably in scraping up the bank material. A few scraps of coarse gritty pottery were also found in this layer.

CUTTING 8 (fig. 6 only)

A cutting originally 16 ft. long and 4 ft. wide was made across the bank and ditch on the east of the road. The ditch was only 2 ft. 1 in. deep and 6 ft. wide, filled with a fine brown humus and a few stones which had slipped off both the outer face of the bank and what appeared to be a stone kerb on the outer lip of the ditch. The bank, however, had not been revetted as carefully as on the west of the road, its outer slope apparently dropping straight into the ditch. There was no inner revetment.

Subsequently, an area to the west was cleared to follow the line of the ditch and bank as far as possible before it was cut and destroyed by the road. Both continued to the edge of the road, though with indications that the ditch was petering out as it ran off the hill on to more level ground. Throughout this stretch, the bank showed only a few stones on its outer face, with no evidence of a substantial revetment. Only a few sherds of indeterminate date were found.

CUTTING 9 (fig. 6 only)

A small cutting was made on the line of the ditch at its easternmost point where, on the steep hill slope, it showed on the surface only as a slight depression. The object was to show that the ditch continued round this east side of the enclosure, and this was achieved. The filling was entirely of fine brown soil, which had presumably crept off the small fields immediately uphill to the east. There were no finds.

CUTTING 10 (fig. 6 only)

A small area was cleared at a point where the slight surface indications of the bank apparently ended and a 'way', coming round the hill side, entered the enclosure. The turf

and topsoil were simply removed to a depth of 6in. to expose the area in plan. There was no evidence of the bank continuing to the south-west, and the small ditch, having curved round with the bank to this point, turned sharply to the south-east to run, for an unknown distance, parallel with the 'way' beneath the slight positive lynchet on its uphill side. The distinction between the ditch and the 'way' was clearly visible in plan without further excavation, the ditch showing as a line of fine light brown soil contrasting sharply with the shaley and stoney material on the surface of the 'way' immediately to its west. There can be little doubt that the 'way' is contemporary with the enclosure and fields, and its junction with the line of the enclosure bank is the only proven entrance into the homestead. The width of the 'way' suggests it was simply a path and not intended for or used by wheeled vehicles.

CUTTING 11 (fig. 6 only)

A narrow cutting was made across the apparent end of the enclosure bank on the south-west, where a possible entrance was indicated. The cutting showed that there was no bank make-up here but three stones laid end to end on the line of the outside face of the bank suggested that the bank had continued at least to this point. As it is doubtful whether the irregular and disturbed earthwork (B2) immediately to the south-east is part of the enclosure or not, the claim of this break in the bank to be an original entrance remains uncertain; but such an entrance would at least seem likely.

DISCUSSION

The state of Cornwall during the Roman period has been reviewed three times in this century (*VCHR*, 1924; *Hencken*, 1932; *Radford*, 1958), and Porth Godrevy on its own scarcely warrants a fourth revision. However, this site does emphasise the point that much is still to be learnt, and, as Thomas has indicated (1958a, 33), it raises several new cultural problems.

The homestead itself fits readily into neither of the two main types of native settlement in west Cornwall at this period that Thomas discusses (*ibid*). It is an apparently isolated single-structure settlement, situated close to the sea and nearly at sea-level, yet associated with small arable fields. This contrasts, on the one hand with the upland Courtyard House villages of the Land's End area, and on the other with the much more widely distributed defensive 'rounds' or univallate earthworks (in place names, *Ker*, *Car*, *Gear*) as typified by, for example, Crane Godrevy at Gwithian (*Thomas*, 1958a, 17, 28) and Castle Gotha, St. Austell (*Saunders*, 1961, 218).

That the different types of settlement and their resulting settlement pattern together make a more complex picture than has been previously recognised is further indicated by the excavation at Goldherring, where Courtyard House and 'round' elements are associated (*Guthrie*, 1959-61) on a site contemporary with Porth Godrevy. Probably the main point to be made now is that the recognition of the 'rounds' as an important part of the settlement pattern of Roman Cornwall has led to a greater appreciation of the

variety of contemporary settlement types; this may require, in due course, a reassessment of the place of the Courtyard House village in western Cornwall. Certainly such villages were not the only type of settlement there during the Roman period; perhaps, as may be hinted by their confined distribution, they were not even the typical ones.

The plan of the homestead is an addition to the known types of settlement in Roman Cornwall. The concept of a single dwelling within an enclosure is far removed from the straggling Iron Age village as exemplified at Bodrifty (*Dudley, 1956, fig. 2*), the close-packed settlement within defences as at St. Mawgan-in-Pydar (*Threipland, 1956*), and the Courtyard House settlements, defended or otherwise, as at Porthmeor (*Hirst, 1936a*) and Chysauster (*Hencken, 1933*). It is however, only in its Cornish setting that the Porth Godrevy homestead is unusual: as Radford has already pointed out (*1958, 57*), the single hut within an enclosure is a common settlement type further east; and indeed in Wessex, during both the pre-Roman and Roman Iron Age it has for some time been regarded as the characteristic form of rural settlement. That this assumption has recently been called in question (*Jones, 1961*)—and rightly, for other types of settlement contribute to a complex settlement pattern in Wessex—does not alter the fact that the isolated enclosure with single dwelling was a common class of settlement over a long period. It would seem more reasonable to think that other examples of the Porth Godrevy type of homestead existed, and will be found, in West Cornwall, rather than to postulate that the site was unique.

Nor need the hut plan itself cause difficulty. It is clear from both St. Mawgan-in-Pydar and Goldherring that the Iron Age circular hut (as seen, for example at Bodrifty, *Dudley, 1956, fig. 2*) was losing its monopoly during the Roman period: both sites contain oval buildings or parts of oval buildings, and the latter also contains buildings with rectangular corners (*Threipland, 1956, figs. 7, 11, and 12; Guthrie, 1959-61, site plan at end*). Similar evidence may well be appearing at Castle Gotha (*Saunders, 1961, 219*). Further it is well known from both Chysauster and Porthmeor that the living rooms of the courtyard houses, built as they were in the thickness of the wall, tended to be oval, sub-rectangular or long and narrow (*Hencken, 1933, Pl. LXXII; Hirst, 1936a, fig. 1*). An almost perfectly oval ground plan was the basis of one of the huts in the Halangy Down 'village', St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly (*Ashbee, 1955, fig. 2*). The evidence for the introduction into Cornwall of the truly rectangular building has recently been discussed by Thomas (*1960*), so it need only be stressed here that a break with the traditional circular hut was being made during the Roman period. To say so much, however, is not to suggest that the break occurred only as a result of Roman or other outside influence; the sites mentioned above all suggest that non-circular buildings evolved within the native tradition, probably as a result of local circumstances:—e.g. building on a slope at St. Mawgan-in-Pydar (*Threipland, 1956, fig. 11*), building within a very thick wall at Chysauster. The Magor villa well illustrates the unhappy results of conscious imitation (*O'Neil, 1934*), though the 4th/5th century Tintagel 'long-house' seems perfectly sound (*Radford, 1939, 7*).

Since evidence of wooden structure is largely absent from Cornish Roman period buildings, and since the Porth Godrevy evidence is incomplete, little new can at this stage be added on the subject (cf. *Radford, 1951, 51-6*). It is not even known, for example, whether the wood for the uprights and roof of the hut came from drift-wood or from standing timber. The main roof supports must have been fairly substantial. The masonry technique on the other hand, is closely matched on some sites and distinctly different from that on others. The revetment was built of horizontally placed flat slates, at most 4in. thick and up to a maximum of 3ft. 6in. long, resting directly on top of and overlapping each other, with their forward edges forming a vertical or slightly battered face and their back edges bedded in the soil and rubble of the bank (fig. 8). It is not known with certainty how the wall was built on the south of the hut, but probably the technique was similar whether or not a bank was present in which to bed the dry-stone walling. This technique is that already well-illustrated at, for example, St. Mawgan-in-Pydar (*Threipland, 1956, e.g. Pls. IX and X, fig. 7*) and Castle Dore (*Radford, 1951, Pls. V and VIa*). Quite different in appearance if not in function is the technique of using more massive granite blocks known from, for example, Bodrifty (*Dudley, 1956, Pls. I, II and IV*), Porthmeor (*Hirst, 1936, Pl. opposite p. 34*), Chysauster (*Hencken, 1933, Pl. LXXIII*), and Halangy Down (*Ashbee, 1955, Pls. XXXI and XXXII*). An amalgam of these two techniques was used in the Magor villa where in Period I the walls were of slate upon quartz foundations set in a weak lime mortar (*O'Neil, 1934, 5*).

The discovery and excavation of the Magor villa introduced a new element into Roman Cornwall. One of the interesting problems it raised, and one which has not yet been solved, is the nature of the relationship between Roman authority and the native population; though of course, the question hardly arises if the villa's builder, as has been suggested, was a returned native and not a Roman official (*O'Neil, 1934, 15*). Nevertheless, the excavation produced evidence of a direct link between the villa and the Godrevy headland, and now that a contemporary native homestead has been found at Porth Godrevy, it is at least permissible to wonder further about the nature of the link. Magor is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Porth Godrevy, contact between the two sites, or at least between Magor and the Godrevy area, being indicated by remains of shell-fish, slate objects and, in Period II, blocks of Godrevy sandstone in the villa (*O'Neil, 1934, 9-11*). The villa pottery was also 'native' in fabric and execution, remarkable being the complete absence of samian ware and mortaria sherds (*ibid., 12, 38-40*). The coins included nine of the second half of the 3rd century associated with a re-occupation (*ibid., 35-6*), with which the Porth Godrevy coins could be contemporary. Indeed, the latter could well have come from the villa, and the same could be suggested for the samian sherds, whether or not they were removed during the Roman period (see below, p. 40). The evidence, though far from definite, at least allows the suggestion that the two sites were linked economically. The Porth Godrevy inhabitants may have supplied food and materials to the villa, but further discussion about the possible social implications of the connection must remain speculative.

Equally speculative, but equally suggestive, is the nature of the relationship between Porth Godrevy and Crane Godrevy, the small contemporary 'round' on top of the hill a half-mile inland. Discussion of this point must await full excavation of the Roman period levels and structures on the latter, at present sealed by wind-blown sand and medieval and later occupation (*Thomas, 1958a*, 17, 28-30; below, p. 82). If, however, the suggested Wessex Iron Age pattern of 'Little Woodbury' farmsteads related to hill-fort centres (e.g. *Rivet, 1958*, 39-42) applied in Cornwall—and anything more than suggestive evidence is as yet lacking (cf. *Dudley, 1958*, 50-2; *Radford, 1951*, 59, 96)—then some social and economic connection between 'round' and homestead might be expected. The dangers of such speculation based on incomplete archaeological evidence have, however, recently been well-illustrated (*Jones, 1961; Alcock, 1962*).

The relative importance of the Porth Godrevy homestead from the point of view of dated material during the Roman period in the Gwithian area should perhaps be stressed. There are only six other known find-spots of Roman material, and one possible Roman military site, within an area of 25 square miles to the south between grid lines 54 and 64 (northings) and 36 (easting). In the following list, these sites are noted under the two main river valleys to which they are topographically related, the mileage and compass bearing showing the distance and the direction of the site from Porth Godrevy, and the six figures at the end being the map reference to the site on O.S. 1 in. sheet 189.

RELATED TO THE VALLEY OF THE RED RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

- 1 *Magor villa*, Illogan (*O'Neil, 1934*) 3½ miles E. 636423
- 2 *Coswinsawsin*, Gwinear, a 'round' in which twelve early 4th century Roman coins were found (*VCHR, 1924, 35*) 3¾ miles S.E. 627389
- 3 *Penponds bottoms*, Camborne. A number of coins of Postumus found here, *circa* 1890, and locally dispersed (*info. A. C. Thomas*) 4 miles S.E. 633392
- 4 *Crane Godrevy* Gwithian, a 'round' partly excavated in 1957-58, which produced pottery similar to that from Porth Godrevy from the lower levels of the ditch (*Thomas, 1958a, 17*): similar sherds also came from field-banks on the S.E. slope of the hill side GH (see this issue, p.80) ½ mile S.E. 589426

RELATED TO THE (DROWNED) VALLEY OF THE LOGGANS MILL STREAM

- 5 *Carwin*, Phillack, the remains of a substantially built rectangular and rectilinear enclosure, probably a Roman military work (*Dudley, 1954, no. 7; Thomas, 1958a, 17-18*) 2 miles S. 584398
- 6 *Trungle*, Gwinear. Roman coins said to have been found (O.S. 6in. Cornwall, sheet LXIX NE, 1890 edn: *VCHR, 1924, 35*) 2 miles S. 583386
- 7 *Hayle Causeway*. Late 3rd century coin hoard in container (*VCHR, 1924, 35; Sutherland, 1936*) 4 miles SSW. 553369.

The association of fields with the Porth Godrevy settlement points to an aspect of the homestead which may be unconnected with its relationship to Magor or Crane Godrevy. There are two points to be made here: firstly, that here the fields are associated

with a lowland site, not with one belonging to the upland Courtyard House culture tentatively defined by Thomas (1958a, 33; cf. Dudley, 1958, 52-4); and secondly, that the fields themselves are not defined by stone walls, stone-revetted terraces or Cornish hedges so characteristic of Iron Age/Romano-British cultivation systems in the south-west (but cf. some field boundaries at Bodrifty; Dudley, 1956, 30 and figs. 1 and 2). Indeed it is doubtful whether the Godrevy fields were demarcated by any such permanent feature; certainly there is no visible evidence of stone structures, and at most these small fields can have been marked out only by a small bank. They are now defined by slight negative and positive lynchets on uphill and downhill sides respectively, their appearance indicating nothing more sophisticated than hoe or 'scratch' plough cultivation, and that not necessarily throughout the whole occupation of the homestead. Uncertainty is of course introduced by the later strip ploughing a short distance to the north (fig. 21 on p.81) which may have destroyed a relatively large area of such slight field remains, the known existence of which would alter the present picture of the homestead's economy. The 5ft. high lynchet bounding this former arable on the west at the end of only a slight slope clearly indicates cultivation over a long period, perhaps not entirely confined to that of the strip ploughing. Be that as it may, it can confidently be asserted that an important element of the Porth Godrevy homestead's economy, as evidenced by the fields and by the finds from the dwelling, was agriculture. Whether the fields were more important as a food supply than the sea cannot be known; no doubt both sources were vital. Perhaps it should be added that there is no reason to connect this homestead in any way with tin-streaming.

The material culture which this mixed economy supported is described and illustrated below (pp.39-59). Metal was either very scarce, or has corroded away, or was removed when the site was deserted. Metal tools can, however, be inferred from some of the stone implements such as whetstones, and from the fact that not one cutting implement of stone was found. Indeed the absence of any iron knives in particular, and of metal tools in general, could be used to argue that the site was deliberately abandoned, the inhabitants taking with them such important and relatively valuable equipment. The stone tools, many of them simply utilised pebbles, formed the largest element amongst the surviving artefacts and, whether or not the inhabitants also used metal tools, clearly constituted an important, perhaps the most important, part of their material culture. The amount of utilised stone on the site does not detract from the theory of a desertion, since pebbles, being heavy to carry and easily replaced, can reasonably be expected to have been left behind.

The homestead gave every indication of having been abandoned. When and why are questions virtually impossible to answer; and it is equally difficult to be certain about dating the beginning of the settlement. The brooch, the samian ware (if relevant; see below, p.40), the illustrated coarse pottery and the coins all indicate occupation from within the 2nd century A.D. probably into the 4th century A.D. But a Phase earlier than Phase II, the occupation level of which contained the brooch (see below, p.53 and fig. 13)

is virtually certain, so an early 2nd or 1st century date for the first habitation on the site can be supposed. The few sherds assignable to Phase I allow no more precision than that. At the other end of the homestead's history all the stratified coins were associated with Phase III, indicating occupation *circa* 300 A.D. Roman coins were particularly common in West Cornwall in the late 3rd century (*O'Neil, 1934, 14*). The absence of later coins from Porth Godrevy need not necessarily mean the site was deserted after that time, particularly as the coins found were probably all of one type and could easily have been brought to the site together on one occasion. O'Neil's argument (*1934, 13*) for dating the end of the main occupation at Magor, viz. that had latter issues been available, they might reasonably have been expected to be present, need not apply to Porth Godrevy.

The coarse pottery hardly throws further light on the latest occupation since none of the forms represented can be dated with much precision. A date of about 300 is, however, rather too early for the end of the pottery series, particularly in view of its ancestral relationship to the 5th century sub-Roman pottery of the earliest occupation level (layer C) on the Gwithian Dark Age site, GM/I (*Thomas, 1958a, 20*). It would seem fair to say, in the light of our present knowledge, that Porth Godrevy was deserted sometime during the 4th century A.D., with the proviso that it is conceivable that there was continuity between it and GM/I, layer C. Even if this was not the case, the cultural link between the two sites remains; a fourth-century desertion means that we need postulate only one other site, occupied for a generation or so, which may yet be found in the Gwithian area, to attach the Porth Godrevy homestead to a chronological and cultural sequence which runs unbroken to the present day. Rivet (*1958, 25*) has aptly said the story of Roman Britain begins in the Early Iron Age and ends in the Dark Ages; particularly, one might add, in the Celtic West.

THE FINDS

Pottery

SAMIAN WARE

Dr. Grace Simpson, F.S.A., kindly examined, joined, identified and reported on the following sherds, her work alone making this note possible. The interpretation of the evidence is the author's.

Eight fragments of samian ware were found, six separately. Yet three of the smaller fragments were found to join with two slightly larger ones, so that in fact the total number of sherds found on the site was five. They were as follows:

1. *Walters Form 79*. This form was a typical product of the Antonine period in Central Gaul. The sherd comes from a vessel which had a large diameter, cf. *Oswald and Pryce (1920), 199-200*, and Pl. lviii, no. 1. Probably manufactured c.A.D. 150-190. From on top of bank towards north end of cutting 5, depth 3 in.
2. Three sherds, one consisting of two fragments found in slightly different places. They are three different examples of the form Dr. 18/31. Each retains a portion of the

carination between the side and the base of the vessels. All were manufactured in Central Gaul during the 2nd century A.D. One sherd was found in probably disturbed tumble in front of the revetment at the east end of cutting 6 beneath the side of the road, a medieval sherd being found close by; the second sherd was found on top of the bank at the north-west corner of the hut in cutting 4; and of the two fragments constituting the third sherd, the larger was found with a medieval sherd beneath the road make-up in the south-east corner of the main cutting 1, and the smaller was found in the same area but a few inches lower and immediately above the wall stones.

3. Three tiny sherds, one found separately from the other two, join to make a sherd $\frac{7}{8}$ in. across at its widest point. All three pieces are in poor condition, but they are probably from a 2nd century Central Gaulish vessel. Two of the pieces were found together in the 1 ft. 6 in. thick overburden above the occupation layer immediately west of the central hearth. The third joining fragment was found at a depth of 6 in. above the tumbled stones of the south wall of the hut.

It seems most unlikely that any of the five separate vessels represented by these sherds were ever at Porth Godrevy in a complete state. It is much more likely that they were collected as sherds and brought to the site, possibly as curiosities. Even today only a very few samian sherds are known from Cornwall. The most obvious site from which they could have been brought is Magor villa (see above, p.36), yet oddly enough no samian sherds were found during the excavations there. Perhaps they had all been removed by assiduous collectors from Porth Godrevy and similar sites (cf. evidence at Magor of the rifling of the 'villa treasure' and occupation by late 3rd century 'squatters': O'Neil, 1934, 13-14).

If the above suggestion is correct, then clearly the value of the sherds for dating purposes at Porth Godrevy is very limited, except in providing a general *terminus post quem*. And even that limited use assumes that the sherds were brought to the site during its occupation. However, there is a suspicion, at least in the excavator's mind, that six, and probably all eight, of the fragments, were dropped on the site long after it had been abandoned. Six sherds were found in either the topsoil—the fact that the topsoil may rest directly on lightly buried archaeological features is not necessarily significant—or in association with medieval sherds; and the remaining two came from the 1 ft. 6 in. thick overburden of stoney soil which had to be picked away before trowelling could begin a few inches above the occupation levels. Not one of the sherds need necessarily be associated with the Romano-British occupation on the basis of the excavated evidence: a cruel point to make in view of the lack of samian ware and of firm dating evidence in Romano-British Cornwall. But even if the sherds were brought to the site by Porth Godrevy natives, their archaeological associations as excavated are so ambiguous that it could be considered as stretching the evidence even to suggest that the sherds indicate occupation during or later than the 2nd century A.D. Not one of the sherds is associated unequivocally with a feature, let alone with an occupation level, let alone with Phase I or II material which might well have been contemporary with the original breaking of

the vessels. It is disappointing in the extreme to have such sherds on a habitation site in Cornwall and then to be forced to dismiss their value as evidence from all points of view as negligible, and possibly even misleading.

COARSE POTTERY

Figures 9 to 12 display all the sherds that can be illustrated, found during the excavation, with the unimportant exception of a few unstratified sherds of types or fabric otherwise included in the following list.

There seems little point in quoting large numbers of 'parallels' for individual sherds from sites outside Cornwall: even if the 'parallel' is exact, it will not necessarily mean anything historically in the context of Roman Cornwall. Clearly one can make generalisations about the pottery as a whole, and even about certain pot forms. But at present Romanised 'native' pottery cannot be used with confidence to date exactly a beginning and an end of an occupation in Cornwall in the same way that provincial pottery can now be used in the Northern Province (*Gillam, 1957*). Cornwall awaits not only a stratified type series of Romanised pottery, but such a series based upon numerous stratified deposits which can isolate those forms and possibly fabrics *with a short life*. These will then provide the material for closer dating in Cornwall without invoking the questionable process of dating by comparison with sherds from the Civil Province or allowing for that unknown factor, a 'time-lag'. The present insecure basis of pottery chronology in Roman Cornwall is well illustrated by, on the one hand, the fact that the extent of the 'time-lag' is unknown; and, on the other, by the dating method used at, for example, the Halangy Down settlement (*Ashbee, 1955, 194-5*). There the excavator suggested dates for individual sherds by reference to Porthmeor and Chysauster, where the sherds quoted are themselves only dated on the most general grounds. Radford, however, in discussing the Porthmeor pottery (*Hirst, 1936a, 75*), makes the important point that the provincial wares from which the Cornish pots were copied at least provide a *terminus post quem* for the latter.

The Porth Godrevy pottery is both hand- and wheel-made, varying greatly in colour, thickness, and fabric. In many cases the clay has been backed by crushed shell, or grits, present in varying amounts. Many sherds contain micaceous grits. An Early Iron Age tradition is represented by some sherds, e.g. fig. 9, nos. 1, 2 and 5; fig. 12, 1-5, 9 and 10, some, if not all, of which could belong to Phase I. None of the distinctively Romano-British forms need be earlier than the 2nd century, and the assemblage as a whole suggests a bracket of 2nd-4th centuries. The flanged bowls in particular are generally regarded as 'late Roman' though they occur in the 2nd century (*Collingwood, 1930, fig. 53, type 30*) and as late as the 5th century (*Cotton and Gathercole, 1958, fig. 29, no. 30*; cf. also *Fox, 1952, fig. 18, nos. 58-9*). The above are straight-sided, while the Porth Godrevy bowls are all convex internally. A similar example was found at Halangy Down (*Ashbee, 1955, fig. 4, no. 1*). On the other hand, Porth Godrevy produced no certain examples of the characteristically 'late' cavetto rim jars (*Collingwood, 1930, fig. 57, type 73*; *O'Neil, 1934, Pl. XX, 6*).

Several of the jars and bowls are similar in form to sub-Roman vessels from Trebarveth (*Patchett, 1949*) and Gwithian (*Thomas, 1958a, 20*). As the relevant layer at the latter (layer C, GM/I) is independently dated to the 5th century, and since some of the coarse pottery appears to be but one stage (generation?) removed from some Porth Godrevy forms, it could be argued, though proof is lacking, that the pottery runs on nearer to 400 A.D. than 300 A.D. The local kiln—or kilns, more probably—producing this pottery would not be subject to the same forces which are thought to have led to a collapse of the pottery industry in the Civil Zone about 400 A.D. and in theory therefore locally produced 'late Roman' pottery in Cornwall could well be early 5th century.

An attempt has been made in the following figures to group together where possible vessels related to either Phase II or III. The only types of vessels certainly represented seem covered by the general terms jars and bowls, and this is the only division made. No really significant data was obtained by numerical analyses of the relatively few stratified rim sherds and bases in terms of their type and fabric in relation to the two main Phases of occupation. Jars and bowls were equally common in both Phase II and III, the jar being the most frequent type of vessel in both Phases. Red, and on the whole coarser, pottery occurred more often in Phase II than in Phase III.

In the following descriptions, HM and WM stand for hand-made and wheel-made respectively, int. and ext. for interior or internal and exterior or external respectively. Layer numbers refer to the section on Fig. 7b, which shows the stratification over most of the hut area. Where possible, similar forms or sherds from elsewhere are listed by the name of the site as follows, the full reference being given under the name of the author in the Bibliography at the end.

Bodrifty: Dudley, 1956.

Magor: O'Neil, 1934.

Castle Dore: Radford, 1951.

Porthmeor: Hirst, 1936a.

Chysauster: Hencken, 1933

St. Mawgan-in-Pydar: Threipland, 1956.

Trebarveth: Patchett, 1949.

JARS (fig. 9)

The following probably belong either to Phase I or II, or were unstratified. 1 Large (storage?) jar, reconstructed. Probably wheel-turned. Extremely coarse, red fabric, containing finely powdered grit. The pot as illustrated consists of four rim sherds which, with some body sherds, had possibly been used as a secondary hearth (see above, p.32). The base consists of two joining sherds, one from the tumble in front of the N. wall of the enclosure, the other from the filling of the enclosure bank on the W. All the sherds are of similar fabric otherwise absent from the site, which suggests that they came from similar vessels or possibly the same one. The reconstruction is tentative; if the sherds are from the same jar, then the diameter of the base and the base angle demand that it should be relatively squat and not as high as the diameter of the rim or the thickness of the fabric otherwise suggest. Probably Phase I.

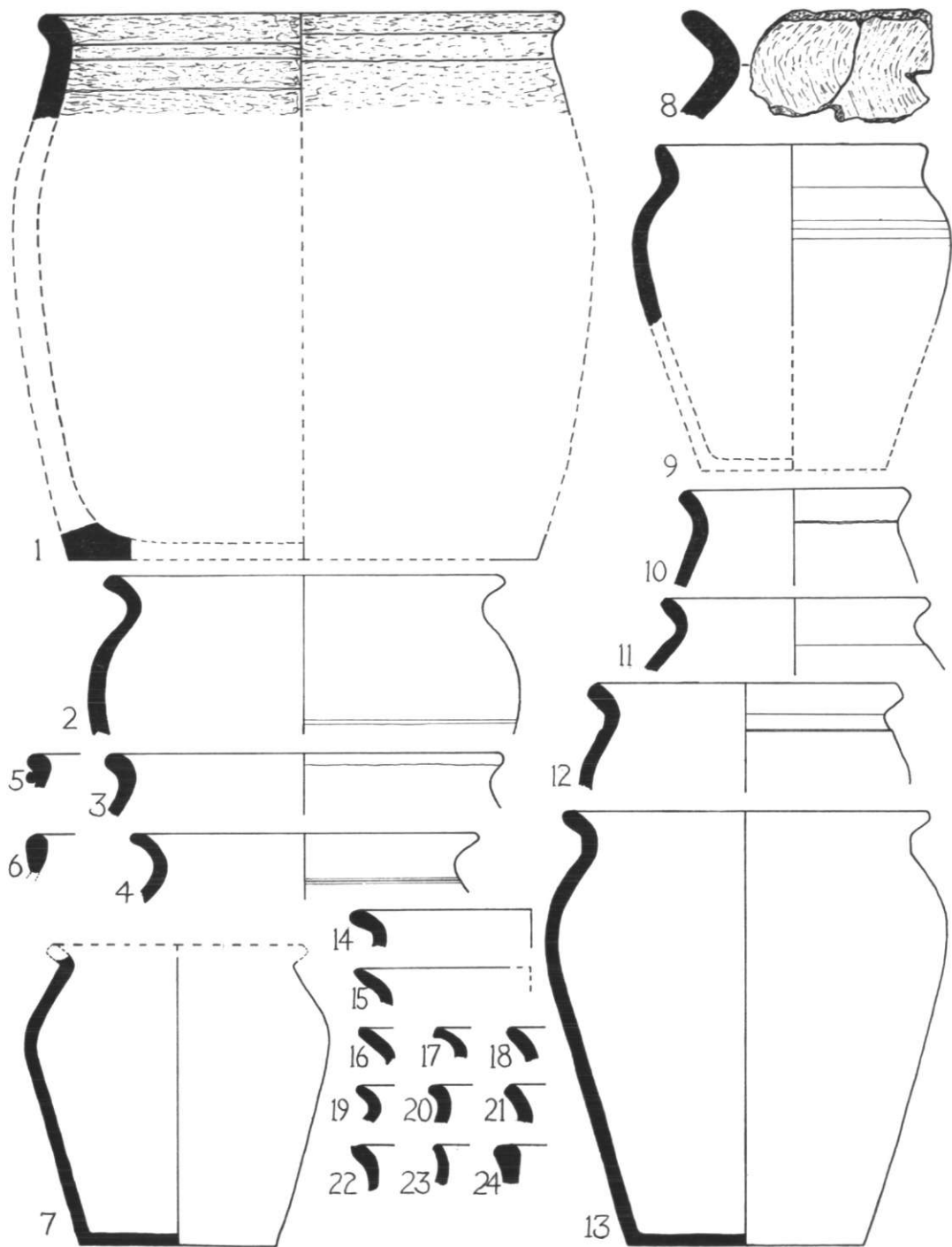


Fig. 9 Porth Godrevy: Jars (Scale 1/4)

2 Rim and wall. HM. Black ext., with slight groove across body; light grey int. with many grits. Gritty grey to brown fabric. Layer 2. Cf. *Chysauster*, fig. 6, no. 14; *Porthmeor*, fig. 5 H.

- 3 Rim WM. Dark brown ext., light grey int. with many grits. Dark grey fabric. Unstratified.
- 4 Rim. WM. Black ext., light brown int., greyish paste. Faint wheel-marks on ext. Topsoil.
- 5 Rim. WM? Rust coloured throughout with many grits. Cordon immediately below rim. Unstratified.
- 6 Rim. As 5 but without cordon. Unstratified.
- 7 Jar, complete except for top of rim. HM. Smooth black ext. and int., with fracture showing fabric unevenly coloured between black and reddish brown, and containing grit, mica, and shell. Sufficient remains to show the sharp angle of an everted rim, probably without a neck. From the foot of the enclosure wall on the N. set in the cliff 'head' (fig. 7b). Possibly damaged during building of revetment. Phase I—II?
- 8 Rim. HM. Thick, heavy, coarse, rough and gritty throughout, indicating a diameter of more than 1 ft. 'Native' in inspiration and execution cf. no. 1 above. Amongst stones at S. of cutting 1.
- 9 Rim and walls of jar. WM. Ext. black becoming brownish towards bottom; int. blackish. Brown fabric. Rough tooling marks on both surfaces, and regular double band on ext. shoulder. Topsoil.
- 10 Rim. WM. Black to orange ext., black and brown int. and fabric, with little grit. Irregular groove in centre of neck. Rim as illustrated is of two joining sherds from layer 2. Cf. *Chysauster*, fig. 6, no. 4.
- 11 Rim. WM. Dark grey to black throughout, except for orange patch on both surfaces near top of rim. Small grits in fabric. Slight ext. ridge below neck. Between paving stones of Phase II entrance. Cf. *Chysauster*, fig. 9, no. 10.
- 12 Rim. WM. Brown except for black patches on surface of ext.; int. greyish. Orange-brown fabric with small grits. Ext. notch below neck. On paving stones of Phase II entrance. Cf. *Magor*, Pl. XX, 3; and cf. similar notch, *Trebarveth*, fig. 4, A3.
- 13 Complete jar with high curving shoulders, short upright neck and everted rim. HM. Dark grey ext. and int., though reddish brown above shoulder. Fine paste. Clear finger-marks on int. Set in hole immediately S. of Phase II entrance (figs. 7a and 7b). Presumably derived from e.g. *Bodrifty*, fig. 10, no. 1; cf. upright neck, Class B jars, *Trebarveth*, fig. 4.
- 14 Everted rim. WM. Black rim top, other surfaces orange-brown; fabric redder. Little grit. Two joining sherds from between stones of drain 3.
- 15 Everted rim with slight bulge on underside. WM. Orange brown fabric and surfaces, except for black on top of rim. Grits. Layer 2.
- 16 Everted squared-end rim. WM. Red fabric and surfaces with grits. Layer 2.
- 17 Everted rim with pointed underhang. WM. Red fabric with small grits. Layer 2 at foot of enclosure wall on NW.
- 18 Everted rim with slight ledge on outer top. WM. Slight ext. ridge. Red and gritty fabric. In pit at W. end drain 1.

- 19 Everted rim. WM. Darkish brown throughout with tiny grits. Uneven line of underhang from rim. Layer 2 or 3.
- 20 Slightly everted rim. WM. Black ext. rim top, remainder orange-brown with small grits. Layer 2.
- 21 Slightly everted rim. WM. Black neck, rest greyish brown. Light brown fabric with grits. Found as 12 above.
- 22 Rim of wide diameter. WM. Greyish surfaces, hard and gritty dark grey fabric. Slight protuberance on outside edge of rim top. Crushed into floor 2ft. E. of central PH. Phase II or III?
- 23 Thin rim of wide diameter. WM. Dark grey ext., light brown int. and dark grey fabric with small grits. Found as 12 above.
- 24 Upright rim. WM. Dark red ext., brown int. with gritty fabric. Found as 18 above.

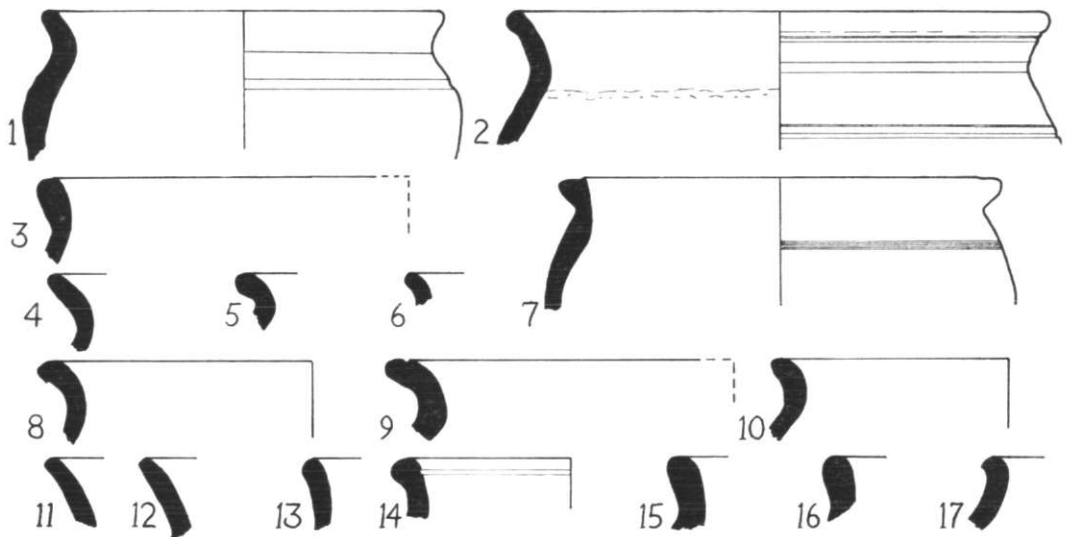


Fig. 10 Porth Godrevy: Jars (Scale : 1/3)

JARS (fig. 10)

All the jars illustrated on fig. 10 were in layer 3 and/or probably associated with Phase III.

1 Rim. WM. Ext. black, becoming rust-coloured at bottom; rust int., brownish fabric. One well-marked ext. groove, and other fainter ridges. In tumble of hut wall above floor level, cutting 6. cf. *Porthmeor*, fig. 5, g.

2 Rim, consisting of three joining sherds. WM. Hard, even, well-fired fabric, orange-brown, with slightly greyish surfaces. Slightly angular internal ridge; four external grooves. From two separate findspots in layer 3 at the foot of the hut wall on the NW.

3 Thickened everted rim. WM. Smooth brown ext., with slight U-shaped groove in neck. Abraded, rough and gritty orange-brown int. and fabric. Layer 3.

4 Everted rim. WM. Brown int., grits in otherwise red fabric. Slight ext. ridge. Layer 3.

- 5 Rim. WM. Dark brown surfaces; orange-brown fabric with grits. Layer 3.
- 6 Rim, slightly everted with small flat ledge on top. WM. Dark grey throughout. Found in overburden with one of samian sherds listed as no. 3 (p.40).
- 7 Flanged rim. WM. Black ext., light brown int., greyish fabric. Faint wheel-marks on ext. In tumble in front of revetment at E. end cutting 6. With samian sherd listed under no. 2 in disturbed deposit with medieval sherd (p.39).
- 8 Rim. WM. Hard greyish-brown surfaces, with black deposit on int. Brown to grey fabric with small grits. Wheel-marks on both surfaces, and slight nick below rim on ext. Layer 3.
- 9 Everted rim, with groove in rim top. WM. Black to light brown ext., black shiny int., dark grey fabric with many grits. Layer 3.
- 10 Rim. WM. Black abraded ext., brownish int. with blackening near rim top; greyish brown fabric. Slight neck. From amongst stones in SE. corner of hut, with samian sherd listed under no. 2 (p.39).
- 11 Everted rim, probably broken at junction with wall. WM. Dark grey ext., greyish brown int., grey fabric with a few grits and mica. Layer 3 with 'late imperial' coin no. 9 (see p.51).
- 12 Everted rim, broken as 11. WM. Dark brown surfaces and fabric. Layer 3 with 'late imperial' coin no. 4 (see page 51).
- 13 Rim. representing two separate sherds. WM. Grey-dark brown ext., and int.; brown fabric with grit. Layer 3, with no. 8 above.
- 14 Rim, almost 'beaded', with sharply cut internal groove. WM. Smoothed ext., and smoothed but uneven int. Red fabric contains finely powdered grit. In tumble from revetment on W. side of hut. cf. similar int. groove on larger jars, *Castle Dore*, fig. 18, nos. 29, 31, 32.
- 15 Slightly everted rim. HM. Very coarse, gritty red fabric. Found as no 6 above.
- 16 Rim. WM. Coarser fabric than e.g. 10 above. Int. surface abraded and showing brown, with small grits. Layer 3.
- 17 Rim. WM. Dark and light brown on ext. and int. surfaces respectively. Compact dark brown fabric, with 'soapy' feel to ext. Layer 3.

BOWLS (fig. 11, 1—16)

Nos. 1-6 probably belong to Phase II, and nos. 7-14 to Phase III.

- 1 Rim and walls consisting of two joining sherds. WM. Greyish ext., light to dark int., black fabric with grits, well-levigated. Ext. groove at angle of neck and body, with slight and discontinuous groove below. Immediately above subsoil outside SE, corner of hut. cf. turned back rims at *St. Mawgan-in-Pydar*, fig. 29, no. 120; *Trebarveth*, fig. 5, D4-6, and fig. 6, E7; *Porthmeor*, fig. 5, B.
- 2 Complete profile of small bowl, consisting of three sherds. WM. Ext. black and covered with accretion 1/16th in. thick. Int. black to orange, with small grits in surface; fabric orange to dark brown with only few grits. Layer 2.

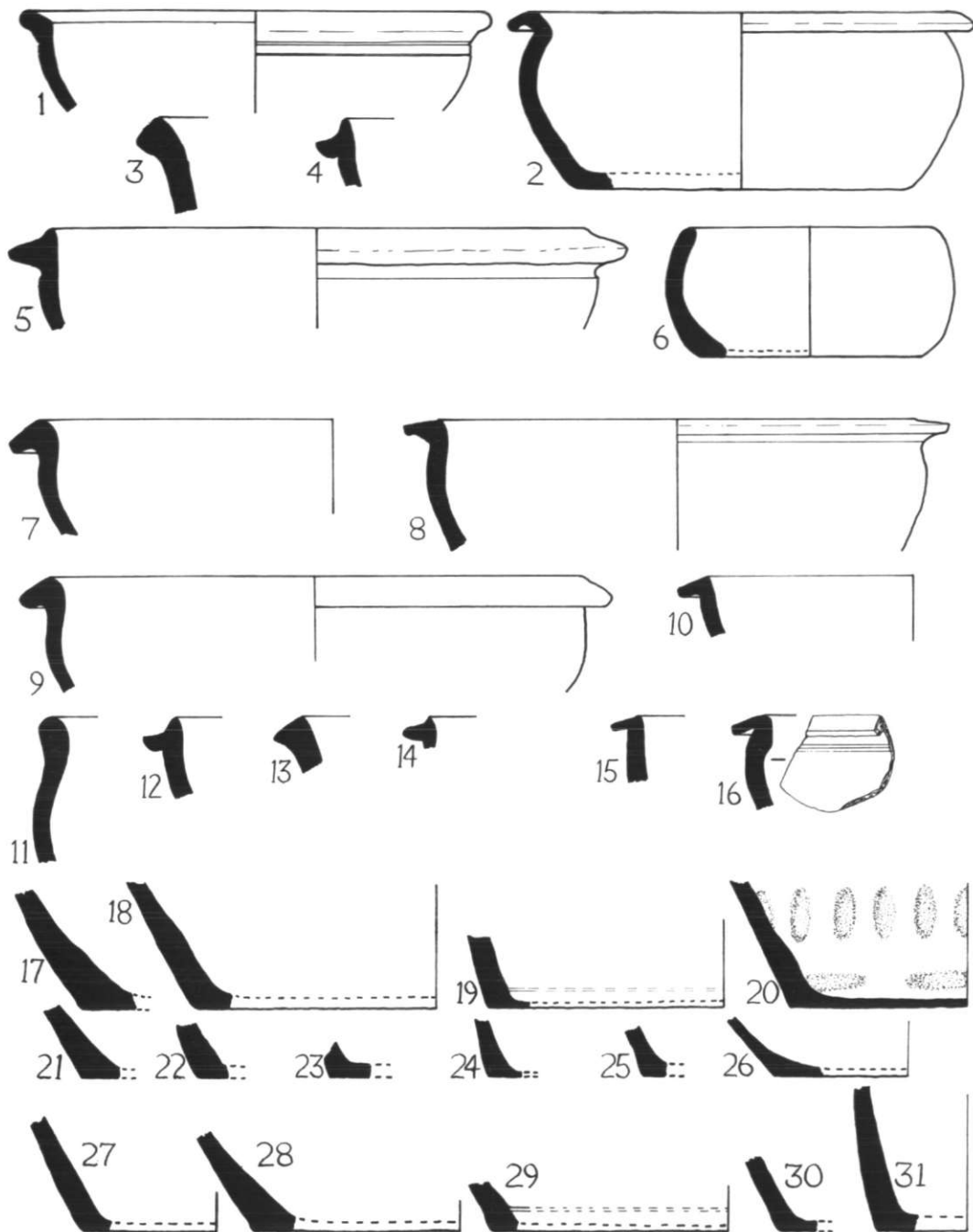


Fig. 11 Porth Godrevy: Bowls and bases (Scale: 1/3)

3 Slightly everted rim with slight ext. flange. WM? Dark abraded surfaces, very gritty red fabric. 6 in. above stones on bottom of pit at W. end of drain 1.

4 Slightly everted rim, with ext. dished flange. WM. Orange-brown ext., light grey int., dark grey fabric, containing grits. Layer 2. Cf. flanged bowls at *Porthmeor*, fig. 5, A and C.

5 Upright rim with sloping ext. flange. WM. Smoothed black ext. with U-shaped groove

at junction of ledge and body. Light brown int. much abraded and with large grits showing in light brown fabric. Used as mortarium? On flagstones around fire-pit.

6 Complete profile of small bowl, made up of four sherds. HM. Orange-brown to grey throughout, with very small grits. In fine silt at SW end of drain 1.

7 Slightly everted rim with ext. overhanging flange. WM. Black ext., orange-brown int., rim top, and fabric, with small grits. Layer 3.

8 Flanged rim. WM. Brown ext. with black accretion on surface; plain light brown int., dark brown fabric with grits. Slightly irregular beading below and at end of flange. On top of PH 5.

9 Flanged rim. WM. Black ext., greyish-light brown int. with surface grits. Fabric similar. Layer 3 with no. 7 above. Cf. *Chysauster*, fig. 6, no. 12; and small overhanging rims, *Gillam*, 1957, fig. 31, nos. 309-15.

10 Flanged rim. WM. Black surfaces, dark grey fabric. Layer 3 with rim sherd fig. 10, no. 11.

11 Rim, top-heavy in appearance, possibly from wide-mouthed jar rather than bowl. WM? Smooth orange ext., rough gritty int. and fabric, the latter reddish. On top of blocking of Phase II entrance.

12 Flanged rim, similar to 4 above. WM. Greyish brown ext., darker brown int., light grey fabric with grits. Layer 3.

13 Everted ext.-pointed rim. WM. Light grey throughout. Coarse and rough fabric with grits. Found as 11, above.

14 Flanged rim. WM. Red surfaces over black core. Small grits. On paving over drain 1 by central hearth.

15 Upright flanged rim. WM. Brown surfaces and fabric with small grits. Found with fig. 10, no. 7.

16 Flanged rim. WM. Brown ext. becoming darker down body; orange-brown int. and fabric, with grits. Slight double groove on ext. Topsoil, W. end cutting 2.

BASES (fig. 11, 17-31)

The following is a representative selection of base types, constituting the majority of drawable bases found.

17 Gritty, black to brown fabric and surfaces, with slight 'foot' or straightening of the wall immediately above bottom. WM. In floor SE. of hearth. Phase III?

18 Very gritty red ext., brown and black int. which gritty but smooth. Slight internal swelling. WM. Found with 17 above.

19 Gritty, reddish brown ext.; fine grit and light brown on int. and in fabric. Int. groove. WM. Pit fill at W. end of drain 1.

20 Thin bottomed base, with marked int. finger depressions, where wall was pulled up, and resultant bulge on int., emphasised by thumb (?) marks where clay pulled sideways around base. Gritty fabric. HM. Beneath paving stone at foot of revetment on NW. of hut.

- 21 Thin-bottomed base. Greyish ext., dark grey and smoothed int., coarse gritty fabric. WM. Found in pit with fig. 11, no. 3.
- 22 Reddish fabric, very coarse and gritty. HM. In the filling of the enclosure bank, cutting 3. Phase I?
- 23 Reddish brown fabric with crushed grits. WM. Layer 3.
- 24 Very thin-bottomed base. Brownish throughout with very little grit. WM. At bottom of pit at W. end of drain 1.
- 25 Base with slight foot as 17. above. Brownish with grits. WM? In firepit.
- 26 Black polished ext. with slight 'foot' where splayed wall joins bottom of pot. Brown int., smoothed and with small grits. HM? In filling of pit at W. end of drain 1.
- 27 Thin-bottomed base of well-levigated but gritty fabric. Grey black. HM? Tumble from revetment face on NW. of hut.
- 28 Thick heavy base with splayed walls and slight 'foot'. Ext. smoothed black. Int. brownish with grits. HM? Layer 3?
- 29 Brownish fabric similar to 19 above. Int. groove. WM. Found with rim no. 7 above.
- 30 Thin-bottomed base. Reddish ext., greyish int. smoothed but containing grits. WM. Immediately E. of central PH, probably in layer 2.
- 31 Narrow-bottomed vessel of smooth black fabric and surfaces with very little grit. WM? Found with no. 27 above.

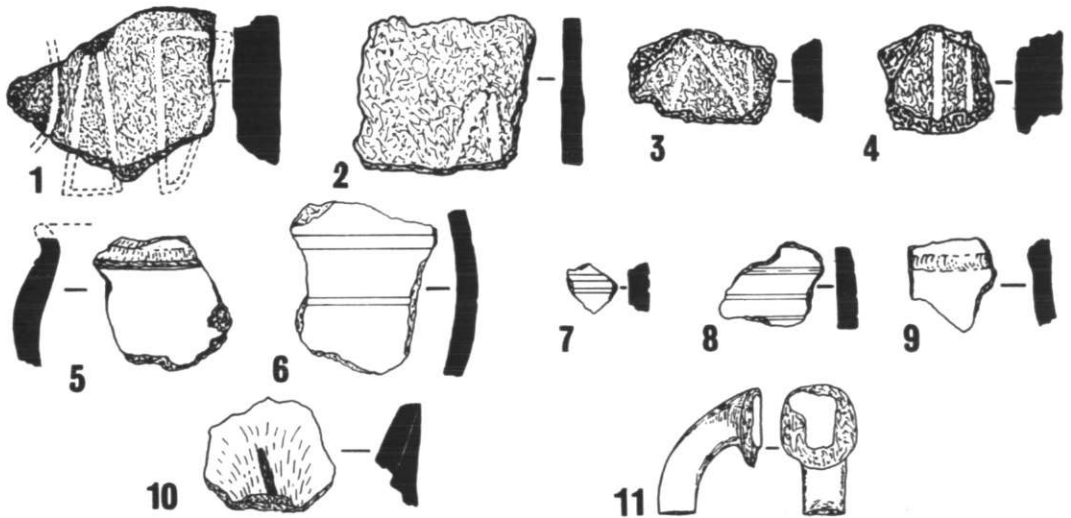


Fig. 12 Porth Godrevy : Decorated Sherds and Handles (Scale $\frac{1}{2}$)

DECORATED SHERDS (fig. 12, 1-9)

By illustrating the following sherds, all the pieces of pottery with decoration i.e. in the widest sense, to include simple grooves and the like, found during the excavation will have been figured in the report. Porth Godrevy produced none of the wealth or variety of

decorated pottery as found at, for example, *Castle Dore* or *St. Mawgan-in-Pydar*, and such decoration as existed consisted entirely of either incised patterns on coarse, mostly red, pottery, presumably deriving from an Early Iron Age tradition, or slight groovings on more competent Romano-British pottery. Two sherds only could accurately be described as cordoned: fig. 9, no. 5, and no. 9 below.

1 Sherd of reddish fabric with small grits, grey on both surfaces, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Five incised grooves on its ext. surface suggest the pattern indicated. HM. Topsoil on top of bank in cutting 5.

2 Sherd of coarse red gritty fabric. Brownish int. with fine grits. Part of incised decoration on one corner. HM? Layer 3.

3 Sherd of coarse red gritty fabric. Grey ext. with incised decoration. Int. abraded and very gritty. HM. In stoney soil at N. end of cutting 4, depth 6 in.

4 Sherd of greyish fabric with grits, and coarse light brown ext. surface with deeply incised parallel grooves. HM. Layer 3.

5 Body sherd from just below rim. WM? Brownish grey ext.; dark grey int., with grits in surface, and fabric. Ext. decoration of slightly raised, rectangular ridge between two grooves, the lower being the narrower. Found with 1, above.

6 Sherd with black ext. marked by two shallow grooves. Brown int. with grits; fine grey-brown fabric. WM. In make-up of wall running into E. baulk of cutting 1. Found with part of greisen bowl, fig. 14, no. 1.

7 Sherd with black smoothed ext. marked by two shallow grooves. Greyish int. and fabric with small grits. WM. On paving of Phase II entrance.

8 Sherd of fine reddish fabric with greyish surfaces showing small grits. WM. Probably layer 3. Cf. *Trebarveth*, fig. 4, B2.

9 Sherd with slightly raised cordon. WM. Same fabric as fig. 11, no. 3. Found with 8.

HANGLES (fig. 12, 10-11)

10 Part of a probable countersunk handle with red surfaces over greyish fabric with small grits. An incised groove runs down the centre of the ext. surface. Unstratified. Cf. *Castle Dore*, fig. 18, no. 18.

11 Handle. HM. Orange-brown to grey surfaces and fabric. Part of original surface on int. of vessel remains on broken upper end. Layer 3. Found with coin and fig. 10, no. 11. Cf. *St. Mawgan-in-Pydar*, fig. 30, no. 127.

Coins

About a dozen coins, complete or fragmentary, were found on the site. They were all corroded and in such a delicate condition that flakes were liable to fall from them at any time. The best preserved—a purely relative term—were examined by Dr. J. P. C. Kent, Dept. of Coins and Medals, British Museum, who reported that: "My impression is that they are barbarous radiates of the late 3rd century, but really they are too far corroded to be certain of anything but that they are late imperial".

The find-spots were as follows:

- 1 Amongst earth and stones on top of hut wall E. of Phase II entrance.
- 2 Amongst stones above paving around firepit.
- 3 and 4 Layer 3, sealing paving stones around firepit. At least two coins.
- 5 On floor at foot of revetment on NW. of hut (probably layer 3).

The above five coins were those submitted to Dr. Kent.

- 6 Above stones of outer revetment to bank at N. end cutting 5, depth 6 ins.
- 7 In tumble from revetment in centre of cutting 6.
- 8 Layer 4.
- 9 Layer 3, sealed by medieval midden, 10 ft. N.W. of central hearth.

Six of the above deposits appear to be reasonably well-associated with Phase III, and one—no. 8—was in the probable turf level which grew over the site after its abandonment, to be subsequently sealed in part by the make-up of the road (fig. 7b, section). It can with some confidence therefore be suggested that the coins provide at least a *terminus post quem* for the settlement's desertion, for too much significance should not be attached to coin 8 although in theory it should provide a *terminus ante quem*. But one coin does not prove anything, and here the thinness of the layers involved, and the unknown effects of disturbance caused by building the road and its subsequent consolidation invite caution in considering the obvious implications of coin 8. The weight of the coin evidence indicates habitation in the late 3rd. century, and suggests at least a slightly later date for the abandonment of the site. But as the coins are all probably of the same type, and atypical of the site in the sense that they stand alone and come neither at the beginning nor end of a series, they can indicate little more than occupation at a particular time.

The Metalwork

The only metal objects apart from the coins were a bronze brooch, part of a probable bronze bracelet, a bronze stud, two unidentified iron objects and a few iron nails. If it is postulated that acidity of the soil is responsible for the destruction of other objects, it remains difficult to explain the good state of preservation of the brooch and bracelet, let alone the existence of the fragile coins. These objects suggest that metal could have survived had more of it been left on the site. But the arguments against the inhabitants having been primarily metal-users seem quite strong: the profusion of stone artefacts hardly indicates readily available metal tools; the bronze objects could all have been rare and exotic imports to the site and need not suggest the former existence of similar objects, now destroyed; the good preservation of the brooch and bracelet show that objects could not only survive, but could survive with little corrosion; and nails are precisely the objects that a native culture could be expected to acquire from materially superior neighbours. On the other hand metal cutting implements were indicated by whetstones, but since no such implements were found, it is suggested that they were removed when the site was abandoned. Even so, while making allowance for such

removal, for possible loss through corrosion and for incomplete excavation, the impression remains that technically Porth Godrevy continued as a basically stone-using community throughout the Roman period.

BRONZE

1 Brooch, length 7cms., in remarkably good condition (fig. 13). Found in top of layer 2, 2 ft. west of fire pit and 2 ft south of the north edge of the main cutting 1 (see section, fig. 7b). When found, the pin existed only as an iron stain in the soil; there was also one link of a safety chain through the hole in the catch-plate. The bow is decorated with an applied ornament, probably representing a crawling creature (see below).

Technique of manufacture: the brooch was made in three stages. The arms, bow and catch-plate were probably cast. The applied ornament was cast, finished by hand and fastened on to the bow by two slender bronze rods which pass through each of the two ribbed knobs and are cut off not quite flush with the slightly hollowed underside of the bow. Both knobs have depressions in the top, probably due to corrosion of the other ends of the rods. Finally an iron rod was driven through the arms of the brooch, and an iron pin forced round it in the small space left in the underside of the arms. This is a relatively simple method of attaching a pin, and the craftsman carried out his task efficiently, the iron rod being invisible on the completed brooch.

Design: the same craftsman almost certainly worked on all three stages, the same use of beaded ribs being visible on the arms and in between the knobs of the animal. Indeed it may be his trademark engraved across the turn-up of the catch-plate (fig. 13). Discussion of the creature represented has ranged from a caterpillar to a crouching quadruped cat, rabbit or bear. On which view is accepted will depend the way in which the brooch was worn. With the arms downwards, a crouching animal is more feasible, and this is of course the normal method of attachment. With the arms uppermost on the shoulder, the creature becomes more like a crawling caterpillar.

Parallels: no exactly similar brooches are known to the writer, though there are other brooches with applied pieces on the bow. The Porth Godrevy brooch falls into Collingwood's Group H (1930, 247, fig. 60, no. 14) which he dated to the 1st and early 2nd centuries A.D. No other Cornish site has produced a similar brooch, with the possible exception of one found in the sand dunes at St. Minver, Padstow Harbour (*VCHR*, 1924, 6, fig. 5, no. 12). This brooch and the other finds illustrated with it are now lost, but the illustration shows it to have had an applied strip consisting of two roughly similarly flattened knobs separated by plain ribs, ending in a triangular shape. The pin was also hinged on a concealed rod in the arms. The other finds are varied: coins ranging from the late 3rd to the early 5th centuries, metalwork covering an even longer period (military equipment of the 2nd century and a Type G penannular brooch cf. *Fowler*, 1960 195), and some possibly Dark Age glass. The Padstow brooch therefore affords no assistance in dating, but it tempts the suggestion that both it and the Porth Godrevy brooch came from the same north Cornish workshop.

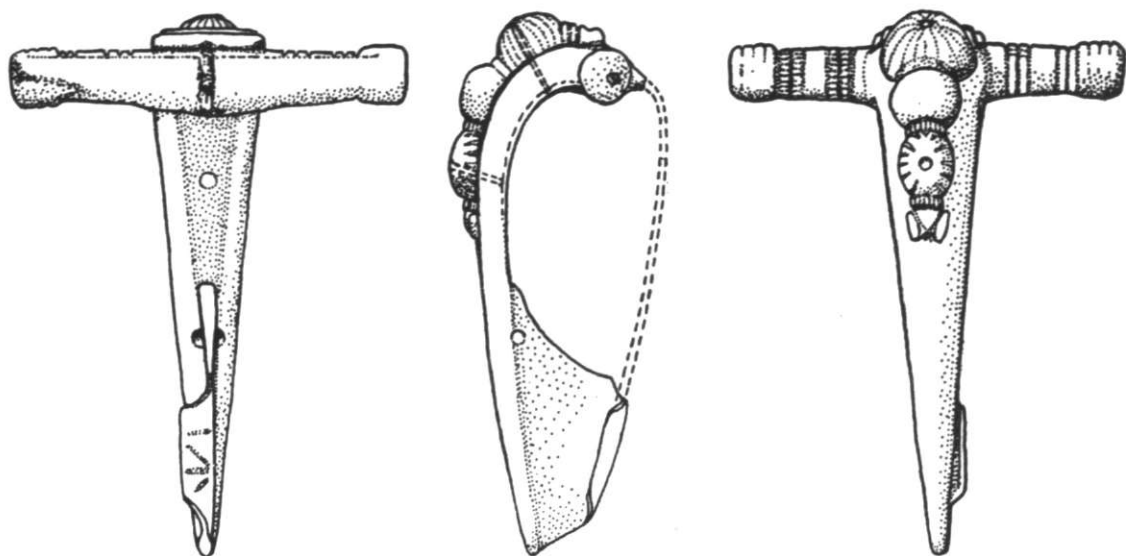


Fig. 13 Porth Godrevy Bronze Brooch (Actual size).

Dating: Collingwood Type H brooches are normally dated to the late 1st century (Hawkes and Hull, 1945, 311) but "the hinged version of this form is later". In view of the uniqueness of the Porth Godrevy brooch no firm and reasoned date is possible, although one in the the 2nd century would be acceptable. In Cornwall, however, an allowance for a 'time-lag', if made, could result in a later date.

2. Part of a probably bronze circular ring. One end appears to have broken off just as it was widening out, possibly near the terminal of a penannular bracelet. Found not more than 6 in. deep above the stone courses at the north end of cutting 5, and therefore not certainly contemporary with Romano-British occupation.

3. Bronze 'stud', consisting of a head 1.1 cm. in diam. and 0.15 cm. thick, separated from but almost certainly originally joined to a shank 1.6 cms. long with sides at the top respectively 0.3 cm. and 0.15 cm. wide tapering towards the other end. On top of wall 1 ft. 4 in. from its point of disappearance into the east side of the main cutting 1.

IRON (*not illustrated*)

Iron objects, almost entirely nails, were found in 20 different find spots, but 8 of these were either associated with medieval material or in the topsoil. The remaining 12 finds were:

1 Nail, much corroded. Probably square-sectioned with sides 0.7 cm. wide, and head only slightly over-hanging shank. Length 6 cms. Above stones in Phase II entrance.

2 Nail or stud with large head and short shank, much corroded. Head *c.* 2 cms. in diam. and nearly 1 cm. thick with top slightly domed. Angular shank *c.* 2 cms. long only. Layer 3.

3 Iron object, too heavily corroded for identification. 9 cms. long and 2 cms. wide. 1 cm. thick at one end where original form suggests a slight beaten-up flange on either side. Probably layer 3.

- 4 Nail, with flat circular head 1.5 cms. in diam. above a broken square-sectioned shank 2.5 cms. long with sides 0.6 cm. across. Found as 2 above. As this was the area of the medieval midden, a suspicion must exist that these nails were either in or had worked down from that midden.
- 5 Broad-headed nail with stub of shank. Head was probably circular and *c.*1.5 cms. in diam., the broken shank beneath it having apparently been round and 0.4 cm. in diam. Amongst the pebbles in the north-east end of drain 1.
- 6 Nail fragment, much corroded. From tumble in front of revetment wall in centre of cutting 6.
- 7 Nail, with rounded head, and diamond-sectioned shank curving towards its broken pointed end. The head bulges only slightly beyond the line of the shank, the sides of which are 0.5 cm. wide. Total length 5 cms. Layer 3.
- 8 Small nail, too corroded to give details except that length is *c.*3 cms. Layer 3, with coin 2 (see above p. 51).
- 9 Thin and slightly dished piece of iron 4 cms. by 3.5 cms. Probably broken around all its edge. From between paving stones in Phase II entrance.
- 10 Small much corroded nail 3.5 cms. long and with oval flat head 1.2 cms. by 1 cm. in diam. Shank probably square-sectioned. Layer 3.
- 11 Small much corroded nail, apparently with flat oval head *c.*1.3 cms. in diam. and curved shank 2.5 cms. in length. Found with 10 above.
- 12 Part of a flat-headed nail, much corroded, of which 2.5 cms. of the shank remains. Where broken, the square sectioned shank can be seen to have sides 0.4 cm. wide. On burnt area to east of central hearth.
- 13 Nail *c.*4 cms. long, much corroded but probably similar to 10 above. In the filling of the firepit on the east of the hut.

Stones (fig. 14)

Apart from potsherds, utilised stones and pebbles constituted the greatest number of artefacts found on the site, and a representative selection is illustrated in fig. 14. A whole page is given to these tools and implements, partly because they were important to the inhabitants despite the Roman date of the homestead, partly because they throw some light on the economy of the homestead, and partly because previous publication of similar material from contemporary Cornish sites has been rather limited. Threipland illustrated (1956, fig. 37) and Hencken listed (1933, 258-60) stone artefacts from St. Mawgan-in-Pydar and Chysauster, and both stressed the stone-using aspect of those settlements. The same point is emphasised here: stone was the most-used material for tool-making at Porth Godrevy (see above, p. 51, for the limited evidence of metal on the site).

The stone, mostly slate, used in masonry structure has been discussed above (p.36). Slate was also used to cover and partly line the main drain 1 and also drains 2 and 3. One of the slate slabs covering drain 1 was 2 ft. long by 1 ft. 6 in. wide and 2 in. thick, with a hole

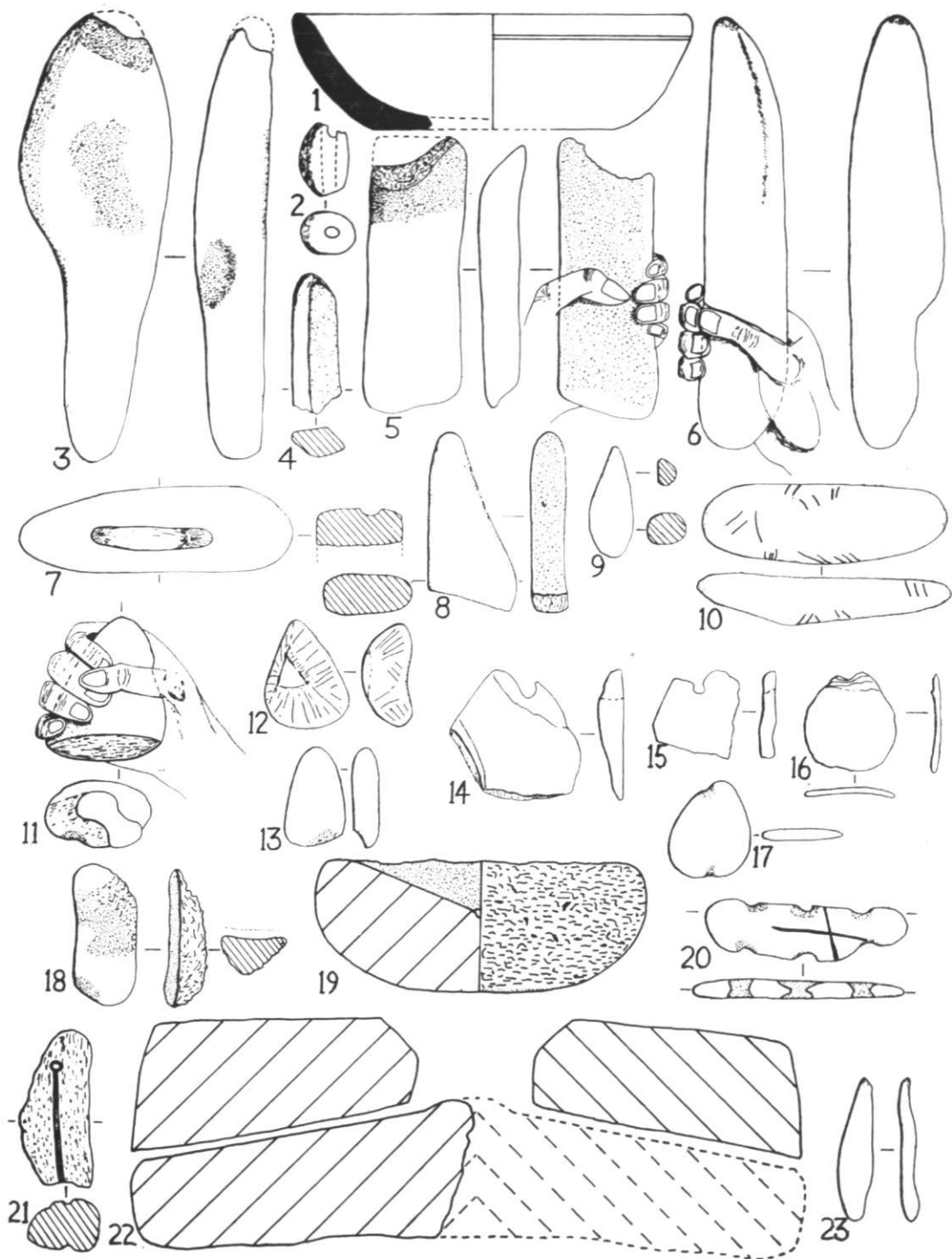


Fig. 14 Porth Godrevy: Stone Objects (Scale: 1/4).

$2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter bored through the middle. One of the stones standing on edge along the side of drain 1, and clearly re-used, was a slate slab 1 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft. 7 in. and 5 in. thick with a circular hole, 4 in. diameter at the top, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at the bottom and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep, cut into the surface resting against the side of the drain. As Hencken suggested

with reference to similar objects at Chysauster (1933, 275), this stone may have been a post socket, though here the smoothness of the sides of the hole suggest it may well have been a pivot stone. Both the above stones were probably used before the construction of drain I so that they may well belong originally to Phase I (see above p.23).

One of the largest stones on the site (fig. 7b, 'Boulder Mortar') contained a basin-shaped hole in one surface and appears to belong to the class of artefact discussed by Hencken with reference to similar objects at Chysauster (1933, 275-6). The Porth Godrevy 'stone basin' was of local granite, and was resting in a depression hollowed from the 'head'. The upper surface of the stone was higher than floor level, so on stratigraphical evidence it cannot be assigned to any Phase; but the fact that such a feature must always have been obtrusive in the hut interior indicates that it was in use at least during Phase III. The stone itself was 1 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 5 in. wide and varied a few inches either side of 1 ft. in thickness. These measurements are probably not significant. In the flat upper surface was a circular hole, 9 in. in diameter sloping down to 2 in. in diameter at the bottom, which was 5 in. below the surface of the stone. The sides were relatively smooth, and the hole had probably been ground to a finish even if the bulk of the material had been removed by other means. Resting in this hole was a granite 'basin' (fig. 14 no. 19), described below. Covering this 'basin' was a roughly oval slate, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. The relationship of these three objects shows that at least in its final use, the large stone with its hole in the upper surface could not have been in use as a post support.

It is in fact doubtful whether its original function was as a post support. More probably the large 'boulder' basin was the mortar of a simple pestle and mortar for mashing (grinding hardly seems the appropriate word) food, probably grain. Several abraded pebbles, e.g. fig. 14, no. 3, could easily have served as the pestle in such an operation. Similar stones to the 'boulder basin' have been found elsewhere in the Highland zone, most notable being three virtually identical stones from Yorkshire (two from Shipley Glen and one from Huby, nr. Harrogate, cf. *Bradford Archaeology Group Bulletin* I, p.64, and II, facing p.12). A similar boulder basin was found in a hut at Pant-y-Saer, Anglesey (*Phillips*, 1934). Their use as mortars seems well-attested by the so-called 'knockin' stanes' of the Shetlands, which are boulder basins of the Porth Godrevy type and were in use earlier this century with stone pestles (*Gardner*, 1958). However, unless the smaller stone 'basin' had been left in the 'boulder basin' by accident at the time of the homestead's desertion, the latter would appear to have ceased to be used as a mortar, though precisely what was the functional relationship between the two basins and between them and the overlying slate is not known.

The following descriptions refer to the illustrations on fig. 14. Stipple on the objects indicates polished or abraded surfaces.

1 Part of greisen bowl. From the make-up of the hut wall on the south-east, 1 ft. from the east edge of the main cutting. A smaller body fragment of a presumably similar bowl was found beneath one of the paving stones at the foot of the revetment on the north-

- west of the hut. Both associations suggest that the bowls were broken before Phase III. (Cf. *Hirst, 1936b*).
- 2 Greisen bead with longitudinal perforation. On the paving in Phase II entrance.
 - 3 Large club-like pebble, one end broken off presumably through use. Worn patch on flat surface, and a slightly polished area on the side might be a worn thumb mark. Could have been used as pestle to large granite mortar. Unprovenanced.
 - 4 Small broken whetstone, one face much polished and worn. Beside area of burnt floor east of central hearth.
 - 5 Slick-stone, highly polished on both wider surfaces. One end chisel-like and broken. Both long edges slightly worn. Unprovenanced.
 - 6 Large smooth pebble, with notch at one end giving appearance of a handle as shown. Slight striations along one side suggest use as sharpener, so perhaps it would have been held in the left hand. Pointed end also slightly worn. Packing of PH5.
 - 7 'Strike-a-light' of micaceous stone, hollowed along long axis, and split in half. Unprovenanced.
 - 8 Broken whetstone, worn on one surface and along two longer edges. Other surface probably abraded off. Unprovenanced.
 - 9 Pointed pebble with worn smoothed tip. Amongst pebbles filling north-east end of drain 1.
 - 10 Flattish pebble, worn at both tips, and bearing short incised scars on surfaces. Unprovenanced.
 - 11 Hammer-stone or grinder, with flat, heavily abraded face and curious shape easily lending itself to hand grip. Unprovenanced.
 - 12 Triangular-shaped stone, apparently some form of green-stone, with one edge much worn and polished, and striations on sloping sides. Found with mesolithic flints in make-up of bank, cutting 3.
 - 13 Small 'lap-stone', one end worn partly away. Layer 3.
 - 14 Angular notched slate, typical of many such on the site. Topsoil. Purpose unknown, though may have been used as fishing sinkers, loom or roof weights. Very light for latter purpose, but cf. *Threipland, 1956, 74, fig. 37*.
 - 15 Thin notched slate, with the notch again appearing as a deliberate feature and not merely as part of a broken central perforation. Layer 3.
 - 16 Round slate disc, with worn notch at top as illustrated and slightly dished surface on one side. Lid? Amongst wall stones north-west of Phase III entrance.
 - 17 Pebble disc with slight worn notches on opposite sides. Found in south-east corner of hut with samian sherd described under 2 (see above, p.39).
 - 18 Probably a slick- or lap-stone, so worn that the cortex remains on only one highly polished surface. Amongst stones high on inner slope of enclosure bank, east end cutting 2.
 - 19 Small heavy granite 'basin' which has probably seen several uses. The upper surface is dished, the sides of the hollow being worn very smooth and in two places near

the rim chipped away. In the centre, at the lowest point of the hollow, is a small additional hole, as if further boring through the granite had been attempted. The bottom outer surface has been worn smooth as if from use in grinding by a backward and forward motion e.g. as with a saddle quern. Probably used as a base for grinding on its upper surface, and for grinding on another flat stone with its lower surface. Found in the mortar part of the large 'boulder basin' (see above, p.56), covered with a flat slate, 20 Flat slate object with six opposed notches, each with a small area of abrasion around it, and two incisions in one surface. Fishing line sinker? Between paving of Phase II entrance.

21 Soft crumbly stone (unidentified) with perforation towards one (unbroken) end, from which a longitudinal incision runs on both wider surfaces. Fishing line sinker? Unprovenanced.

22 Two granite stones making up three quarters of a rotary quern. The upper stone is complete but an irregular fracture in the lower surface, plus the fact that the surface shows no sign of wear, suggest that it was never in use. The mistake, probably due to a flaw in the stone, seems to have been made in the last stages of manufacture, probably in adjusting the grinding surface to fit with that of the lower stone. The broken part of the latter, of the same type of stone as the upper part, also shows no sign of wear on the grinding surface although it has been worked to make a rough but more or less regular slope. At the higher end of the upper surface is the remains of the protrusion on to which the upper stone fitted. The base of the stone was not worked at all and was presumably designed to sit direct on the ground.

The complete upper stone was lying, upper surface downwards, on the south side of and actually in the central post hole, where it served as a chock stone. It was partly covered by the central hearth. The fact that it was probably never used could mean that it was contemporary with the beginning of Phase II; because it probably was not used, its secondary function as a chock stone need not mean that it belongs to an earlier phase. The part of the lower stone was unprovenanced.

It is interesting to note the continuance of the rather less sophisticated methods of grinding corn (as suggested above, p.56), apparently alongside at least the idea of a rotary quern. The word 'idea' is used deliberately, for no evidence of rotary querns was found other than the two stones of the one quern described above; and that particular quern did not work.

23 Thin pointed polished pebble, with abrasion at one end suggesting use as small lever or scoop. Mussel opener? Limpet scoop? From occupation layer (Phase III?) above paving over drain 1.

In addition to the above illustrated objects, a large number of pebbles, of many different shapes and sizes, were found on the site, many showing signs of slight use, but others of no apparent function except possibly as decoration or playthings. But then it is not necessary to see as functional all the pebbles brought from a beach only a few yards away.

Bones and Shell

Presumably acidity of the soil was responsible for the fact that only a few fragments of bone were found; though there is little reason to suppose that the inhabitants of the site were pastoral farmers to any great extent. The only bone fragments, and those too broken or small for identification, associated with Phase II-III features or layers, were found in layer 3 in the north-east corner of the hut, and immediately above the subsoil both beside drain 3 and in the Phase III entrance.

More remarkable perhaps than the near complete absence of bone was the absence from all Romano-British associations of sea-shells. The only possible exception was a few fragments of mussel shell found with the bone in the Phase III entrance, and this deposit is suspect in view of its nearness to the surface. No shells at all were found in either of the two main occupation layers within the hut. Yet surely the inhabitants must have eaten sea-food. The explanation must be that the shells, along with other rubbish, was tipped over the edge of a now eroded cliff near the homestead.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I acknowledge with gratitude my great debt to Charles Thomas, without whose initiative this site would never have been excavated. I am also most grateful to all those who helped in the actual excavation, and in the preparation of this report. These include my colleagues on the Gwithian Excavation Staff; my wife Elizabeth Fowler, who at times directed the excavation in my absence and who has written the note on the brooch (p.52); Dr. Grace Simpson, F.S.A., and Dr. J. P. C. Kent, F.S.A., for their specialist reports on the samian sherds and the coins respectively; and S. Jackson, Esq., of the Bradford Art Gallery and Museums, for his helpful discussion of the stone boulder basin (p.56).

Appendix: A Note on the name Porth Godrevy

The Cornish word *porth* (Lat. *portus*) is used in topography to mean 'beach', not necessarily a wide stretch of sand, but almost invariably with the additional meaning of 'landing place'. In the Penheleg MS., written about 1580, and known from an 18th century transcription, the bounds by sea of the westernmost Hundred of Penwith, include

' . . . Felock parish and Gwethyan Parish then there is Porth Godrevy and the Island of Godrevy . . . ' (*Pool*, 1959, 206).

'Porth Godrevy' here clearly refers to the little beach below the site, where in the foot of the cliff the remains of a small 18th or 19th century boathouse can be traced. The name Porth Godrevy occurs as late as the mid-19th century in an article on local topography published in Hayle; it has however since become anglicised, through the agency of the Ordnance Survey, as 'Godrevy Cove', and as such appears on large-scale maps.

Wardour, Wiltshire

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Arable Fields of the Pre-Norman Period at Gwithian

P. J. FOWLER B.A and A. C. THOMAS M.A F.S.A

Introduction

IN THE SERIES of excavations at Gwithian, on the north coast of west Cornwall, which is still in progress, the major aim has been to elucidate settlement-patterns and human ecology during all the archaeological periods represented, from the mesolithic until the end of the Middle Ages. The various roles played by the deposition of wind-borne sand, the fluctuations of the shore-line around an ancient estuary, and the amount of arable ground available for human use at any given phase, are slowly becoming clear. The economy of the large Early and Middle Bronze Age settlement, sites X—XV, is now broadly ascertainable, and an outline of the evidence for this has recently been published (*Megaw et al., 1961*). For the first millenium A.D., the evidence is not so extensive, and is often confusing. The period is represented by two homesteads, consecutively occupied. These are the native hut-settlement of the Roman period (Porth Godrevy—this issue, pp.17-59), the Dark Age farm known as site I (*Thomas, 1958 b, 19*), and, after the 11th century A.D., Crane Godrevy, the later history of which includes its existence as a sub-manor (*Thomas, 1958 b, 28*). The last-named site is still under investigation, and some short descriptions of what seem to have been its farmlands appear at the end of this paper. Porth Godrevy can now be associated with two restricted areas of 'Celtic fields', to which an uncertain acreage of pasture and further arable should be added. Until 1960, however, nothing was known of the relevant arable and pasture which, as the prolific archaeological evidence from the site suggested, must have been attached to site I, the Dark Age settlement.

Work in the last few seasons at Gwithian has now shed some light on the farming-methods as carried out between the fifth and eleventh centuries A.D., and has allowed us to suppose that the discoveries represent, in part, the Dark Age farm. Little or nothing seems to be known of British agriculture at this stage, though clearly it must be seen as of the highest importance, forming a cultural bridge between the Roman period and the full Middle Ages. Our paper therefore describes the results of recent excavation and field work along these lines in the Gwithian area, and concludes by indicating some projected research which may carry the story into the medieval period.

The Post-Roman Phase: Sites I, Y, and XX

GENERAL

During the 1956 season at Gwithian, when work on the Dark Age settlement known as site I was coming to an end, one of us (P.J.F.) sectioned the narrow neck of the long

sandy mound which forms the basis of this site. The mound, in profile rather like a gigantic long-barrow, was until about the fifteenth century A.D. a tidal peninsula, protruding into a salt estuary. The muddy flats which surrounded it on all sides save the east produced oysters and other shellfish, and served as the repository for at least two middens (sites IV and XXII). The constricted eastern end of the mound forms a natural ridge or causeway—perhaps ten feet above the highest tide level—leading to a relatively flat area inland and north-east of site I. The position is shown here in fig. 15 (and in greater detail, *Thomas, 1958a, fig. 3*).

The finds from all three occupation-levels of site I had included objects which suggested agriculture; two or more granite rotary querns, iron sickles, grain-impressions on pottery, and various other minor artifacts. The mound itself, however, clearly allowed no space for this, not even for a seed-plot, and it was clear that any arable ground would lie inland. We felt it likely that any trackway linking fields and homestead would have run along the ridge or causeway at the eastern neck, and this proved to have been so.

The cutting itself, site Y, was thirty feet long, and over seven feet deep at its centre. The section showed (below a modern turf profile) a thick deposit of sterile wind-borne sand, intersected by two narrow dark turf-lines running horizontally parallel to each other. These turf-lines were already known (on the evidence of sherds found on them in other parts of the site) to represent brief periods of dune stabilisation in the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries A.D. Below the thick sand deposit, there lay a brown sandy soil, of unknown depth, the upper part of which presented a marbled appearance, resulting from the inclusion of irregular pockets and lenses of sand. It was interpreted as a heavily-trampled surface, forming during the start of a dune-formation phase. Slightly above this, in the base of the thick sand deposit but still well below the two

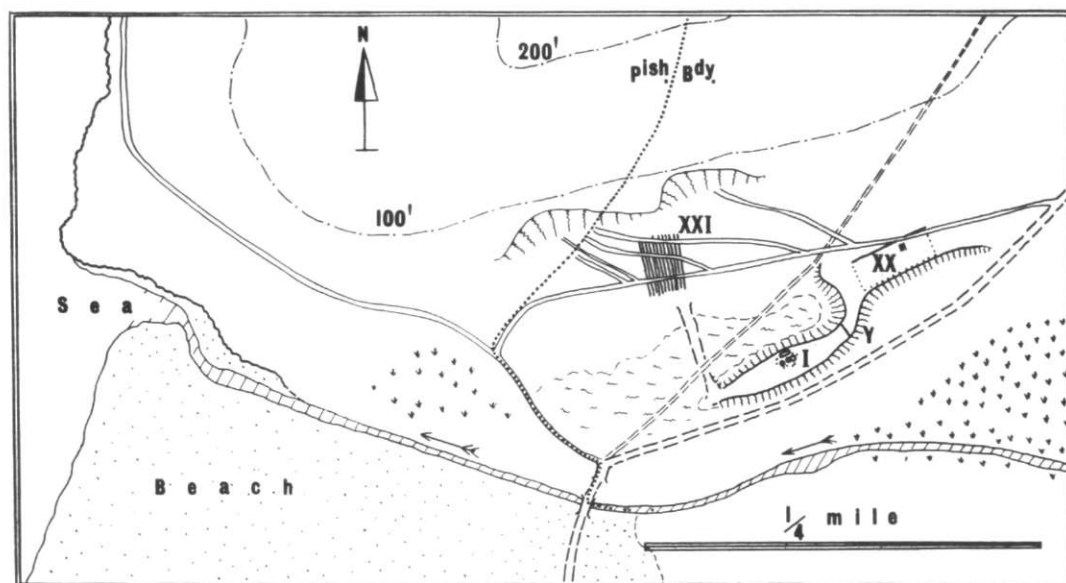


Fig. 15 Relative positions of main sites at Gwithian

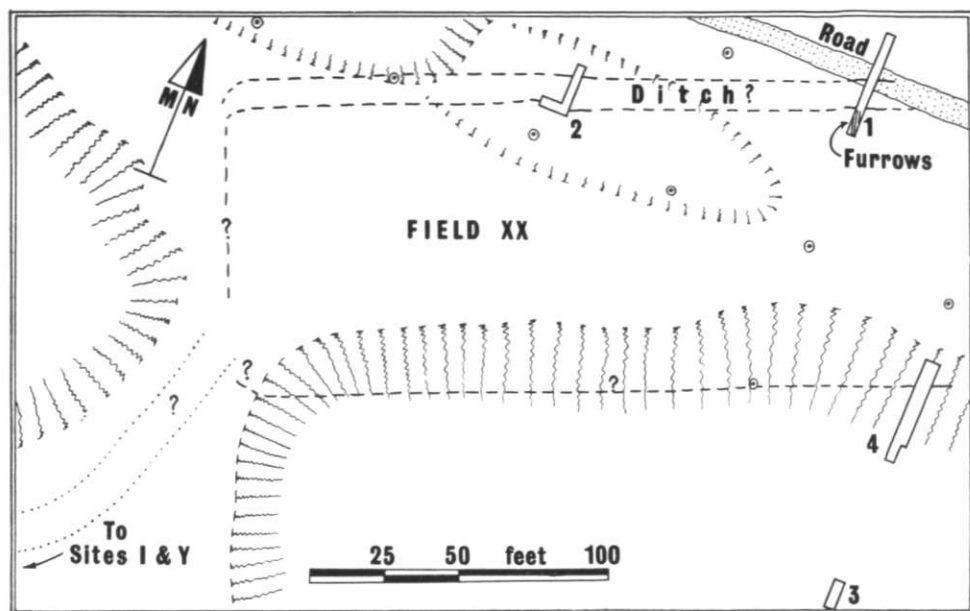


Fig. 16 Plan of site XX, showing position of cuttings

medieval turf-lines, five fine thin lenses of a hard grey sandy concretion, one above the other, were shown to spread over most of the section.

We have noticed, on many occasions at Gwithian and at most periods represented by the excavations, that continuous use of any track in the sand results in the formation of exactly such thin hard concretion-layers, which are not unlike sheets of incipient sandrock. Compression of a sandy surface beneath slide runners, wheels, animals' hooves and human feet, can afford traps for wind-borne dust or soil. Pockets occur, in which differentially-retained moisture after dew or rain allows mosses and small plants to take root; such pockets are themselves compressed by further traffic, and finally become 'pans' in which calcium carbonate, carried downwards in solution by rainwater from subsequent surface deposits of blown sand, is trapped.

The section of site Y could thus be interpreted, not only as a trackway, but as one which had been in use over a prolonged period. No further search was at the time made for the fields to which this trackway presumably led, as the season ended at this point.

One such field was nevertheless discovered in 1960, quite by chance, during the widespread excavation of the Bronze Age four-acre field system which lies to the north-east of, and not far from, site I. In 1961, it proved possible to undertake further examination of this field, which was named site XX.

DESCRIPTION

Site XX occupies a flat area, former sand-dune now covered with short fine turf, about 150 yards north-east of site I, the two being linked by the trackway seen in section at site Y (figure 15). The field is approximately rectangular, as far as our evidence shows. Its longer axis, though obviously much greater than the 120 feet determined through

digging, cannot for reasons of local topography be much in excess of 300 feet. This axis lies ENE—WSW. The shorter axis, at right angles, is about ninety feet between limits of apparent cultivation. If sub-divisions exist, none were seen in excavation.

From two to four feet below the present turf and a layer of blown sand beneath it, a thick layer representing a plough-soil is encountered. This layer is composed of a fine dry grey-brown sandy soil, extensively pulverised, and containing much midden material,

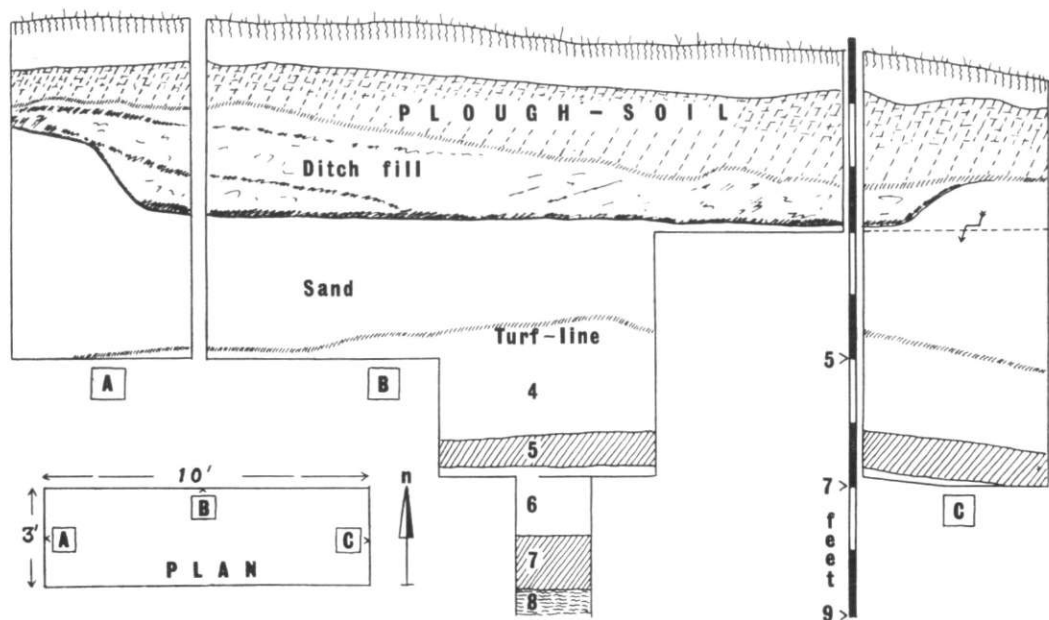


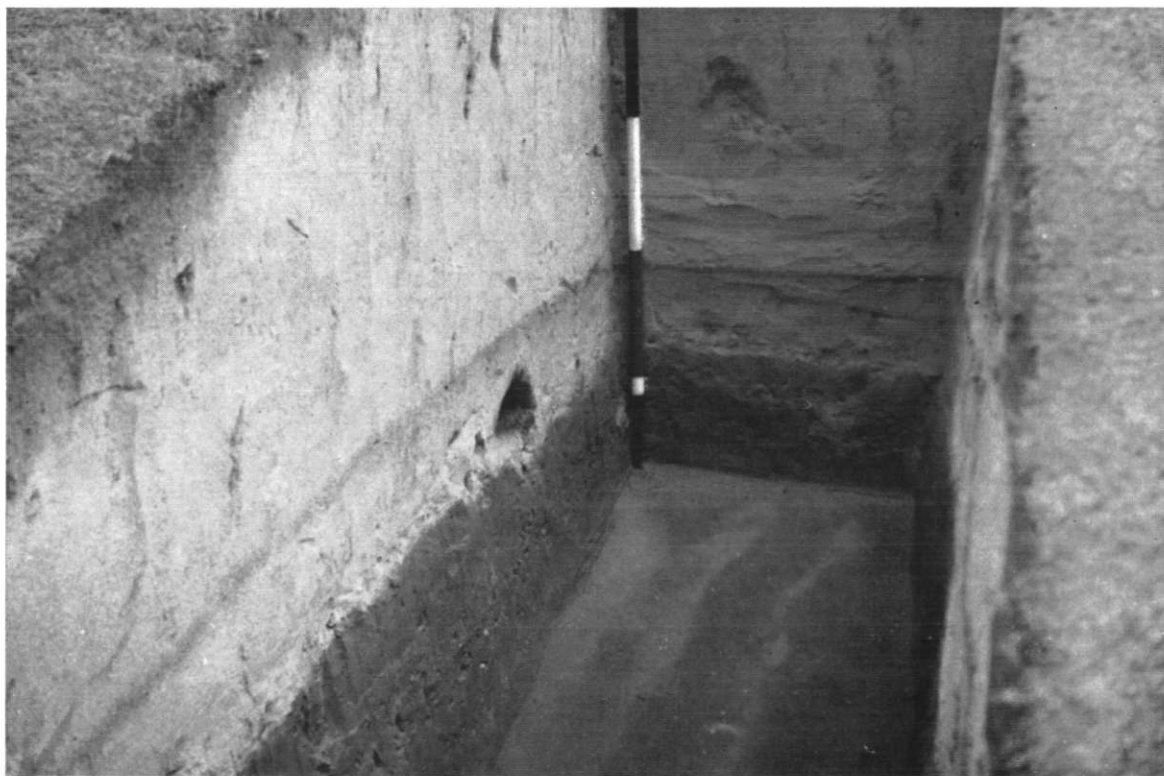
Fig. 17 Site XX, cutting XX/2: sections. (The numbered levels refer to the underlying Bronze Age stratigraphy.)

organic and non-organic. The objects—charcoal specks, animals' bones and teeth, marine shells, potsherds, and even small lumps of iron—are distributed at random throughout the layer, and rarely lie flat, as do such objects in a midden accreting at a normal or regular rate. At all points which were opened, this plough-soil was seen to lie directly upon a lower and thicker deposit of blown sand, from four to five feet deep. This sand layer in its turn covered the cultivated fields belonging to layer 5 (Early Bronze Age 2—Middle Bronze Age 1) of the Bronze Age farm.

The precise form assumed by the two shorter ends of field XX, on the north-east and south-west sides, is not known, though total exposure of the latter would probably reveal some kind of junction with the trackway seen in site Y. The field boundaries on the longer sides were both excavated, and are discussed below.

EXCAVATION

Four cuttings (XX/1 to XX/4) were made, their orientation to magnetic north-south being dictated by the fact that they were plotted on to the existing grid of the Bronze Age site. All four were simple rectangular cuttings, designed to expose informative



ARABLE FIELDS AT GWITHIAN. Above: Site XXI, cutting 1, looking E.
Below: Site XX, cutting 1, showing furrows.

Photos: Malcolm Murray, J. V. S. Megaw



sections. Cutting XX/3 may be dismissed at once; set in the bed of the pre-medieval tidal creek, it merely confirmed the absence of the plough-soil, and indeed of most layers, at this point.

Cuttings XX/1 and XX/2 sectioned the long northern edge of the field. Both showed the plough-soil to be a layer whose normal thickness is between twelve and eighteen inches, and which exhibits certain internal distinctions; the upper part is a brown, sandy loam, and the lower part is more greyish in tone and sandier in texture. Cutting XX/2 displays what is perhaps the 'normal' edge of the field, and the sections on three adjoining faces of this cutting are set out (fig. 17) in triptych form to illustrate this. A gentle step leads into a shallow ditch, formed or constructed at a primary phase of use. The same ditch was traced northwards, away from the body of the field, in a small extension to this cutting, and proved to be some eleven feet wide. In the same extension, low down in the filling of the ditch, a patch of ash or charcoal two feet across and several inches thick indicated a point where weeds or rubbish, possibly even turf, were burnt down.

In cutting XX/1, a much more complex picture is presented (fig. 18). Between the base of the plough-soil, and the surface of the Bronze Age layer 5 field, three dark turf-lines can be seen. Only one of these, probably the lowest, was encountered in cuttings XX/2 and XX/4. The rise of the lowest turf-line in the XX/1 section indicates the

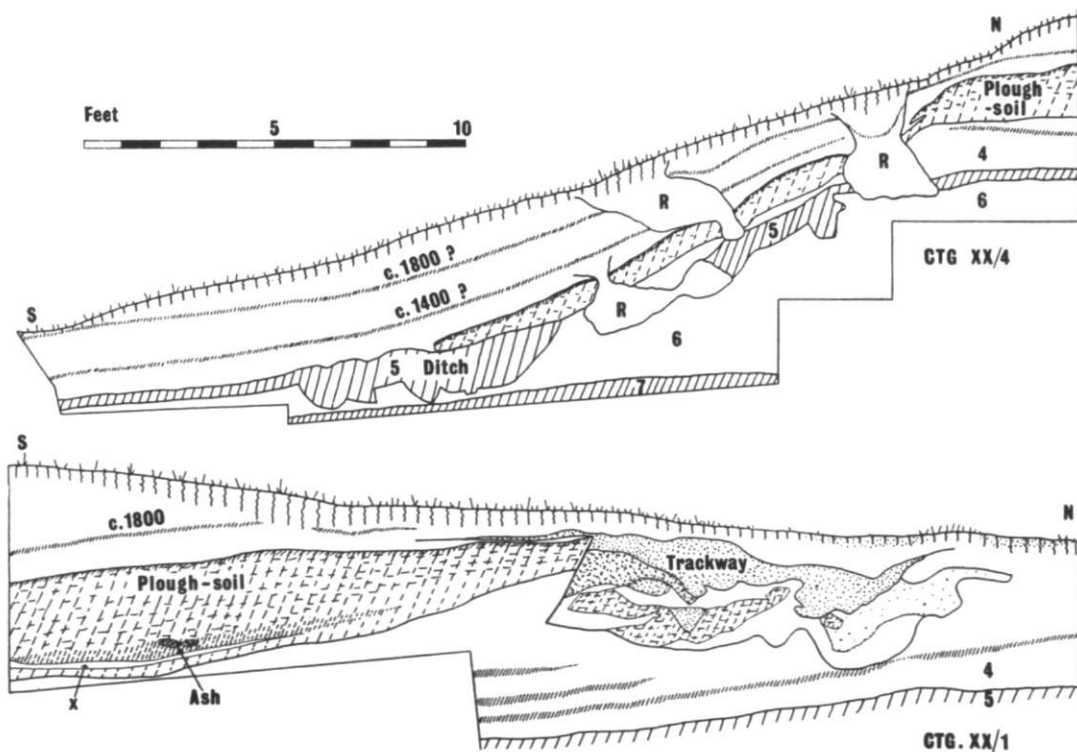


Fig. 18 Site XX, sections. (Above) E. face of cutting XX/4: R, modern rabbit burrows: numbered levels, Bronze Age stratigraphy. (Below) W. face of cutting XX/1: X, lens of sand in which furrows (Plate III) were visible.

presence of small-scale dune formation over the Bronze Age field. A southerly extension, in space and time, of the same dune is shown by the points of termination of the upper two turf-lines. The line of the base of the site XX plough-soil suggests that cultivation actually commenced on the foot of the dune slope; the irregular lenses in the lower part of this plough-soil at this point may represent sporadic spill downhill from this dune at the edge of the field.

The ditch seen in the section of cutting XX/1 is not of the type encountered in cutting XX/2, described above. The sharp angle at which it cuts—indeed, *under-cuts*—the plough-soil, and the angularity of many of the inclusions in its filling, suggest that it was dug with spades, from a point representing a late date in the history of the site. The concreted mass at the top of the filling represents a section across a modern track, used from 1951 to 1960 by motor vehicles during the seasons of excavation, and by carts and slide-cars for some centuries prior to that. The ditch may however be no earlier than the medieval period; late disturbance of a broad shallow ditch, similar to that seen in cutting XX/2, by a massive re-cutting for wholly unknown reasons at a much later stage, is thus the safest interpretation.

The section of cutting XX/4 (fig. 18), which was both dug and drawn with great difficulty owing to continuous collapse and the widespread incidence of rabbits' burrows, shows the southern edge of the field. It owes its general form to the fact that the level plot on which the field is situated is terminated at this point by a scarp, dropping to the former tidal creek bed. This scarp must have been progressively eroded by both wind and rain up to the point where the growth of turf brought about the present stabilisation (probably no earlier than the eighteenth century A.D.). The section is of particular interest, since it shows (fortuitously superimposed) not one, but *two* field boundaries. The lower, which need not be here described, belongs to one of the constituent plots in layer 5 of the Bronze Age site, and represents the southern limit of the whole four-acre farm of this date. The higher is of course that of field XX.

On the right (northern) edge of the section, the depth and the composition of the plough-soil resembles that shown in the two previous sections for cuttings XX/1 and 2. The rest of the plough-soil has been reduced, by erosion from above, to a mere trickle, and further down the slope it rests directly upon the Bronze Age terminal ditch, any intervening deposits of sand having been removed by the wind. But even allowing for the annoying presence of a recent ferreter's pit five to six feet from the northern edge of the section, there is a distinct suggestion of an anomaly in the expected angle of the plough-soil surface. This suggests that the southern bound of field XX was not, as on the northern side, marked by a ditch; and a positive lynchet seems to have begun to form at this point.

EVIDENCE FOR CULTIVATION

The presence of so much archaeological material in the body of the site XX plough-soil can only be interpreted as the outcome of deliberate *manuring*, the source being the

domestic middens of the nearby site I settlement. Such a practice is well attested since the Early Iron Age (*Bowen, 1961, 6 ff.*) and has now been claimed, with some force, for the older and neighbouring Bronze Age fields as well (*Megaw et al., 1961, 209*). Its purpose must have been to increase the organic content of the thin soil. In those few areas of the south-west where, today, arable coincides with a non-acid soil (*U.C.S.W., 1947, 148, map L*), seaweed and bruised surplus fish are the traditional additions to (if not substitutes for) farmyard dung. No real trace of this can be seen in field XX; but the presence of minor concentrations, as for example a linear lens of shells in cutting XX/1, may represent single dumpings of comparatively large midden deposits, not wholly disturbed by subsequent cultivation.

The evidence suggests that the mode of cultivation was *ploughing*. In cutting XX/1, a lens of very light sandy soil was encountered at the southern end of the cutting, just above the base of the plough-soil. When horizontal clearance by trowel had reached this level, certain markings became visible as a result of the contrast, afforded by this light sand and the darker bands of plough-soil above and below it. (Cf. *Megaw et al., 1961, 204*, for a fuller explanation of this phenomenon.) These markings, shown in plate III, consisted of bands of darker soil some eight to nine inches wide, separated by uneven stripes of the lighter sand; and it will be seen that the edge of each such band is slightly darker than the rest of the band itself. If one pictures a series of turned furrow-slices (cf. *Bowen, 1961, fig. 1, a*) intersected medially by a horizontal plane, this is precisely what one would expect to see, and it is this interpretation that we offer. The nature of the plough itself is discussed later.

CHRONOLOGY

It is far too often assumed, especially in popular accounts, that the contents of any given field—objects brought into it with manure, finds recovered from a field-bank, etc.—provide a date for the field. It must be stressed that, especially in the case of manuring, such finds date only the *phase of cultivation* to which they refer, a phase which may be centuries later than the inception of the field itself, and that the dating of individual fields in absolute chronological terms is very seldom possible within the limits of archaeological technique.

None the less, the following considerations can be adduced in connection with field XX.

- i The plough-soil shows evidence of manuring throughout, at a more or less constant rate.
- ii The manure is assumed to have contained, besides organic dung, ash and straw, a variety of artifacts including potsherds.
- iii Such sherds belong to one recognised chronological group, and no sherds were found which can be attributed to any other earlier or later group.
- iv In three of the cuttings (1, 2 and 4) which exposed about 150 square feet of the plough-soil and the field bounds, nearly a hundred sherds were recovered; this is a

much higher density than on any of the Bronze Age fields, and probably higher than, certainly as high as, on a modern or post-medieval field.

- v There is good presumptive evidence that a trackway leads from this field, site XX, to site I.
- vi Site I is the nearest known source for the potsherds found in the body of the field, assumed to have come in with manure.

Taken together, these six points allow us to suggest that the pottery may be employed to date the *use* of field XX, and very probably its inception as well.

The sherds, which are not illustrated here—those few which are of interest will appear in the final report on site I—all belong to the Cornish sub- and post-Roman native ceramic groups which one of us (A.C.T.) has called 'Gwithian-style' and 'grass-marked', respectively. They relate to the two lower and earlier occupation levels of site I, Gwithian-style to layer C, grass-marked pottery to layer B (*Thomas, 1958b*, 20). The same two levels also yielded sherds from imported wheel-made vessels of Mediterranean origin, whose chronology, if not yet absolute, is fairly securely fixed. Three such sherds, from a class B.i amphora of eastern Mediterranean origin (*Thomas, 1959*, 91 ff.), actually occurred in the plough-soil of field XX. There can be little doubt that site I was the immediate source of all this pottery, native or exotic.

The dates afforded by this pottery lie in the general bracket of the fifth to ninth centuries A.D. However, the preponderance of sherds of grass-marked pottery (over those of Gwithian-style) in the three cuttings suggests that field XX is contemporary with site I, layer B (rather than layer C); and that it was not manured to any extent, and presumably thus not in use or even in being, before the sixth century A.D. The total absence from the field of any of the distinctive and characteristic 'bar-lip' or 'bar-lug' pottery, which occurs on site I in the upper part of layer B and in the topmost layer A, must be significant. It suggests that manuring, and probably cultivation, had ceased by the latter part of the ninth century A.D., this being the most acceptable current horizon for the introduction of the type (*Dunning, 1959*, 48 and fig. 22).

We would therefore assign approximate limits of 550 A.D. to 850 A.D. for the use of field XX. A span of this duration accords with the evidence of the excavation, since it allows some three centuries for the building-up of the plough-soil, the latter being in parts nearly eighteen inches thick.

SUMMARY

Site XX is a rectangular arable field, its longer axis lying ENE—WSW. It is ninety feet wide, and between 120 and 300 feet long. It was manured quite heavily through its life, objects in the manure suggesting a date of 550 to 850 A.D. for such cultivation. At one point in the field, there was evidence of turned furrow slices on the shorter axis. The field bound was a broad shallow ditch on the north and a lynchet was apparently forming on the south. Field XX belonged to site I, a Dark Age homestead, and was connected to it by a trackway 150 yards long, which was sectioned previously at site Y.

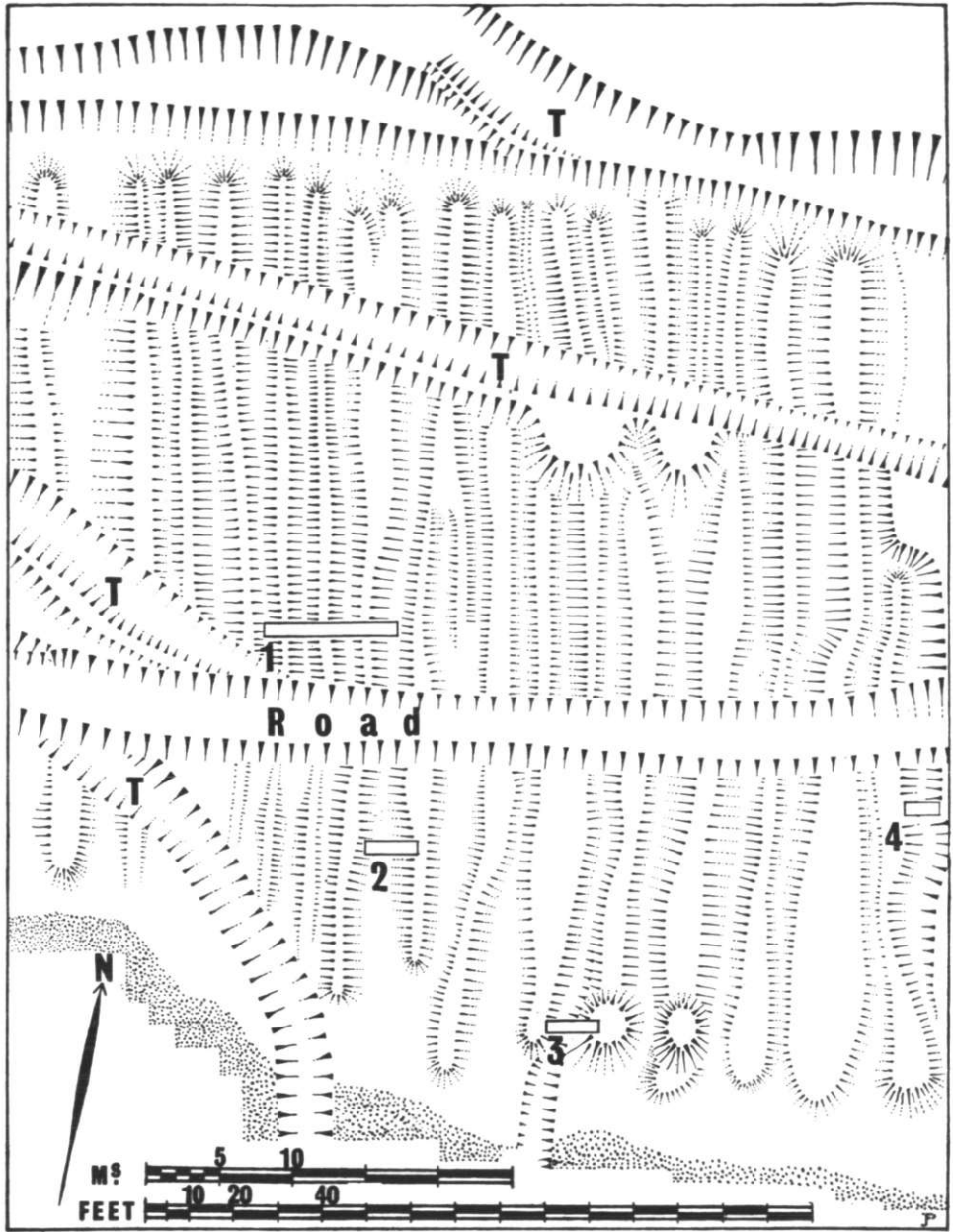


Fig. 19 Detailed survey of site XXI: T, modern or post-medieval trackways.

The Later Dark Age: Sites I and XXI

In driving to and from the 1961 excavation camp at night, we observed on either side of the main trackway a group of roughly parallel ridges at right angles to the axis of the road, thrown into sharp contrast by the low-angled car headlights. Examination in daylight showed that these were some kind of cultivation ridge pattern. A large-scale survey (by P.J.F.) confirmed this impression, and indicated definite bounds to this feature, which was named site XXI. Limited excavation was undertaken. The evidence from this work, and from other sources, suffices to show that XXI is another field, later than site XX, but, like the latter, connected in some way with site I.

DESCRIPTION

Site XXI (fig. 19) is roughly rectangular, on a well-drained turf-covered belt of even ground, facing the warm southern aspect, and at a gradient of about six degrees to southwards. The two axes are aligned approximately to the cardinal compass-points: north-south, from 190 to 200 feet, and east-west, perhaps 300 feet. The northern, eastern and southern limits are definite, the western rather less so.

The site is a field, characterised by cultivation ridges with intervening depressions, in the familiar pattern known as 'ridge-and-furrow' or 'rig-and-furrow'. The ridges are all about 180 feet in length, north-south, varying in width between seven and twenty feet, with a mean of ten feet from edge to edge. At no point did we find that the vertical rise from base of furrow to peak of ridge exceeded six inches, and in most places it was less—factors which may explain why the nature of the site had not been appreciated in the previous ten years of work at Gwithian. The ridges are not always parallel to each other, and at several points two ridges elide, whilst at others individual ridges fade away into level ground. Such ridge irregularities were measured to the nearest inch, and must be accepted at face value; some, but not all, may be due to damage and disturbance from recent trackways which cross the site (see fig. 19). The pattern of site XXI is, after all, 'irregular', only in the sense that it fails to conform to accepted models of rig-and-furrow fields.

The northern edge is delimited by a track, technically a terrace-way rather than a double-lynchet track, which seems to lie in a significant relationship to the field, and may have been an early access path. On the east, the bound can be assumed from the absence of further cultivation ridges, and by a slight linear depression on the eastern side of the last discernible ridge. The southern bound shows a clear distinction between the field proper (as defined by the presence of the ridges), and the edge of some very broken ground further to the south which marks the bed of the former tidal creek already discussed. On the west, we noted possible remains of a field bank, but this feature is now so eroded and damaged by recent trackways and by the removal of turf that it was not possible to survey, or to plan it, with any confidence. This putative bank lies some ninety feet west of the most westerly ridge shown on the plan, fig. 19, and up to four possible additional ridges, all very ruined, lie between the bank and the limit of the surveyed area.

On the southern edge of the field, the level area between the southern tips of the ridges and the northern margin of broken ground is plausibly interpreted as a plough headland. The access way on the northern side of the field, mentioned earlier, may be the equivalent of this.

EXCAVATION

Four small cuttings (XXI/1 to XXI/4) were made. Cutting XXI/1 was taken across three ridges at a spot where these remains were most obvious, and the contrast between ridge and furrow thus strongest. The section (fig. 20) showed that the undulating turf



St. George's
St. George's

Rounded Chimney, Trogasoran..



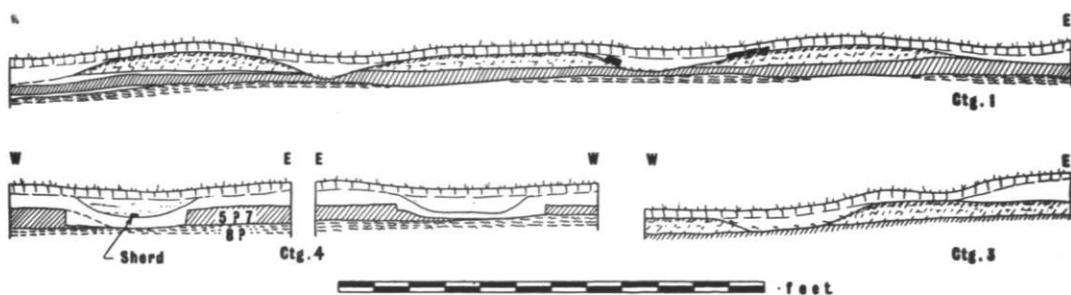


Fig. 20 Site XXI, sections. The numbered levels refer to the supposed Bronze Age stratigraphy (cf. figs. 17 and 18).

surface corresponded to the ridges and furrows of a light brown pulverised sandy loam, not dissimilar to the plough-soil in site XX. At the western end of the cutting, this plough-soil, as it will be labelled, lay over a lens of sterile wind-borne sand a few inches deep. This sand, and elsewhere in the cutting the plough-soil itself, rested directly upon a much darker soil which extended over the whole area, but which was clearly irrelevant to the higher and later cultivation and must be seen as an old land surface of thin turf. Beneath this darker stratum, and occasionally separated from it by further, very thin, lenses of light blown sand, traces of a shallow and highly compressed occupation level were found, merging into the decayed surface of the underlying bedrock (here, Devonian slate, localised called *killas*). The total depth of the section varied from fifteen to eighteen inches only (see also pl. III).

The lower levels of this cutting could without difficulty be correlated with the well-known stratigraphy of the Bronze Age sites, some hundreds of yards to the east (*Megaw et al., 1961, 202*). The basal occupation layer mentioned above and the old land surface over it are either layers 8 and 7, or 7 and 5, of the key-sections in sites X and XV, and the occupation is therefore to be referred either to the late Neolithic or the Early Bronze Age. This explains the presence, actually *in* the plough-soil, of sherds with the characteristic twisted and plaited-cord impressions of sites X—XV, layers 8 and 7; since one result of subsequent cultivation in so shallow a soil was to transfer material from the lower to the upper levels. The sections (fig. 20) show how the bases of the furrows are cut down into the basal layers. Proof is afforded of course, if proof be needed, that the ridge-and-furrow of site XXI is later than Bronze Age times, but the occurrence does offer a most salutary reminder of the dangers of uncritical dating of ancient fields solely by artifacts recovered from them.

Cutting XXI/2 duplicated the information gleaned from the first cutting, and need not be further described. Cutting XXI/3 was made across one of two small, low, mounds, sitting on neighbouring ridges in the southern part of the field. This mound was a small heap of sterile blown sand, overlying the plough-soil; whilst in itself a puzzle (the excavation showed that it could not be due to the activities of rabbits or other

animals) it is clearly of no special chronological importance. It was however possible to show that, in the middle of the cutting, a depression which is indicated at this point on the plan in fig. 19, was wider than the other furrows, of a different profile, and seemed to have been cut down between two ridges, intersecting 'a furrow-bed on the east and the flank of a ridge on the west. This little ditch may have served some specific purpose late in the period of cultivation of the site, though the obvious function—drainage—is the least likely, in view of the nature of the soil.

Cutting XXI/4 was designed to expose the eastern boundary of the site (fig. 20). It showed a 'double' ditch, visible on the surface as a slight depression. The earlier ditch had been cut down through a layer of soil, probably the 'layer 7 or 5' of cutting XXI/1, and was sealed by the blown sand which can be seen to have filled the furrows in the section of cutting XXI/1 (fig. 20). The base of this ditch lies on an exposed patch of the lowest, Bronze Age, occupation-layer, but the negligible depth and near-vertical sides of the ditch point to its having been made with a spade or shovel, exercised to a depth of only one spit. A lateral drainage channel or boundary-mark of the same general period as the ridge-and-furrow is the most feasible interpretation of this feature. The later, smaller ditch, seen in profile to be of a flattened 'U' shape, is sealed by the modern turf. In the base of this later gully, we found a small glazed sherd from a Staffordshire drinking-mug of *circa* 1780-1800, a type widely current in Cornwall, to judge from numerous other instances. The explanation of this, together with that of the stones which can be seen in fig. 20 to lie *above* the plough-soil in cutting XXI/1, will be given later.

EVIDENCE FOR CULTIVATION

In all four cuttings, there was good reason to assume that *manuring* had taken place. The plough-soil yielded a fair amount of shells, animals' bones and teeth, pebbles and sherds. Whilst some of this material, which was largely fragmentary and distributed throughout the plough-soil, could be regarded as having been derived from the underlying Bronze Age occupation, most of the bones and teeth were in good, clean condition, and cannot be regarded otherwise than as contemporary with the plough-soil. The presence of some very tiny shells of mussel and periwinkle, far too small for foodstuff, and of various little beach-pebbles, points to the application of seaweed as manure, since such items are not likely to have come from any domestic midden, and were too numerous to be explained as detritus dropped by sea-birds. (Contrast p. 00 above.) Light manuring of the field XXI can thus be inferred, both from the beach and from some midden.

The general shape of the field, its position in relation to the slope, the presence of cultivation ridges and furrows between them, and the nature of the northern and southern edges, constitute a series of cogent reasons to postulate *ploughing*. It can be taken as certain that the function of ridge cultivation was to provide, on a thin sandy soil of no great body or depth, a series of parallel seed-beds in the sunniest and most sheltered

part of the Gwithian valley; and beds in which any crop could have been brought to maturity under more favourable conditions than those which would have resulted from flat cultivation in the same spot.

Such a pattern can be brought about in two main ways. The so-called 'lazy-bed' method, the digging out of ditches with a spade and the piling of spoil into regular banks between them, may still be observed in remote parts of western Britain, and we have both been able to study this in the islands of Iona and Harris. The lazy-beds are generally very much shorter in length than the field XXI ridges, and today at any rate are far more neatly and regularly constructed. The other method by which such a pattern can be produced is by ploughing, with a fixed mould-board plough or its equivalent (*Bowen, 1961, 10, figs. 1 & 5; Payne, 1947, passim; Nightingale, 1953, passim*) and we prefer to regard this as the explanation of field XXI for the following reasons. The ridges are unnecessarily long for spade cultivation, nor could any traces of spade-cuts be seen in the furrows (as in the eastern boundary gully). They are by no means too long, however, for plough ridges, and only ploughing can account satisfactorily for the apparent headlands on the north and south—areas which are moreover coterminous with the extent of the ridges laterally. The absence of lateral headlands and the presence of a gully on the east, a possible bank on the west, preclude the idea that the cultivation proceeded otherwise than up and down the slope. This points to ploughing, in Bowen's words (*1961, 11*) '... within a rigid pattern' (scil. of strips) 'where it was not practicable to alter the position of the furrows.' Finally, if we may anticipate the next section, the date of field XXI is later, not earlier, than that of the previously-discussed field XX, and the latter seems to have been ploughed on the evidence of the markings in cutting XX/1.

CHRONOLOGY

Superficially, a possible English parallel to the Gwithian narrow ridge-and-furrow would appear to be the 'narrow rig' recently defined by Bowen (*1961, 47*). This is almost always straight and low on the ground, the ridges being fifteen feet or less in width, and it is found in all situations and on all types of soil. Bowen writes (*loc. cit*) 'Its overall distribution is patchy, but it seems to occur in many parts of Britain in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century.' However, the irregularity of the Gwithian ridge-and-furrow alone shows that the two are different types of field remains, and in addition there are various reasons for believing that field XXI was ploughed at a much earlier date.

The sketch map (fig. 15) shows the site in a wider setting. The area to the north of the Red River is divided by a parish boundary between Gwithian on the west and Camborne on the east. The boundary has not changed since at least 1603 A.D. (parish boundary statements, Cornwall County Record Office), and the area of rough grazing on the north side of the Red River is still properly called Godrevy Towans, on the Gwithian side of the bound, and Hellowe Towans on the Camborne side. The Cornish word *towan* (W. *towyn*; origin uncertain, possibly a cognate of 'down' and 'dune') implies rough grazing, particularly this coastal variety where thin turf covers blown sand, and

is never used of arable land before the present century. Godrevy and Hellowe Towans are so named in the 1838-40 Tithe Apportionment, in estate maps of *circa* 1790, and further back in documents are sometimes called 'sheepwalks', with much the same implication. There is no reason to suppose that any cultivation took place here in the last three centuries.

The various trackways, seen intersecting field XXI in both fig. 15 and fig. 19, were still in use until about 1860, when the whole area was wired off with mesh fencing as a game preserve. They are of some age: some are shown on a map of 1790, and one of them which happens to cross part of the Bronze Age farm at sites V and IX was examined in section in 1955 and again in 1961. Marked by intensified versions of the concreted lenses noticed in site Y, where the track from site I to site XX was sectioned, the section and the exposed area of this path showed that it had been used by something on runners: probably an unrecorded Cornish version of the Ulster box-sledge or sled (*Evans, 1957, 170 and fig. 58, 4*). Such primitive vehicles continued until the present day in remote areas of Cornwall—one of us (A.C.T.) observed a sled in use on the moors in Towednack parish, clearing a croft of granite, in 1954—and there is another small one at the Wayside Museum, Zennor. In the Hayle-Camborne-Gwithian area, however, traces of such a sled are likely to antedate the introduction of wheeled carts at some stage of the eighteenth century. The tracks may thus go back at least to this period. Their purpose was to afford access to the high dune slopes above, and northwards of, site XXI. Sand was taken from here by the parishioners of Camborne for liming the fields, this being the only source of supply in a large and intensively-farmed parish most of which lies on acid or sub-acid soil. This practice, which is not very common now, must have been here as elsewhere the exercise of customary rights of considerable antiquity. The parish boundary between Camborne and Gwithian in 1603, whose toponomy is more Cornish than English, refers to the area above field XXI as *pitt mulfra*, the E. 'pit' (*sensu* a sand-pit) on the Co. *mol vre*, 'bare hillside'. The vast overgrown depression of this, and similar, pits can still be seen.

If the trackways for the sand-gathering are as early as the seventeenth century, the field XXI is older, since the former intersect the latter many times. How much older? Close inspection of the ground, and of the relevant air-photograph (CPE/UK/2368, no. 4035 of 20 Oct. 1947) reveals a narrow causeway running from the southern edge of field XXI. It goes south for about a hundred yards to meet the western end of the mound on which site I lies. Although, superficially, this looks merely like a strip of unbroken ground, the nature of the surrounding terrain suggests that it must at some stage have been deliberately constructed to cross an area of unfirm and irregular marsh or mudbanks near the head of the old tidal creek. About half way along the causeway, there is a crossing of, or by, a narrow path or hollow-way at a diagonal. This path, which can be traced with ease over a half-mile or so, is the ancient church path linking Pencobben-wartha in Gwithian (now below the farm buildings of the present Pencobben Farm) with the parish church. The path is at least as old as 1780, when this farm fell into ruin,

and probably very much older: the parish church dates from the late 12th century, which coincides with the first documentary mention of *Pencobme* (an Arundell rent roll.) Though excavation would be required to settle the point, the church path appears, both on the ground and from the air, to *intersect* the causeway. The inference is thus that the causeway was constructed not later than the 12th century, and that the two sites which it appears to link are equally early. In the case of site I, this is known to be so; archaeological evidence points to an abandonment in the 11th century (*Thomas, 1958 b, 23*). The field, site XXI, is thus by the same inference no older than the 11th century.

Confirmation of this early date was provided by the excavation of site XXI. Of the sherds which were found scattered in the plough-soil in three of the cuttings, some, as has been previously mentioned, were of Early or Middle Bronze Age date and could be regarded as derived from the lower strata through disturbance and ploughing. The others are however quite different. Whilst, unfortunately, no characteristic rims or handles were found, the class as a whole is matched in fabric and colour by the pottery found in abundant quantities in the highest layer, layer A, of site I: and three of the sherds from site XXI are so close to this source as to leave little room for doubt in this identification. The time-range in question is from the 9th (perhaps late 9th) century A.D. until *circa* 1100 A.D. It is significant that, in the area of plough-soil examined by us on site XXI, about 120 square feet, there was a total absence of any wheel-made sherds, glazed or unglazed, which could denote manuring in the full or post-medieval periods.

THE SECONDARY GULLY ON THE EAST

The re-cutting of the eastern boundary ditch, the little gully seen in section in fig. 20, and the presence of large stones (amongst them a possible worn cobble-stone) above the plough-soil in cutting XXI/1, must be linked with objects which one of us (A.C.T.) picked up from rabbit-scrapes in this immediate area some years ago. These include part of a small early 19th century blue-and-white china druggists' jar, and a clay pipe stem. The late Mr. Richard Johns of Gwithian church-town, who died a few years ago, lived when a small boy in the cottage (Sandcot) which stands on the main road just by the eastern end of the Bronze Age site. He told A.C.T. that he could recall seeing, *circa* 1880, the stone foundations of some little huts or sheds along the slope between sites XXI, and X (the westernmost part of the Bronze Age farm). Faint traces of one such were in fact found by our colleague J. V. S. Megaw in 1956, immediately below the turf in site X, cutting 1. The presence at various points on the slope of isolated elder trees lends weight to this tradition: elders, valued for their shade, their flowers and their berries, are taken in Cornwall as elsewhere as sure signs of former homesteads. No further clue exists as to why there should have been little huts or cots here, but the re-cutting of the eastern boundary gully is clearly to be connected with such an occupation.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIELDS XX AND XXI

The sections of field XX, discussed earlier in this paper, showed that the plough-soil was covered with a thick layer of blown sand; and that the trackway leading to the field

from site I was similarly affected was demonstrated by the cutting at site Y. Yet the continued occupation of Site I in layer A, the characteristic pottery of which is wholly absent from field XX, in no way suggests that agriculture was abandoned—merely that field XX had become unusable through deposition of sand-dunes on its surface. One might suppose that the later inhabitants of site I began to cultivate another area, as close at hand as possible, which was relatively free from blown sand. This cannot have been more than a temporary measure, since by the eleventh century their own homestead was being overwhelmed by the inroads of sand, and they deserted it, as the excavation showed, taking almost everything of practical use or value with them: they appear to have moved up-hill to Crane Godrevy, 250 feet above sea level, where they established themselves within the deserted Iron Age round or fort. But between the time of this move, 1050—1100 A.D., and the abandonment of field XX (about 850 A.D.?), the finds from layer A in site I make it clear that these people continued to farm somewhere. We suggest that field XXI represents, partially or wholly, the arable of this phase. No other settlement took place after 1100, within half a mile of site XXI, until at least the eighteenth century, and we have seen that site XXI appears on various grounds to be earlier than this. It is also not easy to see why this isolated field in thin and marginal ground should ever have come into being, unless it was fairly close to a homestead.

SUMMARY

Site XXI is an isolated rectangular field, about 190 feet north-south and about 300 feet east-west, on a gentle southward-facing slope. Its northern and southern bounds are plough headlands, its eastern, a boundary ditch, and its western, uncertain. Some twenty cultivation ridges, separated by furrows, run north-south, with an average width of ten feet. The soil is thin, manured from middens and from shore seaweed when in cultivation, and the furrows have cut into underlying Bronze Age levels. The nature of the field suggests fixed mould-board ploughing. The evidence for a date is inferential, but the various aspects of this combine to suggest, tentatively, a period of use between *circa* 850 to 1050-1100 A.D., by the inhabitants of the upper and final occupation level on the nearby site I.

General Discussion

PLOUGHING

The assumption that field XXI was ploughed is connected with the belief that the implement used was a fixed mould-board plough—that is, a plough which can only turn a slice in one fixed direction related to the direction of ploughing. The width of the cultivation ridges suggests that these ridges resulted from four or five 'bouts', a 'bout' being a journey up the whole length of the ridge and down again, the furrow slices being turned towards the centre of the ridge throughout.

In field XX, the only *visible* direction of ploughing is, as in XXI, up and down the slope (the shorter axis), but the evidence here comes only from that small area of cutting

XX/1 where furrow slices were detected owing to the presence of a sandy lens. As no more than three or four such slices were seen, it is possible that they represent merely one side of a ridge: further excavation will at some stage be undertaken in the hope of clearing up this matter. The absence of any definite ridges on the surface of the plough-soil, as seen in the field XX sections, could also be due to a flattening by wind-action, or even to some action like bush-harrowing (i.e. dragging furze bushes over the surface). We do not feel that we have enough evidence to decide whether a fixed mould-board plough, or a one-way or turn-wrest plough, was used here. With the latter, where coulter and mould-board can be adjusted each time the team reaches a headland and turns, so that the furrow-slices will all lie in the same relation to the axis of ploughing, the most likely field-shape would also be a rectangle (*Nightingale, 1953*): and we would point out that the 'side-panels' of the triptych section of cutting XX/2, fig. 17, show at the top of the plough-soil rather faint traces of what may be east-west ploughing along the longer axis of the field.

An important point about field XX, the use of which must antedate any (Wessex) Saxon influence in west Cornwall, is that it provides further evidence for the already well-documented use of a plough which turned the furrow to one side only existing in pre-Saxon communities (*Payne, 1957, 78*). The important point about field XXI is that such a plough was used to build up enduring ridges. The older idea that ridge-and-furrow was first made possible by heavy Saxon ploughs and large teams, cutting and turning land with their broad-bladed shares in a fashion unknown to users of pre-Saxon scratch-ploughs, is once more discredited if the evidence that we have put forward be accepted. We can only suppose that, at some stage in the Roman era, the knowledge of a fixed mould-board plough spread as far to the west as Gwithian, and that such implements were not outside the capacities of even a simple peasant smallholding.

RECTANGULAR FIELD-SHAPES

Michael Nightingale has rightly stressed (*Nightingale, 1954, 26*) that '... it is the technique employed by the plough that is of fundamental importance in determining field shape, not its size or the number of draught-animals or the presence of wheels.' Clearly both our fields, which lie on broad areas of level ground and are in no way restricted as to shape or size by any natural features, are of prime importance in considering these remarks. The age of the rectangular or rectilinear field can now be shown to extend as far back as the Wessex period (*Megaw et al., 1961, fig. 21*) but there has long been an archaeological gap between the supposedly latest Celtic fields, so-called, of the Iron Age and Roman periods, and the fields of today, a gap only partially filled by the open-field system. Cornwall is of special significance in being the only fully Celtic region included in the Domesday survey, but the better-known types of medieval field—open-fields, strips, etc.—are not well represented in the later history of the county, and have been very cursorily studied.

The enclosed fields usually regarded as typical of Cornwall must be seen, not so

much as the product of the major Enclosures legislation, but as the outcome of a continuous process which commenced as early as the 12th century (*Flatrès, 1957, 371 & n. 26*). Topographical considerations underlie this. The amount of surface rock, especially in the granite country, which has to be cleared to allow ploughing, and the need to guard against the cold salt-laden winds in the early part of the year, are two factors which should be (but seldom are) taken into account. The two main Cornish words used to describe such enclosed fields are *ke* and *gew*, related terms which really refer to a 'hedge', using the latter in its purely Cornish sense to mean a built, stone-faced or even dry-stone wall. A loan-word *parc* or *park* was probably adopted as a parallel name by the 13th century, as Flatrès has shown from documentary sources (*1957, 373 & n.34*).

None the less, the survival of unenclosed (un-hedged) fields, usually on first-quality arable land, is well attested until the last century. It is hard as yet to form any clear idea of the extent to which the English open-field system penetrated Cornwall, particularly beyond the immediate vicinities of the older borough towns. Various writers (Finberg, Hoskins, Flatrès, Pounds) have assumed the former existence of open-fields in the county, and Flatrès has attempted to show this, geographically rather than socially, from various maps and documentary references (*1957, 349 ff.*). But there has been no detailed study of any given instance, and some preliminary work by one of us (A.C.T.) points now, at any rate in west Cornwall, to the existence of a late system which seems much more akin to the Welsh 'share-lands', as investigated by T. Jones Pierce and Glanville Jones.

Our two fields, XX and XXI, do now suggest that the isolated rectangular field, with nothing more in the way of bounds than a headland or a shallow gully, had already evolved in west Cornwall by the time of the Norman conquest; and that this represents a type not seen either during the Bronze Age (sites X to XV), where the plots are divided by lynchets, terraces, and stone banks, or during the Roman period, where the little Porth Godrevy 'Celtic fields' are plots defined again by lynchets and field-banks. The size of XX and XXI, both of which are very much larger than the fields in this area of earlier periods, again confirms our view that ploughing must have been responsible for this variety of unenclosed arable rectangle. We suspect that multiplication of such fields into an 'unenclosed field system' (*not* an 'open-field' in the Orwin sense) would have followed in the full medieval period, the intensification of bounds between individual fields being most marked on gradients which would allow lynchets to be formed. Such a system must have proceeded alongside the properly-enclosed hedged field systems on stonier ground: and we have located traces of one such, covering many acres, below the lands of the present Godrevy farm. Whilst preliminary research indicates that unenclosed systems could be divided, share-land fashion, amongst a group of cultivators, it is also clear that there is nothing against such a system being in the possession of a single owner, and the latter case accords with what we know of the history of tenure and settlement-pattern in Cornwall.

The Cornish language, passing (so *K. H. Jackson, 1953*) from *Primitive* to *Old*

Cornish in the late ninth century, *Middle Cornish* in the twelfth or thirteenth, and *Modern* in the seventeenth, was spoken in the area which includes Gwithian until at least the mid-seventeenth century and may have lingered on after that. The point is made, because the vast majority of field, farm and place names west of Truro are still Cornish, can usually be translated without much difficulty provided that early spellings are known, and were without any doubt still being composed and allotted in the post-medieval period. The range of terms used to describe various kinds of field are thus of some age, and their very complexity (there are at least thirty of them) point to fairly precise usage in earlier times. Some, but by no means all, possess cognates in Welsh and Breton, though these terms need not necessarily possess the same meanings.

The discovery of ridge-and-furrow on field XXI throws a little light on what is probably the oldest and most widespread Cornish term for an unenclosed arable field, *gwel*, pl. *gwelyow*. This word, like W. *gwely*, also means 'bed, mattress', and in Wales has developed tenurial implications, one of which may be paraphrased (following Glanville Jones) as 'a resting place or permanent stake of arable land belonging to a free clan or household.' Jones indeed gives an instance (1960, 66) where, in a medieval context, the L. *lectus* is used to translate this. Current English idioms like 'flower-bed' and 'seed-bed' should be borne in mind. The origin of this word does not seem to have been explained. Can one reason be that, to the eye of the pre-Norman farmer in both Cornwall and Wales, series of narrow ridges like those on field XXI did indeed appear to resemble long, straw-filled bolsters? It is interesting to note that a Cornish singular noun, *gwelen*, formed by treating *gwel* as a collective plural, is used to mean 'yard, rod, pole', in each case in the dual sense attached to these English words of a land-measurement and a long wooden spar. This suggests a connection between linear ploughing and land-measurement (cf. furlong, etc.), and that in origin the C. *gwelen* was either a (changeable?) measure related to some linear dimension of a field, or to some associated object like an ox-goad.

TRACTION

No traces of any animals' hoof-marks were seen on either field. The bones and teeth of domestic cattle, and of a small horse of the Celtic pony variety, were present in layers A and B of site I, but there is nothing which might suggest which beasts were used for ploughing. The 'official' but unreal ox-team of eight, formerly employed as the basis of many calculations in connection with the Cornwall Domesday survey, is of course unnecessarily large for so small a plot, and certainly likely to have been beyond the resources of so tiny a farmstead as site I.

PARALLELS TO FIELD XXI

Ridge-and-furrow depends primarily for its existence on the use of a mould-board plough. In theory, ridge-and-furrow of the Roman period, not subsequently destroyed, is a possibility (*Applebaum, 1958, 66 ff.*) but it is one which has not been conclusively

demonstrated in the field. The only real parallel for field XXI comes from the other extreme of the first millenium A.D., in Jutland. Here, at Lindholm Høje (*Ramskou, 1957 a, 193: 1957 b, 97: Arbmman, 1961, pl. 6*) a series of fields lay south-west of a large cemetery, no finds from which appeared to be later than about 1000 A.D. The fields and the cemetery were covered, as at Gwithian, with a sand-blow which must have been fairly sudden, and a small house on top of this sand-blow yielded a mid-11th century coin. The fields, which were thus in use in the tenth century, like XXI, resembled in Ramskou's own words '... a gigantic washboard with its grooves running north-south', and consisted wholly of very narrow ridge-and-furrow. The ridges were more regular, and smaller in width, than those of field XXI: their extremities suggested to the excavator that a mould-board plough had been used, four to six runs being required to build a single ridge. The soil was a thin sandy loam lying directly upon a glacial gravel, the latter being exposed in the bases of the furrows. It was suggested that the aim of ridge-building was to provide extra depth of soil, and drainage at every few metres to take away rain or meltwater down the slope.

We have not noticed any parallels in Cornwall: one field in the west Cornish parish of Zennor, O.S. no. 1522, Foage Farm, was claimed by Hirst (*1936, 17*) to be divided into 'strips', seven or eight feet wide, running north-south down a slope, but when we inspected this late in 1961 we were unable to detect any such traces in what is now an overgrown and abandoned croft.

Further work in the Gwithian area

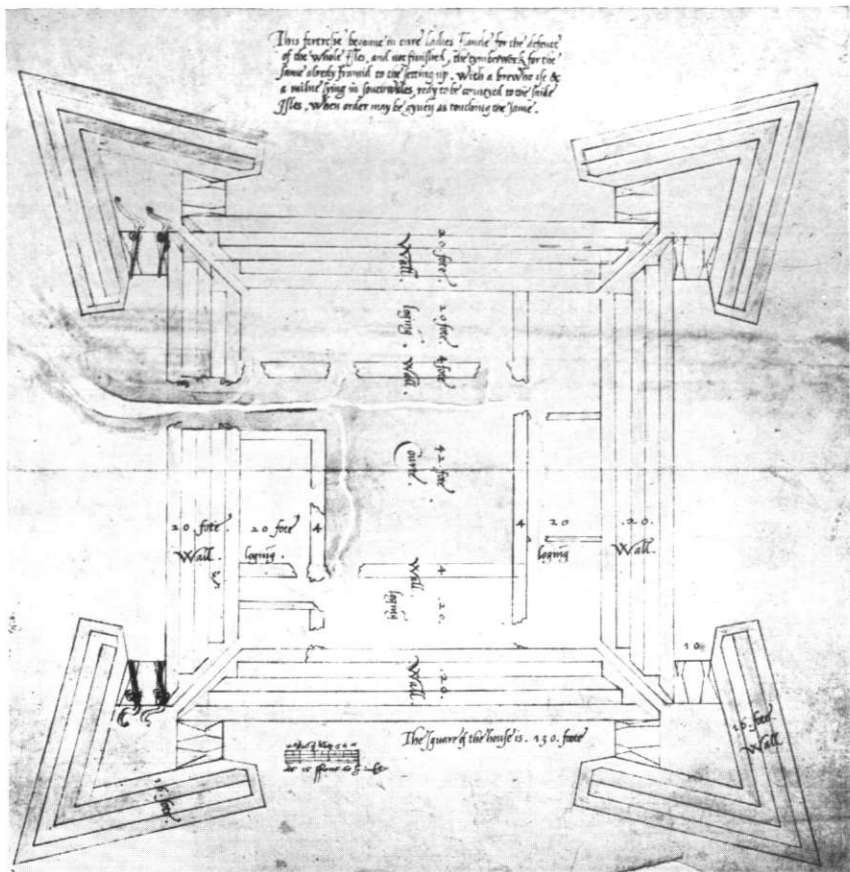
We conclude this paper by outlining, very briefly, some other instances of early agriculture in the neighbourhood of the two sites described above. It is hoped in due course to examine and report on these (see fig. 21).

PENCOBBEN HILLSIDE (Fig. 21, GH)

The fairly steep slope, now rough grazing, which lies just west of the present Pencobben Farm offers a largely unspoiled field for investigation. In suitable light, it is possible to see what looks like a small field system high up on the slope, south-east of, and not far from, Crane Godrevy. This area, site GH, was examined in 1958 by our colleague Rosemary Campbell (Mrs. Anderson); from trial cuttings she produced enough Romano-British pottery to suggest a connection with the earlier (pre-2nd century A.D.) occupation of the native earthwork at Crane Godrevy. Her section of what looked, on the surface, like a lynchet, showed it to be a field-bank constructed by the cutting and piling of turf, the whole being subsequently overwhelmed by blown sand.

GODREVY HEADLAND (Fig. 21, A-A and D)

The flat open green on Godrevy Headland, with areas next to it which are now walled off and have reverted to croft, has long been the 'homer' (as opposed to 'yonder') grazing for Godrevy Farm. It is however a stretch of land which exhibits a complex



HARRY'S WALLS, ST. MARY'S. Plan of c.1593 at Hatfield House (Reproduced by permission of the Marquess of Salisbury; block kindly lent by HMSO).



HARRY'S WALLS, ST. MARY'S. South Bastion, looking into west flanker.
 Photo: A. D. Saunders



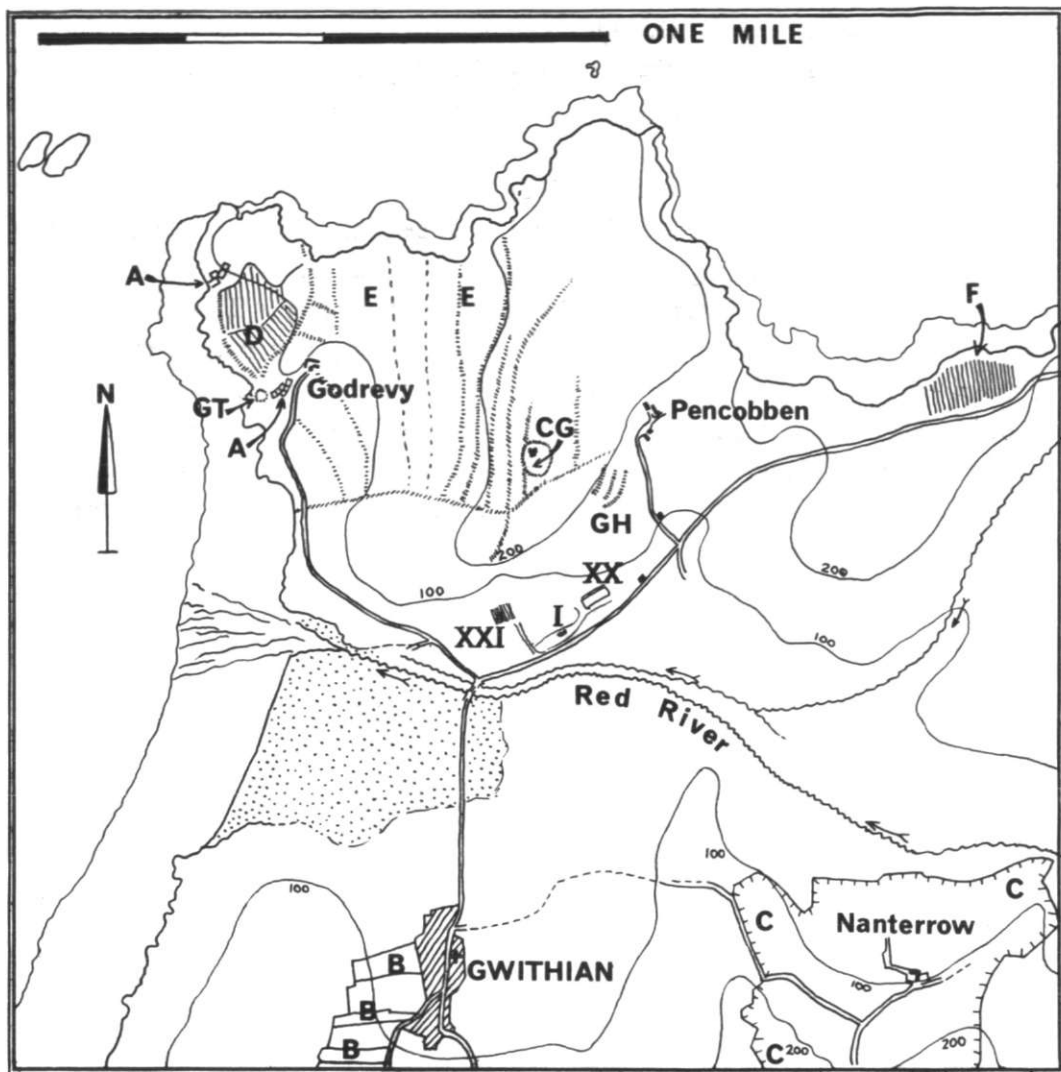


Fig. 21 Sketch map of Gwithian area, showing ancient field remains mentioned in text. CG, Crane Godrevy: GT, Porth Godrevy: GH, Pencobben hillside. A,A, 'Celtic fields' probably connected with GT. B,B, remnants of strips in Churchtown. C,C, Nanterrow 'share-land' area. D, broad and narrow rig on Godrevy headland. E,E, system of large strips probably connected with Crane Godrevy. F, area of slight ridge-and-furrow on present-day cliff-top.

of superimposed cultivation patterns, none of them recorded in the Tithe Apportionment nor, so far as we are aware, in other maps or documents. It is probable that some, if not all, of it was cultivated in Romano-British times. Traces of small rectangular fields, presumptively of this date, remain on the slope immediately above and to the east of the native homestead at Porth Godrevy, and again near the cliff-edge on the headland, in the rough area north of the modern wall. Other remains are of strip fields bounded by banks, ditches and lynchets, containing slight traces of both broad and narrow rig. Earthwork relationships, noted on the ground during preliminary survey,

reveal at least three phases of field lay-out later than the small rectangular fields: this fact, together with that of the height of some lynchets (up to five feet, on a slope of about three degrees), points to cultivation over a considerable time.

CRANE GODREVVY (Fig. 21, CG, and area E-E)

The later fields noticed on Godrevy Headland must be connected with others seen best near Crane Godrevy. Running in parallel series, east and west, from this earthwork, which appears to have been reoccupied in the eleventh century A.D. from site I, are about eleven vast strips; their long north-south axes are up to a quarter of a mile in length, and their widths vary from eighty to a hundred feet. They cover the best arable on both modern farms of Godrevy and Pencobben, the most westerly being some stage of the Godrevy Headland strip fields. Whilst most of this system is now incorporated in the present field lay-out on both farms, there are substantial stretches of three such strips on the open grazing to the west and south west of Crane Godrevy and these do not appear to have been cultivated since the Middle Ages. The bounds between the strips include both constructed field-banks and true lynchets: sub-divisions, low field-banks running east-west across the main strip axis occur, in several cases.

Crane Godrevy was, from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries A.D., a sub-manor or dependent manor, of the very much larger Manor of Tehidy (Domesday *Tedintone*) covering most of Camborne and Illogan parishes. Crane Godrevy is, however, in Gwithian parish, the only part of the parish on the north which is not enclosed by a natural bound such as a stream: it provides a neat example of a manor coinciding with a geographically-detached portion of a parish (*Thomas, 1958b*, fig. 12, for map of this). The large strip fields described above are thus co-terminous with both parish and manorial boundary (the bound is in part a visible bank with a quarry-ditch on either side); the date of these fields is not yet known, save for the inevitable and reasonable assumption that they represent the arable of the Crane Godrevy manor.

GWITHIAN CHURCHTOWN (Fig. 21, B-B)

The parish of Gwithian has always been primarily an agricultural one, as it is now, and not a fishing or tin-streaming one. As an area for intensive study, it possesses distinct merits: the parish is small and sparsely-populated, there is only one ancient village (the church-town around the parish Church), only one *tref* (the present Trevarnon farm), a belt of coastal towans, and adequate documentary records back to the medieval period. Archaeologically, it is possibly the most fully-documented parish in south-west England, if not further afield.

The former Churchtown Farm, now divided into two units, still displays below the modern field pattern remnants of some very large and elongated strips not unlike those at Crane Godrevy. These were included by Flatrès in his map of what he calls, for a large area of Cornwall, 'champs lanières' (*1957*, 349), though it is most questionable whether all such fields were held in any form of communal or rotative ownership, and

whether they do not merely represent enclosed versions of earlier, unenclosed, arable fields whose shape results from the use of a large plough-team. The Churchtown instances, which like those on Godrevy Headland exhibit the so-called 'aratal curve', all bear the not very common Cornish name 'Rellier' (Co. *ryllyow*, 'furrows') and it is hoped that at some point it may be possible to find whether this referred to broad rig, narrow rig or very narrow ridge-and-furrow, as on site XXI.

NANTERROW (Fig. 21, C-C)

The sheltered crescent of valley, between 50 and 150 feet above sea-level, which now constitutes the arable land of Nanterrow farm, is today parcelled out into the usual rectangular fields divided by stone and earth hedges. The farm, or rather the tenement of this name, is mentioned in the thirteenth century. The present pattern of fields is very recent, and results from mid-nineteenth century alteration of much of the parish. In the 1840 Tithe Apportionment map, Nanterrow is represented by a most complex arrangement of plots and parcels, by no means all of strip form, divided as to possession and occupation amongst a dozen or so parishioners. These plots bear such labels as 'stitch' or 'quillet' or, where a dotted line on the map points to the absence of any hedge, 'Piece in . . .', and it can be seen that many plots are simply divisions of three large (20 acre or so) arable fields: these were formerly called Gulgwartha, Gulwest and Gleast ('Upper, west and east *gwel*'). As the relevant cultivators, some of whom farmed elsewhere in the parish, were almost all inter-related through centuries of marriage, it is to be hoped that a detailed social analysis of this patch of share-land may produce some results. The entire system may well be of post-medieval origin and date, but it does represent the best-preserved instance of this pattern in Gwithian and three neighbouring parishes. The name Nanterrow has early forms (e.g. Nantereu) which suggest *nant*, valley, the pre-twelfth century form of Mod. Co. *nans*, plus *ereu*, Mod. Co. *erow*, usually translated as 'acre' but here perhaps with some less definite meaning such as 'hide' in the Domesday sense. Cultivation of this slope may then have been active at the time of Domesday, as it conceivably represents the arable of the Domesday manor of *Rituuori* (the modern Roseworthy, earlier, *Resurrey*). If the latter be the case, the Nanterrow farms or fields should be the stage which follows after field XXI.

CLIFF-TOP BY HELL'S MOUTH (Fig. 21, F)

This was noted by one of us (P.J.F.) early in 1962: the cultivated area, which is now croft, can also be seen on the air photographs. The ridges seem to be about eighteen feet wide. It is known that much of what is now cliff-top was taken in during the Napoleonic Wars, and allowed to revert to croft in the 1820's: this may be an example.

CONCLUSION

Workers in other regions may think it odd that such parochial trifles should engage the attention of archaeologists: but it must be stressed, firstly that agrarian history in Corn-

wall is very much a study in its infancy, and secondly that any full appreciation of the evidence presented by fields XX and XXI is bound to be incomplete, if it is treated in isolation. We feel that the prolonged investigation of the Gwithian area, which has yielded so much fresh information concerning prehistoric agriculture, will remain fragmentary and unsatisfactory unless the same attention is paid to the remains of the historic period. Time is not on our side: for this reason, substantial areas of the early fields at Gwithian, notably of the Crane Godrevy strip fields, have now been withdrawn from agricultural tenancy or use until full-scale field examination has taken place (probably in 1963). As Bowen has reminded us (1961, v), 'Ancient fields still cover very large areas. Most of them are faced with obliteration in the near future, and will no longer be available for study . . . These remains are important, and . . . we do not know nearly as much as we could about them.' Written with the chalklands of Wessex, and the Midland gravels, in mind, these words are, alas, also true of rural Cornwall.

Acknowledgements

We should like to offer our very warm thanks to Mr. H. C. Bowen (who was able, during a short visit to Gwithian in 1960, to see some of the field remains) for continuous help and encouragement, for reading this paper in draft, and for making a number of valuable suggestions: also to Mr. Malcolm Murray (University of Edinburgh) who spent much time and care on the photographic record of site XXI. Plate IIIa is by Mr. Murray: plate IIIb has been prepared from a 35 mm. colour photograph taken in 1960 by our colleague Vincent Megaw.

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Harry's Walls, St. Mary's, Scilly: a new interpretation

A. D. SAUNDERS, M.A., F.S.A.

ON THE SUMMIT of the small hill called Mount Flagon, N.E. of Hugh Town and overlooking St. Mary's harbour, are traces of a fortification long known as Harry's Walls (SV/910110): see Fig. 22. The Ministry of Public Building and Works, as guardian of the site, has recently completed the work of clearing the vegetation and overburden which obscured it, and has in addition consolidated the masonry remains. Rather more is known of this early example of artillery fortification both in terms of structure and history since it was first described by the late B. H. St. J. O'Neil (1948)¹. As a result it now occupies a more important place in the development of fortification.

O'Neil identified the site with the undated plan in the Hatfield House Library² on which is written: "This fortress begonne in oure ladies ilande for the defence of the whole Isles, and not finished, the tymber work for the same alre dy framid to the setting up, with a brew house and a milne lying in South Wales, redy to be conveyed to the saide Isles, when order may be gyven as touching the same." This plan (pl. IV) shows a square fort with an acutely-pointed bastion at each corner. In each bastion are two flankers protected by the projecting faces of the bastions, which are known as *orillons* or ears (pl. IV). The two pairs of guns shown on the plan demonstrate the function of the flankers, which were designed to provide all round enfilading fire. It does not appear that the flankers were ever meant to be enclosed and vaulted, so they are not strictly casemates. The main armament was probably intended to be mounted on the faces of the bastions and on the curtains but it is not clear how this would have been arranged either from the plan or from the surviving remains. The plan suggests a stepped profile for the walls but each step is only 4 ft. wide and this produces an unlikely form for the walls to take if cannon were to be mounted. The plan also shows buildings ranged against the curtains leaving a square central courtyard.

There survives to-day at Harry's Walls two such bastions connected by a curtain, intended to form the S.W. side of a square fort; the side covering the harbour. The beginnings of curtains on the N.W. and S.E. sides indicate the regularity of the design and on the N. a start was made on the cutting of a ditch through the granite rock. It is difficult to know how far the masonry was complete on the S.W. side since the dressed granite of the wall faces has been almost entirely robbed. There is no trace of the other two bastions or of the connecting curtain. O'Neil (1948) thought that the fort may have been finished and that its present condition was due to decay or deliberate destruction but recent clearance shows that the greater portion of the work was never even begun.

There can be no doubt that the Hatfield plan represents the completed design for Harry's Walls. Dimensions are given on the drawing and these tally closely, or in some instances exactly, with the surviving remains. The sides of the square are shown as 130 ft. and the length of the existing curtain is 133 ft. The thickness of the faces of the bastions agree at 16 ft. and so does the size of the flankers. Not shown on the plan is a well constructed drain midway through the curtain wall. It is useful in showing the intended ground level within the fort. Drainage within the hollow bastions was not so arranged. In the S. bastion a large sump had been dug in the salient, and this, filled with black soil and stones, proved an effective soak-away. In the W. bastion, there is evidence of paving. It is difficult to see how the bastions were meant to be used. A narrow passage, only 4 ft. wide provided access from inside. No evidence for an upper floor was found but the sills of the flankers varied from 6 ft. 3 in. to 4 ft. above ground level. Platforms of considerable height would have been necessary to mount guns in the manner shown on the Hatfield plan. The width of 20 ft. in the curtain walls and 16 ft. in the faces of the bastions would have been sufficient to mount guns firing over or through a parapet. Before clearance the bastions were filled with stones and rubbish. It was evident that the site had been used as a tip for centuries. There was a good deal of 17th and 18th century pottery, generally coarse ware with thick, treacly, dark brown-green glaze and stoneware. Two round shot, one of lead 11/16in. in diameter and the other of iron 3¼ in. in diameter, suitable for a 16th century saker were found. As well as an accumulation of rubbish a rough stone hedge had been built along the curtain. This has now been removed, and a breach to provide a field entrance has been filled in.

In the State Papers of 1593 there are references to fortifications being built in Scilly. Two years earlier the Privy Council had written to Sir Francis Godolphin ordering him to attend to the defence of Scilly³, and he submitted a "plot" for the fortifying of the Isles especially St. Mary's "for the defence of the roade". The engineer Robert Adam was sent to survey the Islands, vet Godolphin's plans and set in train the defence works⁴. Work went on during 1593, and between 19th June and its completion in December 1594, £958 11. 2. was spent⁵. It is clear that the work was limited to the construction of Star Castle on the Hugh and it was intended that when this was finished smaller positions would be built. On the one hand Sir Francis Godolphin proposed three blockhouses and four platforms⁶, and on the other the Privy Council were thinking in terms of two sconces⁷. O'Neil considered that Harry's Walls was one of these smaller works especially since Godolphin was asking for guns for two of the blockhouses where they might shoot at shipping within 240 yds. He also connected the reference to South Wales timber⁸ with the statement on the Hatfield plan. However in 1595 it appears the sconces lay below Hugh Hill, probably on the site of the present Garrison Walls between Star Castle and Hugh Town⁹. In 1600 Godolphin was again pointing to the imperfections of the defences and proposing that a fort or sconce should be built on a small island near the Nutt Rock (between Sampson and Tresco) to command St. Mary's Sound, another at Port Listry to cover Crow Sound and a third on Hangman's Rock at

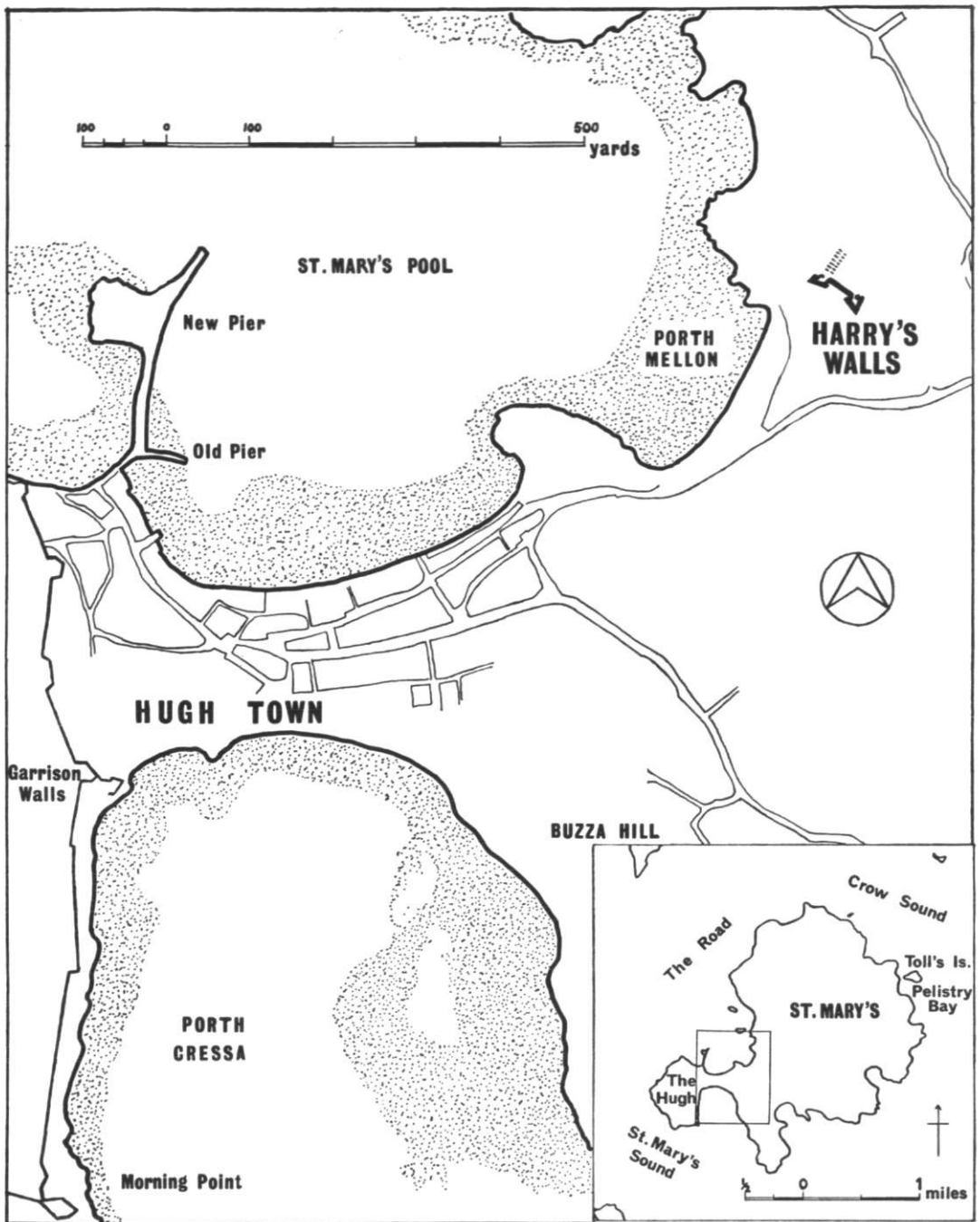


Fig. 22 Harry's Walls, St. Mary's, Scilly: Position. Based upon the O.S. map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. Crown Copyright reserved.

New Grimsby, Tresco¹⁰. There is no mention of any building or proposal to fortify the hill on which Harry's Walls stands. By 1637 a survey of the islands reported that "the only strength that doth serve it at this present is a small castle uncapable to lodge and accommodate of a garrison of twenty soldiers and so ill contrived that the least assault

of an enemy could easily carry it. There are several batteries placed at the foot of the hill beneath the castle whose ordinance lie more convenient to command the harbour than those above but their platforms are not defended with any strength or works¹¹.” There is no mention of Harry’s Walls.

Harry’s Walls appears to belong to an earlier period and Borlase (1756) was not far wrong when in his description of the site he wrote, “tis reckoned of the time of Henry VIII and by the sharp angles of the Bastions cannot be older”¹². No doubt its name results from the popular belief that it was one of Henry VIII’s numerous works of fortification which ranged along the S. and E. coasts of England. It belongs, however, to his son, Edward VI’s, reign. War at this time with France had produced threats of invasion and the need to defend the Isles was now keenly felt. Sir Francis Godolphin’s description at a later date of the strategic position of Scilly deserves to be quoted. “It is as an inn by which ships trading westerly or southerly are to pass and return, whereby it both succours and secures our traffic, and no other place can so aptly permit or restrain the traffic of Ireland and the north of Scotland with France or Spain. The enemy may soon make it impregnable and use it as a rendezvous of his navy, a citadel or scourge against the realm.”¹³ Therefore in 1547 the Lord Admiral Seymour himself visited Scilly to view the situation. The same year a warrant was issued to Sir Francis Fleming towards fortifications there¹⁴ and the following year £300 was sent to him for the works.¹⁵ By 1549 it is clear that garrisons were established, certainly on Tresco and probably on St. Mary’s as well. It is not clear what was done in the way of defensive works since the decision of the Privy Council to build fortifications there in 1550 suggests little had been done¹⁶. Work now started in earnest under the direct charge of Richard Hutton, the carpenter, with John Killigrew, the elder, acting as paymaster¹⁷. There are references to the supply of oaks and workmanship in timber from Wales and in March the very large sum of £700 was imprest to Killigrew.¹⁸ In May 1551 the instructions became more specific when a letter was sent to John Killigrew “to make the fort in our Ladies Isle at Scilly upon the little hill betwixt the freshe water and St. Marie Roode, whereof to receive a plat at his sonnes handes; and to cover the one half thereof this sommer for which purpose leade shall be shortly sent; and to sett the brewe house without the forte nere unto the fresh water in thende thereof a horse mill for victualling etc. accord to the declaration of his saide sonne and Hutton the Carpenter.”¹⁹ More oaks and money were sent to Scilly that summer²⁰ but by the end of September instructions were being sent for the discharge of the bulk of the workmen.²¹ Next year work resumed. The younger Killigrew was now the paymaster receiving £630 3. 11. for the super plusage of his account.²² Mr. Parker and William Morgan of Tredegar were to assist Hutton by laying the King’s timber in safety and readiness for the works of Scilly against the next year.²³ By 1554 payments were being made to the old and the new garrisons.²⁴ Masons were in demand and Thomas Godolphin, the Captain, and John Grenfelde, the Surveyor, were told to send thirty to Tresco for the better fortification thereof.²⁵ Emphasis seems to have switched here, and the building now known as

King Charles' Castle is the result. It is clear that this became the chief stronghold for in 1558 John Killigrew is described as "captain in the Castell of Tresco."²⁶ Apart from instructions to Thomas Godolphin to show Sir John Chichester all the fortifications and landing places the previous year,²⁷ this is the last we hear of fortress building until Sir Francis Godolphin's activities in the 1590s. An account of the ordnance and munitions made in May 1554 gives us the dispositions of the various Edwardian fortifications.²⁸ The medieval castle at Old Town, St. Mary's was equipped with two sakers and three falcons. On the Hugh was a culverin and a demi-culverin. A blockhouse called Helvere and Alline's house (near Innisidgen, covering Crow Sound) was strongly armed and "apon the wales of the new forte or plott to beat the harbour there" were two sakers. On Tresco there was the castle, a blockhouse under the castle, probably on the site of the present Cromwell's Castle and a blockhouse in the "fisser towne" (Old Grimsby).

It seems certain, therefore, that the existing Harry's Walls is the same as the fort "uppon the little hill betwixt the freshe water and St. Marie Roode". The little hill of Mount Flagon is as conspicuous now as it was then, and although the freshwater pool is a somewhat lowlying and marshy area to-day, early topographical descriptions establish that formerly it was a source of water.²⁹ The brewhouse and mill which are mentioned in John Killigrew's instructions can be equated with the contemporary note on the Hatfield plan and in the description of the armament in the Isles of 1554 the term "new fort or plott" suggests an unfinished condition. The find of a saker shot too is perhaps more than coincidence. With so little reference in 1593 to anything else besides Star Castle and that probably relating to batteries below the Hugh, Harry's Walls can be dated to 1551.

The antedating of the fort by forty years is of great importance when the development of artillery fortification in England is considered. The increasing use of gunpowder and cannon in warfare in the late middle ages produced profound changes in military architecture. In the 14th and 15th centuries, town walls and individual castles began to be equipped with special gun loops usually covering entrances. By the start of the 16th century fortresses designed specifically in terms of the new weapon were appearing. Dartmouth Castle is the first example of this in England.³⁰ It was begun in 1481. In Italy and the Mediterranean area the use of the projecting angled bastion was becoming universal in the early 1500s, but the fashion spread slowly to this country. As a result the chain of castles and bulwarks erected by Henry VIII along the S. and E. coasts in 1539 and the early 1540s are of a more archaic form. The basic element of their design is the round bastion; they are built of masonry throughout and, although much more squat, they still retain the character of the medieval castle. Pendennis and St. Mawes Castles are typical examples. The angled bastion came in slowly. Early plans show something of the kind with recessed flankers added to the Portsmouth town wall about 1546.³¹ At Yarmouth Castle, Isle of Wight there is one angled bastion with flankers behind extremely short *orillons* on one corner of a small square fort built probably in 1547.³²

Harry's Walls is the first fort, so far known in this country, to be designed wholly on the Italian model. It antedates the well known fortifications of Berwick on Tweed, hitherto considered the first example of this type, by about six or seven years. It would be interesting to know who designed the "plat" which Killigrew's son brought with him from London. Although the foremost English engineer of the time, Sir Richard Lee was to work in the Italian style at Berwick from 1558 until about eight years before his death in 1575, the plan of Harry's Walls is so sophisticated that it is likely to have been the design of an Italian engineer at Court. The bastions of the abortive citadel at Berwick which were being constructed by Alexander Ridgeway early in 1558, it is true

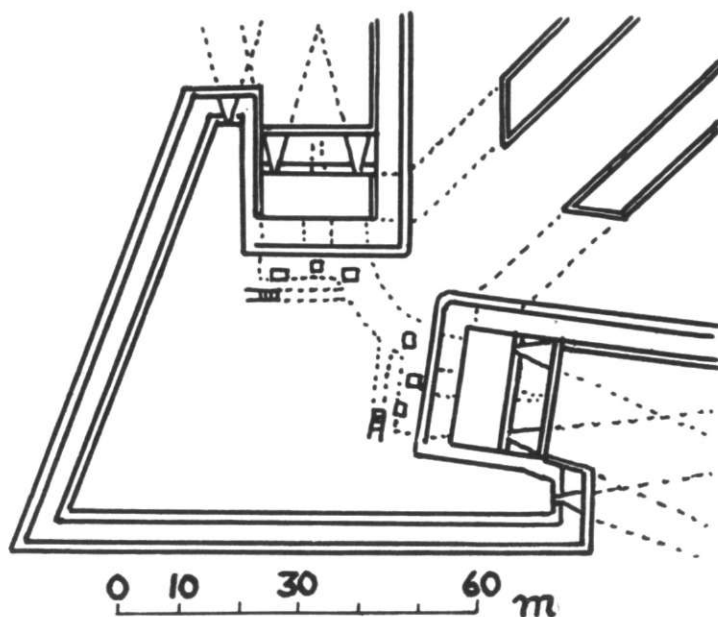


Fig. 23 The Martinengo Bastion, Famagusta.

correspond closely in general plan with those of Harry's Walls.³³ Yet it would be remarkable if an English engineer could have produced a plan, which matched so closely contemporary Italian examples, at so early a date. By the time Maggi and Castriotto produced their treatise on fortification in 1564³⁴ rounded *orillons* were more common than straight but this latter type of bastion was being used in the 1550s. The Martinengo Bastion at Famagusta (Fig. 23), built about 1550 by Gian Girolamo Sanmicheli, a distant relative of the Sanmicheli, architect of Verona, has *orillons* of identical plan as those of Harry's Walls.³⁵

It is ironic that this fort, which in its day was the most advanced piece of military engineering seen in this country should have been abandoned so quickly and left so little result. It is significant that King Charles' Castle, Tresco, possibly, as we have seen, built a few years after, reverts to a plan which would have been more familiar to Henry VIII's engineers.³⁶ Perhaps it was a reaction against the failure of the newfangled foreign ideas. The failure of Harry's Walls however must be due to lack of attention to topographical detail and not to basic design. It was clearly a product of the drawing office

with no allowance made for the practical difficulties of the site. It was, after all, brought to Scilly from London. The hill, on which it was placed, was too small for a fort of this size. The bastions had to be sited on steeply sloping ground so that they needed to be built very high in order that the flankers could cover the curtains on the summit of the hill. The faces of the bastions too, would have been in dead ground. The mass of masonry would have proved both expensive and conspicuous. Furthermore the siting of the fort was faulty, a weakness shared with King Charles' Castle and recognized by William Borlase (1756). "Besides the Fortification at Old Town and the Hue there was a Fort begun injudiciously on the hill above the Pool, but the mistake in the choice of ground being discovered, it was never finished. It is called Harry's Wall, would command the Pool before Hue Town tolerably but lying too far within the headlands and neither commanding St. Mary's Sound nor Crow Sound nor being able to reach Broad Sound to any effect, it was an idle project to place a fortification here."³⁷

St. Austell

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Archaeological Discoveries recorded in Cornish Newspapers before 1855

H. L. DOUCH, B.A.

ALTHOUGH MODERN archaeological method lays great stress on the accumulation of comparative evidence and the study of related sites and material, one fairly obvious source of information has been grossly neglected—namely the files of the local newspapers. The professional archaeologist often has neither the time nor the opportunity for what can be a monotonous and somewhat frustrating occupation but the cumulative results are most rewarding in the hitherto unreported sites sometimes revealed and, not least, in the antiquarian journalese of the period.

During the second half of the 18th century the *Sherborne Mercury* was the only widely-circulated newspaper within the county; this, with a coverage of all the south-western counties, had little space available for such ‘parochial’ matters as archaeological discoveries. In 1801 appeared the first edition of the *Royal Cornwall Gazette* and in 1810 the first edition of its competitor, the *West Briton*. Both these weekly newspapers frequently reported ‘curious discoveries’ of an antiquarian nature, particularly during the second, third and fifth decades of the century. Between 1830 and 1840 social and political conditions were such that a great deal of more ‘trivial’ information probably remained on the editorial spike.

I have searched the files of at least one of these two newspapers from their inception until 1855. In order that the information can be easily assimilated into previous publications—notably Hencken’s ‘Archaeological Gazetteer’ and the West Cornwall Field Club’s additions to it—the arrangement of the entries is in a parochial form. All quotations are given verbatim.

ST. AGNES

West Briton 14th July 1854.

‘At Skinner’s Bottom several flint arrow-heads have been picked up by persons, on the surface, having been turned up in cultivating the soil, and no doubt formed a very important part of the military equipment of the ancient inhabitants. From the number found it is conjectured either that a great battle had been fought near that place, or that a depot for the manufactory of those weapons may have existed there’.¹

BODMIN

West Briton 12th April 1822.

‘A few days since was found near Boscarne in the parish of Bodmin a gold fish hook, size No. 3, in the bed of an old river, where some men were working for tin, and not far

from the same spot were taken up several Roman coins, of reigns of Verpatian (sic) and some of the later Emperors. The whole are in the possession of Rt. Flamank Esq. of Bodmin, the landowner'.²

Royal Cornwall Gazette 22nd October 1847.

'About ten days since, there was found in an ancient tin stream work at Boscarne, about three miles from Bodmin, a wedge-shaped, or rather chisel-shaped, hollow piece of copper, about 5 inches long, and from an inch to 1½ inch broad. The copper is soft, easily cut with a knife. It is supposed to have been a mining-tool, used by the "old men", before the use of iron. Near the spot where this relic was found there was discovered some few months since an ancient wooden shovel'.

ST. COLUMB MINOR

Royal Cornwall Gazette 11th June 1808.

'Some labourers lately digging near St. Columb Porth, discovered a coffin formed of the trunk of a tree, and covered with stones. It contained a skeleton, rather small for a man's—perhaps it was a woman's. On one wrist was a ring formed of a polished substance, resembling horn. Upon the bones being exposed in the air, they dissolved to dust. The ring was preserved and has been left at the Cornwall Gazette Office for the inspection of the curious'.³

West Briton 17th July 1812.

'Last week as two poor men at Lower St. Columb were digging in a pit for earth to mix with manure, they found a bar of metal, resembling a hand-saw-file, with three sides. On examination it proved to be gold. They brought it to Truro and sold it for about £40. The bar must have lain where it was found for a considerable time, perhaps for centuries'.

West Briton 5th February 1819.

'A few days since, as the workmen of Mr. Cardell of Tretherras in Lower St. Columb, were removing a mound or barrow, in one of his fields, they discovered at about nine feet from the surface, four urns and a stone coffin, all of which contained human bones, which had been exposed to the fire. Owing to the carelessness of the workmen, three of the urns were broken, the fourth was preserved, nearly perfect, by the attention of Mr. Martyn, of Lower Saint Columb, and is now in the possession of Mr. H. Willyams, one of the Vice Presidents of the Cornwall Philosophical and Literary Institution. It has the appearance of being of great antiquity. A number of flints, such as were anciently used for pointing missiles etc. were also found near the urns'.⁴

West Briton 10th August 1821.

'Near the top of a cliff, about 100ft. above the level of the sea, in the parish of Lower St. Columb, there are about fifteen of those artificial mounts called Barrows, and which are so common throughout Cornwall. The Barrows in question are placed nearly in a line; are of different heights, and a kind of mounds, forming parts of circles, connect

some of them. In the neighbourhood are to be found traces of a very extensive fortified post or camp running from the coast across the country: the ditches have been filled up with earth, but they are yet discernible, as are the stations at regular intervals along the line; they are generally circular, and are also surrounded by a ditch. The whole is evidently of very remote antiquity, as along the line have been discovered great numbers of flints which were evidently used for the points of arrows; some of these are wrought with great exactness, whilst others are but imperfectly formed. Flint is not a natural production of this part of Cornwall, and several of the pieces found evidently shew that they had been exposed to the action of fire. About twelve months since, Mr. John Cardell, who farms the land on which the Barrows before-mentioned are situated, determined to remove one of them in order to mix the earth it contained with manure. When about half the Barrow had been carried away, five urns of baked earth were discovered, of plain and rude workmanship; each was covered by a flat stone and contained a quantity of burnt bones; the urns were near the top of the barrow but at the bottom was discovered a cave formed of loose stones, in which a quantity of burnt bones were also found. About the urns and the cave were found a quantity of flint arrow points. One of these, perhaps the most perfect of its kind in the kingdom has been deposited in the Museum of Natural History at Truro, by Mr. Samuel Martyn, of Lower St. Columb, to whom we are indebted for this account. Mr. Cardell finding that the Barrow of which he had formerly removed a part, was composed of stones, cased round with earth, determined to remove another for the purpose of obtaining stones to build hedges. On Saturday last, as his workmen were so employed, they discovered near the top of the Barrow, two flat stones placed so as to form a covering similar to the roof of a house. On removing these, they discovered a rude urn of baked earth, similar to those found in the Barrow formerly opened. The urn was round; it rested on a flat stone and was covered with another; and was found to contain a quantity of burnt bones. This was carefully removed. At the bottom of the Barrow, and in the centre of it, was discovered a very large flat stone, of a kind of blue slate, similar to that of which the cliff is composed. Not being able to remove the stone, the labourers split it, and found that it was used as a covering for a kind of walled grave in which lay a perfect human skeleton; but without anything that could lead to a discovery of the period at which it was deposited. The admission of the external air has already partially decomposed the bones; but the teeth are remarkably sound. The stones of which the interior of the Barrow is composed must have been brought from the cliff beneath with great labour; many of them shew that they had long been washed by the sea; there is no appearance that cement had been used in the construction of the grave, but from the firm appearance of the earth which forms the outer case of the Barrows, it would appear that it had been wetted when placed there, and trodden by those who formed these sepulchral monuments. It is remarkable that no metallic substance whatever has been found in these Barrows, which were probably raised to preserve the remains of some British chieftains, who in a very remote age, fell near the place in resisting the

invaders of their country. We learn with regret that Mr. Cardell purposes to remove the whole of these ancient monuments, in order to clear the ground they occupy for cultivation, and to obtain the earth they contain to mix with manure, and the stone of which the centre is composed, for making hedges; it being difficult to procure stone for that purpose in the neighbourhood. The largest of these barrows have long served as sea marks'.

FEOCK

West Briton 3rd November 1815.

'Two medals, which appear to be made of inferior brass, have lately been dug up at Carnon stream-tin-works. That which is in the best state of preservation, has on one side the impression of a head, and on the exergue the following inscription:— CAES. DOMITAV. C. GERM. COS. XIII. CLMS. On the other side, is a figure of Mercury between the letters C.S. and round the exergue, the words FORTUNAE AUGUSTI. The metal of the second is inferior to that of the first, and it exhibits a less finished state of workmanship. It has also the impression of a head on one side, and the name COMMODUS, legible on a part of the exergue. The inscription on the reverse is entirely obliterated, but a figure, supposed to be that of Mercury, is to be made out. These were found full 15 feet beneath the present surface; and in the adjacent parts of the stream, the workmen have dug up pieces of pure gold, human bones, deers' horns, a wooden shovel, made of heart of oak, and several articles, evidently very ancient. The medals are in possession of Mr. Sibly, of St. Neot, agent of Carnon stream-works'.⁵

GORAN

West Briton 19th May 1854.

'INTERESTING DISCOVERY. As some workmen were employed during the past week planting trees and shrubs in the lawn of the house belonging to Mr. Kendall, now building at Cotna, in the parish of Gorran, they discovered five earthen jars from twelve to twenty inches deep, about eighteen inches under the surface, filled with human bones. The bones had at one time been burnt, without doubt, as in the bottoms of the jars there were ashes. They are considered to be of Roman origin and would form an interesting study for the antiquary'.⁶

MABE

West Briton 13th October 1848.

'DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT URNS. Mr. Thomas Medlen, of Higher Spargo, in the parish of Mabe, states that he has in his possession the fragments of two urns or "buzzas" found in the estate he occupies. The first was discovered in 1847, by some men employed in raising granite for the government works at Portsmouth; it was buried in ashes in a cavity at the bottom of rocks, appearing almost a mystery how it could have been placed there without the aid of some mechanical power. The other was found last April, beneath a large flat stone, measuring nine feet long and from two to three feet wide, deposited in a pit or grave made with four unshapen stones placed in the ground

on their edges. This grave is now open in the field, remaining as it was found. This last-mentioned "buzza" he had now almost entire, there being only a small part broken in taking the ashes from the pit before it was discovered'.

MADRON

Royal Cornwall Gazette 11th January 1850.

'ANTIQUARIANISM. About three weeks since, three quarrymen while at their labour at Lanyon quarry, discovered a couple of gold coins, almost as perfect as when they were issued from the mint. A gentleman of Penzance, to whom they were taken, has furnished the following description of the coins:— They are Aurei of Theodosius the Great and of his son Arcadius, or rather Solidi, as the Aureus in later times was called Solidus, and by Byzantine writers as Numisma, or the Coin, Chrysinos because of gold, and Hyperpyros from its being of bright gold flaming like fire. It was also called Bezant in Europe because it came from Byzantium. The coin of Theodosius, who reigned from 379 to 395, has on the obverse the diademed head of the Emperor, legend Dominus Noster THEODOSIUS Pius Felix AUGustus. On the reverse the Two Emperors (Theodosius and Arcadius) in the toga, seated holding in their hands a globe (the emblem of Power), behind them a figure of victory with raised wings, legend VICTORIA AUGGustorum. In the exergue COM Constantinopoli Moneta. The coin of Arcadius, who reigned from 395 to 408, has also on the obverse the diademed head of the Emperor, legend Dominus Noster ARCADIUS Pius Felix AUGustus. On the reverse, the Emperor standing with his left foot on a prostrate foe, holding in his right hand the Labarum (the sacred standard) and in his left a figure of victory, legend VICTORIA AUGGGustorum. In the exergue COMOB Conflata Moneta Obryo'.

MAWGAN IN MENEAGE

West Briton 15th March 1822.

'Last week as a man named Harry was ploughing a field about a mile from Trelowarren, the seat of Richard Vyvyan Esq., the ploughshare struck against an earthen vessel or urn and scattered about a number of coins which on examination were found to be Roman, many of them of the first Emperors. They are of various sizes and in general in good preservation. The number found is upwards of 1600, and the man who discovered them being ignorant of their value, sold them at a penny apiece to all who would purchase them. He has since become sensible of his folly but too late to retrieve it. Many years ago a number of arrow and spear heads were found in the same field'.⁷

PHILLEIGH

West Briton 21st April 1826.

'On Friday se'nnight, as some labourers were levelling a hedge, on the estate of J. P. Peters Esq., in the parish of Philleigh, they struck on a large stone, about three feet below the surface, and which was about 5ft. in length and 4 ft. in width. On removing it, a vault formed by four large stones, placed on the hedges (sic) was discovered, containing two human skeletons. One of the skeletons appeared to have been placed

in a sitting posture: the other appeared to have been placed in a reclining position, close to the side of the vault, with the arms crossed on the breast. The bones were nearly in a perfect state: the skeleton first mentioned appear (sic) to have been that of a man of mature age; the skull being without a visible fissure: the teeth large and the thigh bones straight. The remains of his companion appear to be those of a young female; the fissure in the skull being very apparent; the teeth small, and the thigh bones curved. They were both evidently persons of short stature, neither of the thigh bones being more than 16 inches in length: the skulls were also short and the os frontis of both very prominent. At the foot of the vault was an urn of earthenware, glazed inside, and though of coarse workmanship was not inelegantly shaped. The vault was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and coincided with the meridian, the heads of the bodies being towards the south. From this circumstance it is supposed these remains were deposited in their resting place prior to the establishment of Christianity in this country; there was, however, no sort of inscription, nor any thing that could lead to a probable conclusion as to the period at which the vault was made. On Monday, another vault, but smaller, was discovered in the same field, about 60 yards from the first; but it was wholly empty. Some years since a human skeleton was discovered in the same field, at the distance of 150 yards from the first-mentioned vault. The foundations of three or four houses have also been traced, near the vaults, but they are probably of more modern date. The vault was allowed to remain open for the inspection of the curious, for a day or two, and was then closed and covered as before'.⁸

SCILLY. ST. MARY'S

West Briton 30th October 1812.

'On Tuesday the 21st inst., as some workmen, employed in removing the foundation stones of a very ancient building which was on a piece of waste ground, belonging to Mr. Lemon Collector of Customs at these islands, they discovered a heap of human bones of a very large size, which were deposited within the walls. On removing a large stone, five feet high and two feet six inches in breadth, which stood on its end inside the walls of the building, they discovered two pieces of a composition, supposed to be very fine brass, nearly in shape of a horseshoe. They weighed three quarters of a pound each, and are exactly alike. There are various opinions entertained respecting the use which was made of them by the ancient islanders. Some imagine they were the handles of some vessel: others that they were the military ornaments of some distinguished chief, in rude and distant times, and others think they were used as musical instruments, being suspended by a string and struck like cymbals; and that they were intended to point out to posterity, the burial place of some distinguished bard or druid. This last opinion is considered to be most probable. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding they have, most probably, been buried upwards of a thousand years, they are in a state of perfect preservation; it is certain they were highly polished, as they still retain a gloss. The whole of the rubbish not being removed, it is expected that other discoveries may be made'.⁹

West Briton 19th March 1852.

'DRUIDICAL REMAINS. On Monday last, while some masons from St. Ives were excavating some stone near Towednack Churchtown, they came upon a vault containing two earthen vases of ancient construction. They were found in an inverted position, and underneath were a quantity of bones and a piece of metal supposed to be a mixture of copper and tin. When found, one of the vases was entire, but the men broke it soon afterwards. Next day the remains of the broken vase were gathered together and deposited in the St. Ives Institution, with some of the bones; quite enough of the vase remains to ascertain its size and shape, but no date or hieroglyphic is visible either on the piece of metal or vase. The following is the description of the vault by the men:—The upper vase was found near the surface, surrounded by loose stones, inverted on a slab of granite, and underneath a quantity of bones and bone dust. On removing the slab, a walled vault was discovered, with a vase of a similar size and make, also inverted, and under which was a quantity of bones in a more perfect state. The vault was 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, and 2 feet 4 inches in height; the size of the vases eighteen inches high, fifteen inches over the top, and will contain about six gallons.'

Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro

References:

- 1 Skinner's Bottom—a district in the south-west corner of the parish of St. Agnes, bordering on Wheal Rose and Scorrier.
- 2 Various finds at Boscarne are listed in the *vch.* II. pt. 5 (Romano-British Cornwall), but this would appear to be the only reference to 'a gold fish-hook', size No. 3.
- 3 It is possible that the site of this discovery was in the Treloy tin ground. See ref. 2. above.
- 4 This, and the following extract, would appear to be the only original accounts of the destruction of what must have been one of the most impressive groups of monuments in the county. The area is still called the 'Barrow Fields', but a few of the 'mounds' remain.
On the Tithe Apportionment Schedule of 1840 Richard Cardell is listed as occupier of Tretherras, on which there were 34 acres of pasture, No. 462—Cliff, No. 463—Burrows and No. 464—Burrows Moor.
- 5 Other finds in the Carnon Streamworks are listed in the *vch.* II. pt. 5 (Romano-British Cornwall). The first coin or medallion—of Domitian (81—96)—antedates by far the 'third Brass' coins found there in 1811.
- 6 The modern form of the name—Cotna—is misleading. Earlier spellings indicate the true significance of the settlement: 1289 (Assize Rolls)—Crukonnar. 1308 (Inquisition Post Mortem) Crukoner. 1469 (Feet of Fines) Crukonner.
- 7 The date of this discovery is usually given as 1817. See *vch.* II. pt. 5 (Romano-British Cornwall).
- 8 The Peters' estate in the parish of Philleigh consisted of the tenements of Penhallow and Crigmurrian, Ardevora Veor and Treworthal. The name of Crigmurrian (anciently Crukmerion) probably has no significance with regard to this particular extract, but the Tithe Apportionment of 1840 lists 'Burial Ground' on Treworthal.
- 9 Hencken, in his *Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932), 308—'Archaeological Gazetteer', Scilly—noted a 'Clipping from unnamed newspaper but dated October 30 1812, in Thurston Peter's copy of J. Troutbeck's *State of the Scilly Isles* now in the Widener Library, Harvard University'.

List of Cornish Museums

THE FOLLOWING list, which has been compiled from information supplied by the various curators, contains all museums known at present to be open to the public. Intending visitors will be aware how difficult it is to obtain such information, even from standard guides such as the Museums Association's *Calendar*. Only a brief indication is given of the contents, but this should be supplemented by the list in Hencken's *Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (Methuen, 1932), 313 (Appendix A).

Camborne

1 FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

Hon. Curator H. Lean, Esq., 6 Atlantic Terrace, Camborne

Hours Winter and summer, Mon. Tue. Wed. 11—7; Thur. 11—12.30; Fri. Sat. 10—6

Admission Free

Contents W. G. Blight and J. Thomas, collns. of local flint and stone implements, mesolithic to Iron Age. Various small finds, local history, mining, domestic

2 HOLMAN MUSEUM Opposite the Free Public Library

Hon. Curator W. M. Symons, Esq., c/o Holman Bros., Camborne

Hours Winter and summer, Mon.-Thur. 9—12, 1—5; Fri. 9—12, 1—4. (Closed week-ends and Bank holidays)

Admission Free

Contents Products of the Holman Group (mining machinery, etc.), early mining and engineering products, West Cornwall, from *circa* 1800 onwards. Headquarters, Cornish Engines Preservation Society

3 CAMBORNE SCHOOL OF MINES MUSEUM

Curator J. Robson, Esq., B.Sc., Camborne School of Mines

Hours Winter and summer, weekdays 9—5; Saturday 9—12.30. (Closed on official holidays)

Admission Free

Contents Very wide range of minerals, metal-

liferous and other rocks, of local (especially economic) interest

Falmouth

4 THE FALMOUTH MARITIME MUSEUM, Polytechnic Hall, Church St

Curator Oliver Price, Esq., 33 Market St., Falmouth (for Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society)

Hours Winter and summer, daily on application to caretaker, 9—12, 2—5

Admission Free

Contents Ship-models, pictures and prints of Falmouth's history as a port, early wrecks (photographic series), old navigational instruments, etc.

Harlyn Bay

5 THE MUSEUM, Harlyn Bay, St. Merryn, Near Padstow

Curator (and owner) L. H. W. Bellers, Esq., Tamariska, Harlyn Bay

Hours Winter, daily, 11—12, 2.15—4

Summer, daily, 11—12, 2.15—6

Admission Adults, 1/-, children 9d: party reductions

Contents Material from Early Iron Age burial ground at Harlyn Bay: other remains, mostly same date, from locality

Helston

6 HELSTON BOROUGH MUSEUM, Old Butter Market, Church Street

Hon. Curator W. F. Dalton, Esq., c/o the Museum
Hours Oct.-April—Mon. Thur. Sat. only, 2.30—
4.30. May-Sept.—Daily, 10.30—5

Admission Free

Contents Bronze and Iron Age material from Kynance Gate site, other Lizard prehistoric sites: very large collection of West Cornwa'l folk-culture, domestic, industrial, mining and agricultural: Old Helston: reconstructed cider-mill and large implements

St. Ives

7 ST. IVES TOWN MUSEUM Above Free Public Library

Hon. Curator Cyril Noall, Esq., 3 Rosewall Tce., St. Ives (for St. Ives Old Cornwall Society)

Hours End June to end Sept. Mon.-Fri. 10—12.2.30—5

Admission Free

Contents Some local mesolithic and neolithic flints: mining (models), local fishing and domestic items: Old St. Ives

Ladock

8 FOLK MUSEUM, Bissick Manor, Pentre, Ladock Near Truro

Curator (and owner) L. Stephens, Esq., address as above

Hours Winter, only by arrangement for parties
Summer: Sat. Sun. 2—9

Admission 1/- (for which leaflet is given)

Contents Small local collection of folk-culture, local history (no special area of Cornwall)

Launceston

9 BOROUGH MUSEUM, Tower Street

Curator Mrs. P. Burge, Rathgar, St. Stephen's Hill, Launceston

Hours Winter and summer, Mon.-Sat. 10.30—1.2—5. Closed Thursday p.m.: extra hours, Tue. Fri. Sat., 5.30—7

Admission Free (key in charge of Librarian).

Contents Objects from local excavations (Trewortha Marsh, etc), medieval sites, Old Launceston

Looe

10 THE OLD GUILDHALL, East Looe

Curator Clerk of Looe U.D.C. (as above), for East Looe Town Trust

Hours Winter and summer, all day except on Sundays

Admission Free

Contents Records and municipal regalia, etc., from the old Boroughs of East and West Looe

11 THE CORNISH MUSEUM, Lower St, West Looe

Curator W. H. Paynter, Esq., Janola, Miners Meadow, Addington, Liskeard

Hours Winter, by appointment only

Summer: Easter to September, 10—1. 2—9

Admission 6d

Contents Local folk-culture and history, Old Cornwall generally

Penzance

12 THE GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM St. John's Hall

Hon. Curator G. J. Shrimpton, Esq., B.Sc., School of Mines, Camborne (for Royal Geological Society of Cornwall)

Hours Winter, daily, 10—4; Summer, daily, 10—6

Admission Free

Contents Mineralogical and geological specimens and exhibits from all over the world: various educational displays: finds from 'submerged forest', Mounts Bay

13 PENLEE HOUSE Penlee Gardens, Morrab Road

Curator J. H. T. Cable, Esq., A.L.A., Public Library, Morrab Rd., (formerly Museum of Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society, now property of the town)

Hours Winter and Summer, weekdays 12.30—4.30

Admission Free

Contents Wide series of prehistoric finds, neolithic to post-Roman, from west Cornwall and Isles of Scilly: fishing-boat models: Old Penzance: natural history

14 ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT

Curator Mrs. Boase, St. Michael's Mount (for Lord St. Levan)

Hours Winter, closed. summer: Mon. Wed. Fri. 10.15—5

Admission

Contents Mostly natural history from Mount, and seas around

Porthleven Near Helston

15 THE MUSEUM, Bickford-Smith Men's Institute, Porthleven (harbour)

Curator (and owner) F. E. Strike, Esq., B.E.M., Claremont Tce.

Hours Winter, closed. May—Oct. 2—5, 7—9

Admission Free

Contents Local ship models, shells, fishing gear: natural history, minerals

Trewint Near Launceston

16 WESLEY COTTAGE, Trewint (On A30 road)
Curator L. Pooley, Esq., The Stores, Altarnun,
nr. Launceston (for Trewint Wesley Cottage
Trust)

Hours Winter and Summer, daily, dawn till dusk
Admission Free

Contents Material relating to early Cornish
Methodism and the visits of John Wesley:
contemporary furniture, fittings and relics:
illustrations and MSS

Truro

17 COUNTY MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY, River
Street

Curator H. L. Douch, Esq., B.A. (address as
above) (for Royal Institution of Cornwall)

Hours November to March, daily 10—4; April to
October, daily 10—5

Admission Free

Contents Very large archaeological collection,

whole of Cornwall, all periods: Rashleigh
Mineral Collection: growing folk-culture col-
lection, china, glass, silver and other arts:
mining and fishing-boat models: natural history
collection: own and visiting art exhibitions

Zennor Near St. Ives

18 THE WAYSIDE MUSEUM, Zennor

Curators Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wigley, Old Mill
House, Zennor

Hours Winter, closed. Summer: April 22—Oct.
27, 9—sunset

Admission

Contents Small archaeological collection, west
Cornwall: wide series of folk-culture objects,
farming (early ploughs), mining, quarrying,
fishing and domestic: partly open air, partly in
old mill

Several of the above sell their own Guides and
postcards, but as the availability of these varies
from season to season, no attempt has been made
to indicate them.

FLORENCE NANKIVELL
Secretary

Digest of Cornish Periodicals: 1. 1960-1961

THE PURPOSE of this feature of our journal is to acquaint readers, not all of whom will have had access to the originals, with any notes, articles, or records bearing on the archaeology, early history, or material culture of Cornwall, appearing in the various County journals during the previous year. Mention of any item in this digest does not necessarily preclude its listing in the *Cumulative Index* (p.117), and certain of the more important papers will be separately reviewed at greater length. The absence of any specific journal from the digest implies that the issues in question contain nothing of relevance. The period covered by this first digest runs, roughly, from January 1960 to December 1961, the selection depending of course upon the date of publication of any issue.

Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall *New Series, vol. III, pt. 3 (1959), pt. 4 (1960), and Supplement, 1960. Prices on request from Curator, County Museum, River Street, Truro*

The 1959 issue contains A. K. Hamilton Jenkin's detailed study of Wheal Alfred, near Gwinear, from about 1793 to 1826—a famous mine, hitherto neglected by the historian. Dr. John Rowe's 'Cornish Agriculture in the age of the Great Depression, 1875-1895' (p. 147), examines, largely through skilful use of contemporary newspaper reports, the economic and social repercussions of these lean years. P. A. S. Pool's definitive publication of the Penheleg MS (pp. 163 to 229, with maps) is the most important manorial and topographical study of Penwith Hundred to have appeared for many years, and will form the standard reference for the Tithings in the 16th century. In the 1960 issue, we have the final (fourth) part of the late Charles Henderson's 'Ecclesiastical antiquities of the 109 ancient parishes of west Cornwall'; the entire work is noticed elsewhere in these pages (p.126). The short Supplement for 1960 contains excavation reports of rescue work undertaken in the Truro area by Miss Dorothy Dudley in 1958-59; the Pendeen 'round' at Threemilestone (a small univallate circular fort), shown to be of Iron Age South-western B date, a welcome and significantly early horizon for this widespread type of site, and an appallingly ruined barrow group at Trelliske.

Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries *current volume, XXVIII, parts v—viii (1960), ix—xi (1961). Formerly quarterly, now thrice yearly. One guinea annually to subscribers; non-members, 5/8d. for quarterly parts, 7/6d. for thrice yearly ones, from Mrs. M. C. S. Cruwys, F.S.A., Cruwys Morchard, Tiverton, Devon*

As all items are numbered consecutively throughout each volume, we quote number, and part in brackets after it. Parts v and vii-x continue Surg.-Capt. Ellis' illustrated account by parishes of all crosses in the five eastern Hundred of Cornwall. This has now reached *St. Neot*, and one can only hope that this, incomparably the best work since Langdon, will eventually appear in book form. 76 (v) is a most useful list of 16th-17th century Subsidy Rolls for Penwith in the P.R.O.; we support V. V. M(illett)'s plea for especial publica-

tion of the 1664 Hearth Tax list. P. A. S. Pool's account of William Borlase's son Christopher (1729-50), 96 (vii), is enriched by Scaddan's charming portrait of the subject. Thomas Shaw contributes, 101 (vii), a scholarly account of the sources of Methodist history in the two counties. In 127 (ix), Canon Adams marshals the very strong evidence for supposing that Berry Tower, Bodmin, was actually the former parish church of Bodmin, and in so doing presents us with a possible deserted medieval village. J. J. Beckerlegge records, 142 (x), the discovery of hitherto unknown inscribed ornament on the shaft of the CNEGUMI stone at Mawgan-in-Meneage (see *Hencken*, p. 265 and refs.).

Members may not be aware that DCNQ, which has for years fulfilled the most useful role in publishing archaeological and historical documents, deeds and discoveries, relating to both counties in roughly equal proportions, is in danger of discontinuation through lack of support. We would urge members, especially those working on the early Christian or medieval periods, or on industrial or parochial history, to become subscribers. The standard, uniformly high, has never been relaxed, and the guinea would be a well-spent investment.

Old Cornwall—Journal of the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies. *Vol. V no. 11 (1960); no. 12 (1961); and Vol. VI, no. 1 (1961). Each number, 2/10d. post free from 13 Bedford Road, St. Ives*

The first of these three issues contains C. Thomas' 'People and Pottery in Dark Age Cornwall', an illustrated general account based largely on the Gwithian, site I, sequence. There is a useful note (p. 471) on 'The Tucking Mill', by the late A. J. Saundry, and a record of the re-erection of the Pendrea cross, St. Buryan (p. 477). No. 12 has 'The place-names of Tywardreath' at p. 509, 'The Mount's Bay Trade in Fumadoes, 1636-38' (salted pressed pilchards) at p. 525, and an illustrated report of a new, post-Conquest, cross at Tredinick, St. Neot's on p. 530. The last few pages are occupied by Mrs. Alice Bizley's accurate and attractive drawings of the 16th and 17th century Cornish slate memorial slabs. Two further ones, Praed of Lelant (1624), and Coode of Morval (1637), adorn vol. VI, no. 1 at pp. 9-10, and this issue also has (p. 20) the late R. Morton Nance's

important study 'The Cornish Language in the 17th Century'. P. A. S. Pool edits and comments upon (p. 41) the diary of a Sennen seine-fisher, 1879-81, throwing vivid light on this ancient industry in its final stage.

The journal is now described (VI, 1, p. 5) as possessing a modern layout to suit modern requirements. Readers will applaud the change of printer; but surely a short list of Contents might now be included with each number?

The Lizard—a magazine of field studies *Vol. II, no. 1 (1961)*. Price not stated; Lizard Field Club (secretary, Mrs. Holden), Kernyk, Housel Bay, Lizard, Helston

The first issue of the Lizard Field Club's second four-part volume continues to reflect the wide interests of its members. 'Kynance Gate and Cornish Prehistory', by Arthur ApSimon, p. 13, is a short account of the pottery from the site. The Bronze Age material is described in terms of the series from Trevisker, St. Eval; all mention of the much closer, stratified, series from Gwithian, sites X-XV, is oddly omitted. Pages 15-16 contain, usefully, a concise list of contents (not, as stated, an 'Index') to *The Lizard*, vol. I, and the two duplicated issues of 1955-56.

New Cornwall *vol. 9, nos. 1-6 (1961)*. Six issues annually: by post, 6/6d. a year from Richard Jenkin, An Gernyk, Leedstown, Hayle. F'cap., duplicated

The volume contains rather less of antiquarian interest than usual, but no. 2 has a useful account of the history of china-clay production, and no. 4, an article on the history of the medieval Cornish banner called 'St. Piran's' (white cross on black). In nos. 5 and 6, the question of whether it is both timely and desirable to start a Cornish folk-museum, or material culture survey, or both, is discussed. We congratulate both the editors, and their printer Mr. Fuller of Padstow, on the continued vitality of this independent journal, now about to attain its tenth year of production.

The Scillonian—quarterly magazine of the Isles of Scilly *Vol. XXXV, nos. 141-144 (1960)*, and *XXXVI, nos. 145-148 (1961)*. Annually 10/-, from

C. J. Mumford's, Hugh Street, St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly.

No. 142 announces (p. 81) the discovery of a *sestertius* of Marcus Aurelius, the first from Scilly, on Tresco. A short note on the new Hugh Town cemetery excavated by Miss Dudley (PWCFC II.5 (1961), 221) is given at p. 94, and at p. 24, the first part of Trevellick Moyle's reminiscences contains a fascinating account of Victorian children's games in Scilly. No. 146, p. 89, tells us that 'a circular or oval bronze bracelet . . . of the 4th-5th centuries B.C. has been found at St. Mary's . . . by Mr. J. H. Treneary' (the well-known antiquary) ' . . . In the opinion of Mr. Treneary, it came from a circular stone house of that period which was demolished 50 years ago.' The bracelet is to be sent to the B.M., but the belief that 'it is the first of its kind ever to be discovered at the islands' may have to be modified in view of the two (or four?) recorded by *Hencken*, p. 307. In the same number, E. J. Honiton (p. 120) writes of the St. Agnes lighthouse erected in 1680 and the sole Scilly token (Thomas Ekins, ½d., circa 1683) is described (p. 124). No. 147 contains, p. 165, a short note on the Penzance Underwater Research Group's work on submerged huts and causeways, and no. 148, p. 222, adds slightly to this. Finally Mr. Pickwell (no. 148, p. 249) described how he walked or waded the 4.9 miles from Samson to St. Martin's, at extreme low tide on 25th September, 1961, thus proving that this much-discussed trip across the submerged sand-flats is feasible.

Journal of the Cornish Methodist Historical Association *nos. 1 and 2 (1960), 3 and 4 (1961)*. Biennial, May-October; 2/6d. annually from Revd. Thomas Shaw, The Manse, Truro

A number of useful articles on the location and employment of local records appear in these four issues, with a cumulative list of parish or circuit histories in pamphlet or book form. For the student of Cornish architecture, John Probert's 'Cornish Chapels which may have followed the City Road style' (no. 2, p. 34) is a fine typological study. The remarkably large membership which this society has already attained shows that there is a wide interest within the County in all historical aspects of Cornish Methodism.

Unpublished Material from Cornish Museums:

1 Carn Brea finds in Camborne Public Library

A. C. THOMAS

GENERAL

The collection housed in the first floor of Camborne Public Library contains a variety of objects acquired from surface collection and from trial excavation by the late Mr. W. G. Blight of Hick's Mill, Illogan. Most of this material comes from the large neolithic and Early Iron Age hill-top settlement known as Carn Brea, in Illogan parish (centred approximately at SW/686407). It is understood that Mr. Blight, in the early part of this century and with the permission of the then landowner, sunk a number of pits in various of the visible hut circles within the compass of the contour-fort.

CARN BREA

Various excavations have taken place here, none of them by modern standards either reliable or satisfactory. The overall picture that emerges is that the eastern end of the hill-top, a broad saddle between the Basset Monument and the so-called 'Castle', was the scene of some kind of primary neolithic settlement. Its nature (and extent) is quite unknown, but the sheer volume of finds points to rather more than a mere seasonally-occupied area. Over the same part of the hill, but perhaps more widely extended, a multivallate contour-fort of Early Iron Age B character can still be traced, even though today the hill is formidably overgrown. Within this contour-fort, and indeed outside it on the north-eastern slope, the circular foundations of a great many small huts—perhaps nearly a hundred—have from time to time been seen. On the southern side, a more gentle slope leads to a plateau of high ground to the south-west: this slope has long been covered with arable fields, and the surface finds recovered from these fields after ploughing points to this area as the best candidate for the locale of all or any prehistoric cultivation.

The excavations conducted in 1895 by Thurstan C. Peter of Redruth (*Peter, 1896 : Burnard, 1896*)

led to the discovery of a great deal of material, now generally in the Royal Institution of Cornwall Truro. It is by no means certain that any hut foundation can as yet be firmly associated with the neolithic phase, despite the fact that pits dug in visible huts frequently produced neolithic finds at a low level. Iron Age re-use of all the most favoured and sheltered spots is, pending any further work, the safest explanation.

We have selected the most interesting finds from the Blight collection for illustration here.

THE FINDS (*fig. 24*)

A Large sherd from a simple bowl. Surfaces, reddish-brown, fabric rather darker brown. Well-made and regular; fine light-coloured to white grit, either shell-sand or (?) finely crushed shell.

B Rim, general form as for A: diameter uncertain. Surfaces rather dull dark brown, inner surface well smoothed, outer worn. Fabric contains occasional quartz particles up to 2 mm., and the same light-coloured sandy grit as A.

C Trumpet-lug: fine and quite regular ware, surfaces and fabric of reddish to reddish-brown colour, same gritting as A.

D Rim, general form as for A, a little thicker and coarser: diameter uncertain. Surface and fabric as for B. One huge quartz grit protrudes from fracture on right-hand side.

E (Sectioned) axe of greenstone or igneous rock. Both faces are ground smooth, though not outstandingly so. The butt shows signs of wear. The blade is worn and battered, and on one face (right-hand, in profile view) the successive flat flaking of the surface, indicative of rough usage on the cutting edge, appears to have been *subsequently* worn smooth.

F Fragment of a polished flint axe, the two main faces of which were separated by a faceted edge. Highly calcined.

G (Sectioned) adze of a very dark smooth homogeneous rock: this is a recent acquisition, a surface find from Carn Brea, and not from the

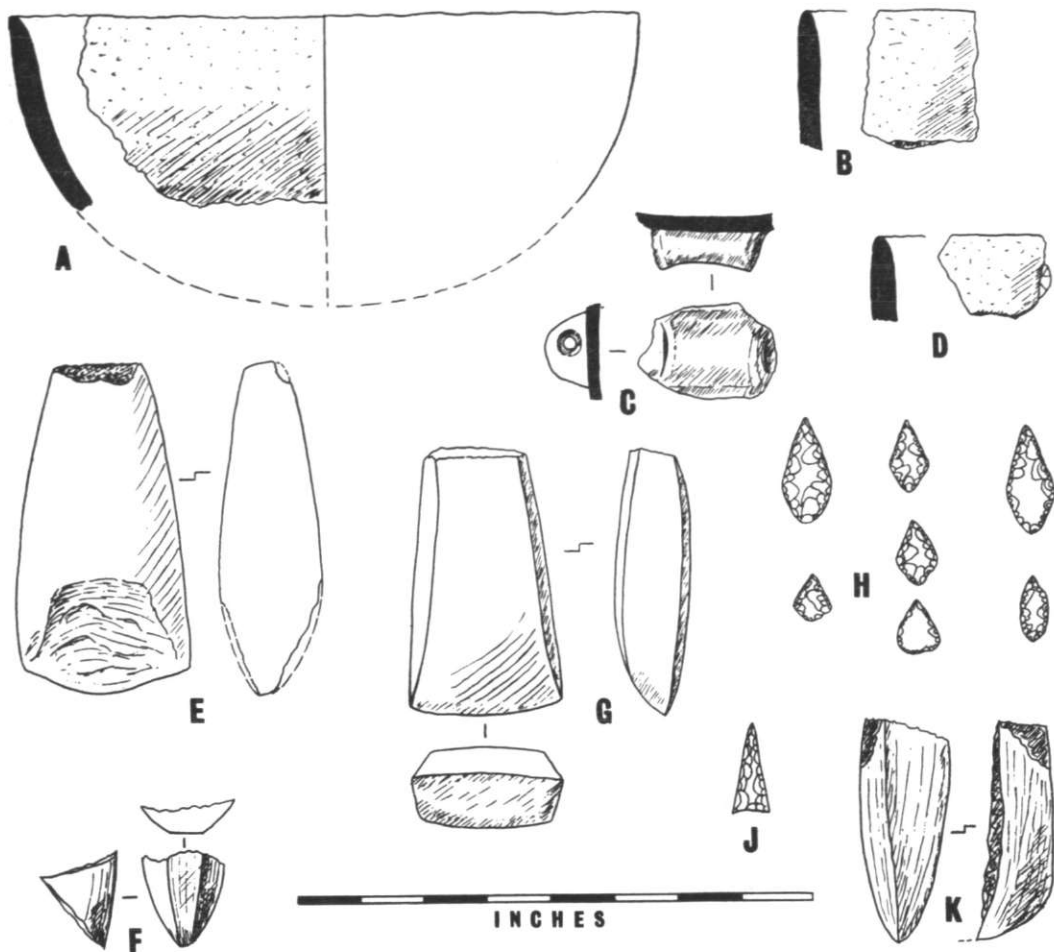


Fig. 24 Finds from Carn Brea (Scale: $\frac{1}{3}$)

Blight collection. Ground smooth on all surfaces, and very little worn.

H A selection only from the very large number of arrowheads (lozenge, subtriangular, 'willow-leaf', etc), spear- or javelin-heads, and flint points generally, found by Mr. Blight. All are of grey or brown flint, well within the range of flint seen on most Cornish prehistoric sites and known to occur in pebble form on most Cornish beaches.

J Hollow-based point (? possibly broken and re-trimmed) of dull iron-grey chert.

K (Sectioned) fragment of an axe of greenstone or igneous rock.

DISCUSSION

A few sherds were figured by Burnard (1896, 27) including a drawing of what may be meant for a pinched-up vertical lug near a rim, and a quite incomprehensible depiction of 'wheel-made

pottery' which looks like a medieval jug handle. Miss Patchett (1944, fig. 1, 20-21) drew attention to others in the Truro collection, including a horizontally perforated lug (her A), pinched-out vertical lugs (one of them perforated), which are on or near carenations, and a small trumpet-lug (her D). Her reconstruction shows a bowl which would not be regarded as amongst the earliest forms of primary neolithic, but she does not give her authority for showing this with a rolled rim.

The Blight sherds from Camborne indicate that the Carn Brea occupation may well be early in the primary neolithic series. The very simple rim forms shown here as A and C are close to those of the Hembury bowl figured by Piggott (1954, fig. 9, no. 1) and may well be, on present evidence, as early as *circa* 3000 B.C. The trumpet-lug, here C, would not apparently be out of place in such an horizon.

The greenstone axes E and K are included to complement the published stone axes from Carn Brea, and reference to them is made in advance of the *Fourth Report* by kind permission of the appropriate Committee. Both, on sectioning, transpire to be of Group XVI. The adze, G, can be compared macroscopically with the smaller adze of similar type found long ago at Tuckingmill, a few miles away (SW/661412), now also in Camborne Public Library and Museum, and published by Childe (1951). I have elsewhere briefly noted (Thomas, 1954) the occurrence of stone adzes in Cornwall—they are rare elsewhere in the British Isles at this period—but the tempting theory of some foreign source for these is ruled out by the petrological identification of this example, which is of a rock closely related to Group VI (Great Langdale).

The various arrowheads, a class of object of which Burnard shows instances, are included merely to give an idea of the material at Camborne. With the many others from the Blight collection, and those at Truro, to say nothing of those in private hands locally, they offer a separate field of enquiry: Carn Brea must have yielded hundreds such. The fragment of a polished flint axe is doubtless an import from neolithic Wessex, and belongs to a class discussed recently by J. V. S. Megaw (1958).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Society is most grateful to the Camborne-Redruth Urban District Council, to their Librarian, Mr. Burrell, and to Mr. Herbert Lean (honorary curator), for ready permission to publish the Carn Brea finds in their collection, and for affording facilities for inspection and drawing.

A. C. T.

BURNARD, R. 1896 *The exploration of Carn Bre* Trans. Plymouth Institution, (1895-6), 1

CHILDE, V. G. 1951 *An exotic stone adze from Tuckingmill, Camborne* Proc. Prehist. Soc. XVII (1951) 96, illus.

FOURTH REPORT—of the Committee . . . on the Petrological Identification of Stone Axes. Proc. Prehist. Soc., forthcoming. Previous reports: P.P.S. VII (1941), 50: XIII (1947), 47: XVII (1951), 99.

MEGAW, J. V. S. 1958 *Neolithic Cornwall*, Proc. West Cwll. F.C. II, 2 (1958) 17-18.

PATCHETT, F. M. 1944 *Cornish Bronze Age Pottery* (part 1), Arch. Journal, CI (1944)

PETER, T. C. *The Exploration of Carn Brea*. J. Roy. Inst. Cwll., XIII (1896), pt. 1, 92

PIGGOTT, S. 1954 *Neolithic Cultures of the British Isles*, C.U.P.

THOMAS, A. C. 1954 *A polished stone adze from St. Just-in-Penwith*, Proc. West Cwll. F.C. I, 2 (1954) 90.

Parochial Check-Lists of Antiquities

THE SOCIETY feels that, in an era of increasing building development, deep ploughing, and usage of marginal land, the publication of lists of all known antiquities within a (preferably, ecclesiastical) parish should be given priority equal to the recording of new evidence. In the present issue, we print the fifth such list from the western division of the Hundred of Penwith, and the first from the Hundred of Pydar. The Publications Committee would welcome an approach from anyone desiring to start a similar series of lists; it is now a matter of some urgency that the intensively-farmed areas around Newquay, Padstow and Wadebridge should be made the subject of such research. A remarkable number of hitherto unknown and unrecorded antiquities have been brought to light in western Penwith by Miss Vivien Russell, whose first four lists have already been published (St. Just in Penwith, PWCFC II.3, St. Buryan, PWCFC II.4, St. Levan and Sennen, PWCFC II.5).

We repeat, for the convenience of new readers, a list of the abbreviations employed in these lists. Additions to this list, but not the list itself, will be published in future numbers. These abbreviations are necessarily of a much shorter form than those otherwise employed in this journal.

- A.Cwll** W. C. Borlase, *Ancient Cornwall* (2 MS vols. at R.I.C., Truro)
- A.N.Cwll** W. C. Borlase, *Antiquarian Notes on Cornwall* (MS vol. at R.I.C., Truro)
- A.of S W. C.** Borlase, *The Age of Saints* (Truro, 1893)
- Ant.** *Antiquity*
- Ant.J** *The Antiquaries' Journal*
- Arch.** *Archaeologia*
- Arch.J** *Archaeological Journal*
- Ath.** *Athenaeum*
- Axes** 'Third report . . . on identification of stone implements', *PPS XVII* (1951) 99 ff.
- Bizley** M. H. Bizley, *Friendly Retreat* (Truro, 1955)
- Blight S. B.** J. T. Blight, Sketchbook in Morrab Library, Penzance
- Borlase Ant.** W. Borlase, *Antiquities of Cornwall*, 2nd Edn. 1769
- Borlase N. B.** William Borlase, *Excursions 1751-58* (8vo. note book, MS.41, R.I.C., Truro).
- Borlase N. H. W.** Borlase, *Natural History of Cornwall*, 1758
- Borlase Par.Mem.** W. Borlase, *Parochial Memoranda* (MS at Brit. Mus, microfilm at R.I.C., Truro)
- Buller** Rev. J. Buller, *St. Just in Penwith* (Penzance, 1842)
- CBAP** F. M. Patchett, 'Cornish Bronze Age Pottery' (two parts), in *Arch. J. CI* (1946) 17, and *CVII* (1952) 44.
- Cam.Ill.Mag.** *Camelford Illustrated Magazine*
- CCG** *Cornish Church Guide* (Truro, 1928)
- C.H.S.** F. C. Hirst, 'Courtyard House sites in West Cornwall', *J.B.A.A. 3rd ser. II* (1937)
- Circle** W. Penaluna, *The Circle* (Helston, 1819)
- Cotton W.** Cotton, *Illustrations of stone Circles . . . etc.* (1827)
- Couch M. & L.** Quiller-Couch, *Ancient & Holy Wells of Cornwall* (1894)
- C.P.R.E.** *Survey of Cornwall*, for the C.P.R.E. (1930): chap. 9 by Charles Henderson
- Crom.** J. T. Blight, *The Cromlechs of Cornwall* (1870), unpub. MS. at Morrab Library, Penzance
- CT** Notes by T. Tonkin contained in R. Carew's *Survey of Cornwall* (1811, edited by Fra. (Basset), Lord de Dunstanville)
- C.W.C.** J. T. Blight, *Churches of West Cornwall*, 2nd edn. (1885)

- DCNQ** *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*
- Dexter** T. F. G. & H. Dexter, *Cornish Crosses, Christian & Pagan* (n.d.)
- Evans** A. Evans, *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain* (1897)
- Fogous** E. Clark, *Cornish Fogous* (Methuen, 1961)
- Gilbert P H** Davies Gilbert, ed. *Parochial History of Cornwall*, 4 vols. (1838)
- Gilbert H S** Charles Sandoe Gilbert, *Historical Survey of Cornwall* (1820)
- G.M** *Gentleman's Magazine*
- Halliwell** J. O. Halliwell, *Rambles in Western Cornwall* (London, 1847)
- Hencken** H. O'N Hencken, *Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (Methuen, 1932)
- Hend.I.II.III.** Charles Henderson, MS *Notebooks of parochial antiquities at R.I.C., Truro*
- Hend.E.A** Charles Henderson, MS *Notebooks of ecclesiastical antiquities of the four western hundreds: cited by parishes: now largely published, JRIC (NS) II, 3 (1955) et seq*
- Hend.Topog.** Charles Henderson, *Topography of Penwith* (MS. vol. at R.I.C.)
- I.L.N.** *Illustrated London News*
- J.J.R.** John Jope Rogers, *Sketches*, at R.I.C., Truro
- JRIC** *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* (1864—p.d.)
- Lake Lakes'** *Parochial History of Cornwall*, ed. Polsue, 4 vols. (1872-)
- Langdon** A. G. Langdon, *Old Cornish Crosses* (Truro, 1896)
- L. E. R.** Edmonds, *The Land's End District* (London, 1862)
- Lukis** W. C. Lukis and (Copeland) Borlase, *Prehistoric Stone Monuments:—Cornwall*. (London, 1885)
- Lysons** D. & S. Lysons, *Magna Britannia, III; Cornwall* (London, 1814), (i) Survey, (ii) Parochial history.
- Misc.** *Volume of Miscellaneous extracts, drawings and prints*, Morrab Library, Penzance
- N.C.** W. C. Borlase, *Naenia Cornubiae* (London, 1872)
- Norden** John Norden, *Speculi Britanniae Pars* (London, 1728)
- OC** *Old Cornwall* (journal of the Fed. of old Cornwall Socs.)
- O.S.** Ordnance Survey
- Pen HS W.** Penaluna, *Historical Survey of Cornwall* (Helston, 1838)
- PMBT** Plan of the Manor and Barton of Trevellas: plan at R.I.C.
- Pol HC R.** Polwhele, *History of Cornwall* (7 parts, 1803-)
- PPS** *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*
- Proc.Soc.Ant.** *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*
- PWCFC** *Proceedings of the West Cornwall Field Club* (1936-1961)
- PZ** *Transactions of the Penzance Nat. Hist. & Ant. Soc.* (1845-1899)
- RRIC** *Reports of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* (before 1864)
- Redding** Cyrus Redding, *An Illustrated Itinerary of the county of Cornwall* (1842)
- Symons** R. Symons, *Map of the St. Agnes Mining District* (1870): copy at Cornwall County Record Office, Truro
- T.A.** Tithe Apportionment Surveys (books and maps): circa 1838-48
- Taylor** Thomas Taylor, *The Celtic Christianity of Cornwall* (1916)
- Thomas 38 Rd.** Thomas, Letter no. 38 to the *WB*, 24. 10. 1851
- Tonkin H** Thos. Tonkin, *History & Antiquities of Cornwall, II.* MS of 1702 at R.I.C., Truro
- Tonkin PH** Thos. Tonkin, *Parochial History of Cornwall, I.* MS at R.I.C. (Cited here by R. Warner, only when differs from Tonkin H.)
- T.Plym.Inst.** *Transactions of the Plymouth Institute*
- TRGSC** *Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall*, Penzance (1818-p.d.)
- Tyack** W. Tyack, *Accurate survey of the Trevellas mining bounds* (1776), plan at R.I.C., Truro
- V.C.H.** *Victoria County History of Cornwall, I* (1906)
- V.C.H.R.** Ditto, II. pt. 5, 'Roman Cornwall' (1925)
- WB** *West Briton* newspaper, Truro
- W.L.E.** J. T. Blight, *A week at the Land's End*, (Truro, 1876)
- X.E.** J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses, etc . . . in East Cornwall* (1858)
- X.W.** J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses, etc . . . in West Cornwall* (1854)

HUNDRED OF PENWITH, WESTERN DIVISION

5. PARISH OF SANCREED

VIVIEN RUSSELL

PLACE	GRID. REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Barrows			
1 Brane	40142818	Yes	H. 44, 142, 306, 319; JRIC. I. 3. 19-20; Lukis 13, 22, xxviii
2 Botrea	40323141	Yes	H. 76, 306-7; Buller 90; L.E. 33-4; VCH 358n, 360n, 361n, 363n; P.Z. 1893-8. 117-8; Cotton 39-46; TRGSC III, 192-202
3 Botrea	40313133	Yes	
4 Botrea	40323121	Yes	
5 Botrea	40333107	Yes	
6 Botrea	40273129	Yes	
7 Botrea	40403099	Yes	L.E. 33-4; T.A. 928 Burrow Downs
8 Botrea	40423098	Yes	
9 Botrea	40433094	Yes	
10 Newham	41342933	Yes	Crom. 149; JRIC xxi. 170
11 Brane	40192799	Yes?	PWCFC I. 1. 26
12 Beacon			?= no. 23? H. 307; JRIC xxiii. 248
13 Deveral	41383131	Yes	Borlase Ant. 307, Pl. 208; H. 307; N.C. 136, 147 171-3; VCH 359n, 360n, 362n; CBAP. I. 24, table 1; PWCFC. II. 2. 22
14 Deveral	41413130	Yes	
15 Deveral	41433129	Yes	
16 Deveral	41443127	Yes?	
17 Bosvenning	42053098		Hend. I. 38, Plate 32
18 Bosvenning			
19 Bosvenning			
20 Grumbla	40502955	Yes	Halliwell 78; Misc. 44; Hend. II. 74
21 Hendra	App. 430278		? Hend. I. 31. ("Beehive hut")?
22 Tregerras			A. N. Cwll. 146
23 Beacon	41432949	Yes	Hend. II. 76
24 Grumbla	40722955	Yes	Misc. 44
25 Goldherring	App. 41362794		Proc. Soc. Ant. III. 303
26 Hr. Bodinnar	App. 411325		PZ. I. 235; VCH. 359n, 361, 362n.
27 Brane	40902900	Yes	
28 Boslow	App. 398328		Hend. Topog. 143
29 Boslow			
30 Boslow			
31 Treganhoe	App. 42772918		T.A. 403 House an Creeg.
32 Bosvenning	App. 42353100		T.A. 1338 The Burrow
33 Treganhoe	App. 42712965		T.A. 389 Burrow Field
34 Boswarthen	App. 41412874		T.A. 515 Burrow Field
35 Hr. Tregerras	App. 40483221		T.A. 1862 Burrow Field
36 Hr. Tregerras	App. 40523207		T.A. 1859 Burrow Croft
37 Boslow	App. 39543254		T.A. 1924 Burrow Field
Burials with no barrow recorded			
1 Brane	App. 403290		H. 73, 306; N.C. 212-3; VCH. 362n, 363n, 374; CBAP. I. 35, 37, table 4, Pl. 36
Menhirs			
1 Trenuggo	42512820	Yes	H. 59, 306; N.C. 102; Lukis 14, 23, xxx
2 Hr. Drift (Triganheeris)	43722832	Yes	N.C. 23-4; Borlase Ant. 187, Pl. 164; Lukis 15, (2 stones) 22, xxx
3 Boswens	40013289	Yes	Borlase Ant. 219n, Pl. 164; Halliwell 91; Misc. 43; Borlase Par. Mem. 22
4 Boswarthen	App. 41302875		X.W. 66; T.A. 522 Long Stone Field
5 Newham			Hend. I. 27

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Stones Circles			
1 Boslow (Dry Carn)	App. 401326		Buller iii
Hill Forts			
1 Caer Brane	40752903	Yes	Borlase Ant. 346; H. 128, 139, 142, 151, 307; L.E. 38; VCH 462; W.L.E. 171-2; Borlase Par. Mem. 22
Rounds, Fortified Areas			
1 Trannack ?=Huts no. 6?			VCH. 470
2 Brane	40902900	Yes	
3 Brane	40402945	Yes	
4 Hr. Bodinnar	41513220	Yes	PZ. I. 247; Ant. xxxv (1961) 316
5 Brane	40462909		T.A. 725 Gear Croft
6 Brane	40262850		T.A. 771 Castle Combrie; Hend. Topog. 143
7 Trevorrian	42452888		T.A. 289, 291, Park Geer
8 Trerice	42482965		T.A. 1068 The Gayers
Huts			
1 Chapel Uny	40242885	Yes	H. 139, 307; Misc. 50; Arch. J. 120 (1873) 336, Pl. 337 no. 6; Doble, <i>St. Euny</i> 10-11
2 Goldherring	41122821	Yes	H. 139, 307; PZ. 1885-6. 121; VCHR. 40. PWCFC. II. 2. 53, II. 3. 129, II. 4. 178, II. 5; 246; WCFC. <i>Field Guide</i> no. 5
3 Hr. Bodinnar	App. 415325		Borlase Ant. 206; L.E. 45-8; N.C. 259-60; H. 138-9, 307, Pl. 152; Arch. J. 120 (1873) 327-9, Pl. 336 nos, 1 & 2; VCHR. 15, 40; PZ. I. 247-8, 262; C.H.S. 75, 77, 81, 82n, 84n, 97; PWCFC. 1936. 15; Hend. I. 36; A.N. Cwll. 144; A. Cwll. II. 2, 12; Misc. 43; Ant. xxxv (1961) 314 Borlase Par. Mem. 22
4 Bojuthno	App. 41753251		A. N. Cwll. 146; A. Cwll. II. 12; C.H.S. 97; PWCFC 1937. 14
5 Botrea	40423076	Yes	
6 Botrea	40403079	Yes	
7 Chygwidden Vean	41543103	Yes	H. 148, 307; Arch. J. 120 (1873) 340-1; Misc. 45; A. N. Cwll. 148; A. Cwll. II. 15; VCHR. 40; Borlase Par. Mem. 22
8 Deverall	41253102	Destroyed	C. 1959
9 Tregonebris	?=no. 2?		PZ. I. 246n.
10 Brane	40502948	Yes	
11 Receven			A. N. Cwll. 146
12 Beacon	41292967	Yes	
13 Goldherring	41002819	Yes	
14 Boswens	40783289	Yes	
15 Boswens	40723278	Yes	
16 Trannack	App. 416309		T.A. 1398 Crigglls Field (connected with no. 6)
17 Tregerras			Borlase Par. Mem. 34
'Round Fields'? Rounds, Huts, Barrows?			
1 Bosvenning	42303137		T.A. 1487 Round Field
2 Bosvenning	42303152		T.A. 1517 Round Field
3 Enestreven	41603027		T.A. 985 Round Field
4 Tregonebris	41242845		T.A. 575 Round Field
5 Lr. Bodinnar	41903238		T.A. 1654 Round Field
6 Receven	41783208		T.A. 1665 Round Field
Fogous			
1 Chapel Uny	40242885	Yes	H. 139-43, 154, 167, 192, 307, 313-4, Pl. 135;

PLACE	GRID REFERENCE	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
			Lukis 18, 27, xxxv, xxxvi; Arch. J. 120 (1873) 333-6, Pl. 37 nos. 6, 7 & 8; C.W.C. 212-3; L. E. 52-3; N.C. 260; VCHR. 15, 40; Fogous 3, 4, 8, 17, 30, 32-3, 35-44, 90, 109-116, 127, 135, 138, 146, Pl. 4-8
2 Hr. Bodinnar	41503230	Yes	Borlase Ant. 292-3; Arch. J. 120 (1873) 330n; Fogous 74, 119-21; Ant. xxxv (1961) 314. Borlase Par. Mem. 22
3 Chygwidden Vean	41563101		A. N. Cwll. 150; A. Cwll. II. 15; Fogous 121-2
Fields and Terraces			
1 Tregerras	40793275	Yes	
2 Leah	40742770	Yes	
3 Hendra	43052789	Yes	
4 Tregerras	41203270	Yes	
5 Botrea	40503077	Yes	
6 Grumbla	40602950	Yes	
7 Botrea	40173083	Yes	
Mediaeval			
1 Chapel Downs Chr.pel & Well	41782930	Yes	JRIC. I. 40-1; JRIC (NS). III. 63, 434; Couch 210; Blight S.B.; Fogous 145
2 Bosence Chapel	40663049	Yes	JRIC. I. 38-9; JRIC (NS). III. 435; Blight S.B.
3 Chapel Uny Chapel & Well	39972890		Borlase N.H. 31-2; JRIC. I.40; JRIC. xiv. 126-30; JRIC (NS) III. 435; Couch 27; <i>Cornish Magazine</i> II. 301; Doble, <i>St. Euny</i> . 36-7, 39-40, Plates 36 & 39.
4 Sellan	App. 42603031		T.A. 1186, 1187, 1190 Chapel Field; JRIC (NS) III. 435
5 Receven	App. 41653190		T.A. 1706, 1707 Chapel Field
6 Plain an Gwarry	41922952		T.A. 426 Plain Gwarry; JRIC (NS) III. 201n

PROVENANCE	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Inscribed Stones		
1 Churchyard	see Cross No. 1	
2 Churchyard	see Cross No. 2	
3 Boslow	see Inscribed Stone No. 3 in St. Just	No. 3 in St. Just
Crosses		
1 Churchyard	Churchyard	Langdon 360; VCH. 411-2, 420, Plate 417; H. 224; Dexter 188n, 198
2 Churchyard	Churchyard	Langdon 362; VCH. 412, 419m, 420, 438, 443n, Plate 422; H. 270, 276, Plate 277; X.W. 21; Dexter 223, 225
3 Trannack	Churchyard Wall	Langdon 49
4 Sellan	Churchyard	Langdon 70; Blight S.B.; T.A. 1179, 1180 Cross Close
5 Anjarden	Churchyard Wall	Langdon 91; X.W. 34; T.A. 456 Cross Field, 447 Cross Meadow

PROVENANCE	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
6 Brane	40902877	Langdon 269; X.W. 47
7 Lr. Drift	43722880	Langdon 35, 36
8 Trenuggo	42782763	Langdon 241
9 Trenuggo		Langdon 423
10 Sellan		Langdon 423
11 Treganhoe	base in Churchyard	Langdon 361; Blight S.B
12 Trerice		T.A. 416, 417 Cross Park; O.C.I. 12. 8, 11; Hend. Topog. 143
13 Bosence		O.C.I. 12. 8
14 ?	Enys in St. Gluvias	Langdon 47
15 Trenuggo		Blight S.B
16 ?	?St. Just vicarage garden?	Blight S.B
17 Boslow	?39283284?	Local information

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
Miscellaneous Surface Finds			
1 Botrea	Roman Coins		Buller 80; Misc. 44; V.CH R. 12i
2 Chapel Downs	Mediaeval Sherds	Wayside Museum	Fogous 145
3 Chapel Downs	Hone	Miss Dudley	Axes 158, no. 698
4 Chapel Downs	Polisher	Miss Dudley	Axes 158, no. 699
5 Boswarthen	2 saddle querns	41092945	
6 Hr. Bodinnar	Cupped stone	41533241	Hend. I. 36
7 Boswarthen	Holed stone	41742890	Lukis 17, 27, xxxiii
8 Hr. Drift	Holed stone	43392881	DCNQ, XXCII, 45
9 Bojewyans	Saddle quern	43322732	
10 Catchall	Saddle quern	42842815	
11 Goldherring	Cup-marked stone		Crom. 47; JRIC. X. 189; Proc. Soc. Ant. III. 302-3
12 Goldherring	Cup-marked stone	40992786	
13 Botrea	Cupped stone	40393072	
14 Botrea	Carved stones from Bosence Chapel	40413045	JRIC. I. 39
15 Hr. Bodinnar	Cupped stone	?41583232?	Arch. J. 30 (1873) 330n
16 Receven	Coin		A. N. Cwll. 146

ADDITIONS TO PREVIOUSLY-PUBLISHED LISTS

1 ST. JUST IN PENWITH (PWCFC II, 3 (1959) 95)

Barrows

60 Bosavern Borlase Par. Mem. 35

61 Pendeen Borlase Par. Mem. 29

Cists

9 Trevedra App. 374273 PWCFC II, 5 (1961) 189

2 ST. BURYAN (PWCFC II, 4 (1960) 139)

Barrows

22 Treave Borlase Par. Mem. 74; N.C. 166.

Stone Circles

4 Boleigh Borlase Par. Mem. 21

4 SENNEN (PWFC II, 5 (1961) 185)

Barrows

16 Whitesand Bay

Misc. 43

Medieval

3 Whitesand Bay: saltings

Borlase Par. Mem. 3

HUNDRED OF PYDAR 1: PARISH OF ST. AGNES

RICHARD WARNER

PLACE	GRID REF	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Flint Working Sites			
1 Menagissy	71224632		To be published
Barrows			
1 Hurlingbarrow	72734872	Yes	Thomas 38; Hend III 187 & 184 fig.; OS LVI NE 'Middle-Barrow'
2 Hurlingbarrow	72674891	Yes	Thomas 38
3 Hurlingbarrow	App. 727489		Thomas 38
4 Hurlingbarrow	App. 728491		Thomas 38, 'Hurling-B' or 'Chywillywatty-B'
5 Hurlingbarrow	72804917		Crop Mark. ?=4. ?
6 ?Hurlingbarrow	72764924	?	Air Photos, Twin disc. ?
7 Hurlingbarrow	72334881		OS 1813; Air Photo?
8 Mongoose Plantn.	72774838	Yes	Thomas 38; Hend III 186 & 184 fig.; CT 356?; OS LVI NE; OS 1813
9 Mongoose Plantn.	72804833	Yes	Thomas 38; Hend III 187 & 184 fig.; CT 356?; OS 1813; 8 & 9 are the 'Mongoose Barrows'.
10 Two Burrows	73554695	Yes	Thomas 38; OS LVI NE; Many maps
11 Two Burrows	73654693	Yes	Thomas 38; OS LVII NW; Many maps
12 Two Burrows	73624694	Yes	Thomas 38
13 Two Burrows	73354717	Yes	
14 Two Burrows	App. 736468		Thomas 38
15 Two Burrows	App. 736468		Thomas 38
16 Ropewalk	73275029	Yes	Thomas 38; OS XLVII SE
17 Ropewalk	73295032	Yes	Thomas 38; OS XLVII SE
18 Ropewalk	73245030	Yes	Thomas 38; OS XLVII SE
19 Ropewalk	73205032	Yes	Thomas 38; OS XLVII SE
20 Ropewalk	73165037	Yes	Thomas 38; OS XLVII SE
21 Ropewalk	73165046	Yes	Thomas 38
22 Ropewalk	73125051	Yes	Thomas 38
23 Ropewalk	?App. 732503?		Thomas 38
24 Goonlaze Dns.			Cam III Mag III no. 30, ?=18 or 23?
25 St. Agnes Beacon	71005021	Yes	Borlase Ant 314; Pen HS 26; Tonkin H 175; Redding 196; Gilbert PH 6, 10; Circle 9; Gilbert HS 199; Lake I, 5; Lysons i 246; OS XLVII SE; Borlase Par. Mem. 37; Hend III 186 & 181 plan (25 is the Beacon)

PLACE	GRID REFERENCE	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
26 St. Agnes Beacon	70995033	Yes ?	As 25
27 St. Agnes Beacon	70915057	Yes	As 25; Thomas 38
28 Goonearle	71684597	Yes ?	Thomas 38
29 Goonearle	App. 722455		Thomas 38
30 Goonearle	App. 722455		Thomas 38
31-35 Goonearle Dns.			CT 356
36 Goonearle	72234536	Yes	? = 29?
37? Goonearle	72214540	?	? = 30? ?
38 Mithian Dns	73924893	Yes	Thomas 38; OS LVII NW; OS 1813. 'Mithian Barrow'
39 Trevellas Dns	73415224		Thomas 38; OS XLVII SE; 'Trevellas Barrow'
40 Trevellas Dns			T Plym Inst XX, 40; ? = 39?
41 Trevellas Dns	App. 742527		Thomas 38
42 Trevellas Dns	App. 742527		Thomas 38
43 Trevellas Dns	App. 743528		Thomas 38
44 Trevellas Dns	App. 742527		Tyack, 'Trevellas Great B'. ? = 41?
45 Trevellas Dns	App. 740528		Tyack, 'Trevellas Little B'.
46 Trevellas Dns	App. 741526		PMBT, 'White Barrow'.
47 Three Burrows	74564704	Yes	Thomas 38
48 Three Burrows	74564707	Yes	Thomas 38
49 Three Burrows	74574707		Symons, ? = 48?
50 Three Burrows	74494703		Symons
51 Grambler	App. 696476		Name OS.
52 Trenithick	71954805		TA 3632, 'Burrow field'.
53 Trevellas	73705140		PMBT, Great and Little 'Burrow Close'
Stone Circles			
1? New Downs	70105072	Yes	OC IV 247; Inf. Ashley Rowe
Hill Forts			
1 St. Agnes Beacon	70905058	Yes	Air Photos
Groups of Huts			
1? Coosewartha	App. 718467	Yes	Visible when field is under plough
'Rounds', 'Camps' and Fortified areas			
1 Trevissick	70074800		Thomas 38; Hend III 186; & 184 plan; VCH 468; destroyed 1962
2 St. Agnes Beacon	App. 710502		Borlase Ant. 314; Lake I, 5; Hend III 186; Thomas 38; RRIC XXIX, 28; Tonkin H 175; Borlase Par. Mem. 37; Lysons i 246; Gilbert PH 10; Gilbert HS 199
3 Menagissey	App. 712467	?	Thomas 38; VCH 468
4 Menagissey	ditto	?	Thomas 38; VCH 468
5 Menagissey	71494673	Yes	Thomas 38?
6 Coosewartha	71834682	Yes	Thomas 38; VCH 468
7 Coosewartha	71904675	Yes	Thomas 38; VCH 468
8? St. Agnes Beacon	71125059		Air Photos?
9 Mithian	74515013		TA 1251, 'Parken Crane'
Fields and Terraces			
1 Trevissick	70054805	Yes	Air Photos
2 Menagissey	71424625	Yes	
3 Coosewartha	71804665	Yes	
4 Towan Cross	70454850	Yes	
5 St. Agnes Beacon	71005020	?	Hend III, 180 & 181 plan

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
Linear Earthworks			
1 Goonvrea	App. 704493 to 70954951 to 71604990 to App. 721507	Yes	Borlase Ant 313; Circle 8; Lysons i 246; Pol HC I,205; Gilbert HS 199, 200; JRIC VII, 53; Thomas 38; RRIC XXIX, 28, 59; Hend III 180 & 181-182 plan; Tonkin H 175, 176; Pen HS 27; Borlase Par. Mem. 37 & fig; Borlase N.B. 84; Lake I, 5; OS 1813; OS LVI NE, XLVII SE, (Roman Dyke); 'Kleth', 'Gorres', or 'Bolster Bank'; VCH 472; Bizley 17, 133
Chapels			
1 Mawla	70554615		Hend III 188; Tonkin PH 12; Thomas 38; Gilbert PH 12; RRIC XXIX, 60; Lysons ii 11; Hend EA 8, & 8,n. 11; Bizley 38; Lake I, 8; Circle 7; OS LVI SE
2 Mithian		?	Hend EA 8, & 8,n. 10; Lysons ii 9; A of S 137; Gilbert PH 8, 12; RRIC XXIX 60; Pen HS 27; Bizley 38
3 Chapel Porth	69754950?		Hend EA 6; Borlase Par. Mem. 37; Redding 196; Lysons ii 11; A. N. Cwll. 84; Bizley 38; Tonkin H 175; Pen HS 27; Gilbert PH 12; Lake I, 8; OS LVI NE
4 St. Agnes (Under Church)			Hend EA 5, n. 7; Tonkin H 180; Tonkin PH 14; Circle 7; Bizley 32; Pen HS 27
Crosses			
1 St. Agnes Ch. yard	72015072	Yes	Hend III 179 & 185 fig; VCH 426; XE 16 & fig; Langdon 77 & fig.; Hend EA 5; Tonkin H 170; Bizley 38
2 ? Three Burrows	74514685	Yes	Inf. Ashley Rowe. (Bound Stone on OS)
Cross Sites			
1 Chyangrouse	?		Name. In Penwennick Manor. Hend EA 5; Bizley 113, 116
2 Mawla Cross	?		Hend EA 5, 9; O.C. XII (1930) 11
3 Towan Cross	App. 706484		Bizley 38
Medieval			
1 Chapel Porth Holy Well	69744962?		Couch 1; Tonkin H 175; JRIC XIII, 441; Pen HS 27; Lysons i 246, ii 11; Bizley 38 & 39 fig.; Gilbert PH 12; Borlase N.B. 84 & fig. Borlase Par. Mem. 37; OS LVI NE
2 St. Agnes Church, <i>Lan:</i> in Churchyard	72015072	Yes	Noted A.C. Thomas
Post Medieval			
1 Towan Cross, C17? temp. Rickyard.	70504850	Yes	Ident. A.C.T.
2 Goonvrea Farm, Whim House.	71344953	Yes	Inf. A.C.T
Additions			
Flint Working Sites			
2 Coosewartha	App. 718466		Artifacts found by R.B.W & Ashley Rowe (Numerous)

Urns

PROVENANCE	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
1 Hurlingbarrow, (Barrow 1)	R.B.W	
2 Hurlingbarrow, (?Barrow 4?)		J.J.R
3 Goonlaze Dns, (Barrow 24)		Cam. Ill. Mag. III, no. 30

Miscellaneous Surface Finds

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
1 St. Agnes Beacon (71005020)	Flint Scraper		Hend III 183 & 181 fig.
2 St. Agnes Beacon	Julian Coin		VCHR 39
3 New Downs	Gold Coin, (Valentinian)		Tonkin H 175 & fig.; Borlase Ant 313; VCHR 39; et al
4 New Downs	Microliths		Inf. Ashley Rowe
5 Menagissey	Holed Stone	71264673	
6 Goonlaze Dns.	Flint	Truro	RRIC I, 15; VCH 374; Evans 389
7 Mithian Dns.	Arrowhead		
	Greenstone	Truro	JRIC NS II, 140
	Axe		
8 Skinners Bottom	Flints		WB 14. 7. 1854
9 Trevisick	Part of		
Round 1	Rotary		
	Quern		
10 Mawla (70074625)	Sp. Whorl	R.B.W	
11 Mawla	Stone vessels	Truro	JRIC XXIV 312
12 Mawla	Holed Stone	Truro?	JRIC XXIV 312
13 Mawla	2 worked	Truro	JRIC XXV 31
	stones		
14 Mawla	Sp. Whorl	Truro	
15 Mawla	Slate disc	Truro	

Cumulative Index of Cornish Archaeology

LIST No. 10 MAY 1961—MARCH 1962

WITH ADDENDA

THIS LIST, which covers material published between May, 1961, and March, 1962, continues the previous nine instalments which appeared in *PWCFC*. Generally, it omits complete books or monographs which deal only indirectly with Cornwall; items separately reviewed in this journal; and material contained in the *Digest of Cornish Periodicals* (p.101). The aim is to make available, year by year, all suitable references which may have a bearing on any period of the past in Cornwall.

The Editor, by whom this list is compiled, would be glad at any time to hear of further items, or any references which may have been overlooked.

General

- 341 POOL, P.A.S. and RUSSELL, V. Antiquities in the North East part of the parish of Gulval. *PWCFC II*, 5 (1961) 242 (Add to 304)
- 342 RUSSELL, V. Lists of the antiquities of West Penwith (by parishes), 3. St. Levan, 4. Sennen. *PWCFC II*, 5 (1961) 183
- 343 THOMAS, A. C. and POOL, P.A.S. The Antiquities of the Land's End District. *WCFC Field Guide*, no. 2, 6th edn., 1961
- 351 MEGAW, J. V. S., THOMAS, A. C. and WAILES, B. The Bronze Age settlement at Gwithian, Cornwall: preliminary report on the evidence for early agriculture. *PWCFC II*, 5 (1961) 200

Mesolithic

- 344 RANKINE, W. F. Mesolithic folk-movements in South England. *ANL VIII*, 3 (Sept. 1961), 63 (Cornish gritstones)
- 352 SHEPPERD, P. A. A Bronze Age cemetery at Port Mellon, Mevagissey. *PWCFC II*, 5 (1961) 197

Neolithic

- 345 POOL, P. A. S. A neglected Cornish megalith (Lesquite, Lanivet) *PWCFC II*, 5 (1961) 243, with plan
- 346 THOMAS, A. C. A new cist from Trevedra common, St. Just *PWCFC II*, 5 (1961) 189
- 353 SMITH, I. F. An essay towards the reformation of the British Bronze Age. *HELINIUM I*, 2 (1961) 97 (Cornish biconical urns, 108)
- 354 WAILES, B. The excavations at Kynance, 1953-60 (review article). *PWCFC II*, 5 (1961) 235
- 355 — Barrow at Otterham: note on D. Dudley's excavation. *PPS XXXVII* (1961) 347

Bronze Age

- 347 APSIMON, A. Kynance Gate and Cornish Prehistory *The Lizard. II*, 1 (1961) 13
- 348 GUTHRIE, A. A cist at Wicca Farm, Zennor *PWCFC II*, 5 (1961) 245
- 349 HODGES, H. W. M. The Bronze Age moulds of the British Isles, 2: England & Wales, moulds of stone and bronze. *SIBRIUM V* (1960) (153, Truro; Helsbury)
- 350 LONGWORTH, I. H. The origin and development of the primary series in the Collared Urn tradition in England & Wales. *PSS XXVII* (1961) 263: 294
- 356 COTTON, M. A. Relationship between Iron Age earthworks in France and Britain. *CELTICUM I* (1961), 103 (Rennes). (108, Cornish-Breton parallels)
- 357 FOX, (Lady) A. An Iron Age bowl from Rose Ash, North Devon *Ant. J. XLI* (1961) 186. (Parallel to, and with findspot of, Cornish Youlton bowl).
- 358 SAUNDERS, A. Excavations at Castle Gotha,

- St. Austell: interim report. *PWCFC II*, 5 (1961) 216, plan.
- 359 SOMERSCALES, M. Recent finds from Phillack Towans (EIA pot). *PWCFC II*, 5 (1961) 245
- Roman and Native** (— 400)
- 360 GUTHRIE, A. Excavations at Goldherring, 1960; note. *PWCFC II*, 5 (1961) 246
- 361 GUTHRIE, A. The R-B Native Settlement at Goldherring. *WCFC Field Guide*, no. 5, 3rd edn., 1961
- 362 POOL, P. A. S. The Courtyard House site at Higher Bodinnar, Sancreed: an early plan. *Ant. XXXV* (1961), 314
- 363 REYNOLDS, P. K. BAILLIE Chysauster, Cornwall: 3d. M.o.W. Guide. *HMSO* (1960)
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- 364 MYERS, J. N. L. Archaeology and history: Britons and Saxons in the post-Roman centuries. *CBA Report no. II* (1961), presidential address, 35
- 365 THOMAS, A. C. A new pre-Conquest crucifixion stone from West Cornwall (Phillack). *Ant. J. XLI* (1961) 89
- 366 WAILES, B. Two sherds of B.ii post-Roman imported pottery from Tintagel. *PWCFC II*, 5 (1961) 247
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- Medieval** (1100—1500)
- 369 DUDLEY, D. Bodmin Moor and Garrow: note on recent work. *Med. Arch. IV* (1960) 161
- 370 METCALF, D. M. and BLUNT, C. E. Three early discoveries of 'Leather Money' *Brit. Num. J. XXIX*, 2 (1959) 353 (Launceston)
- Post-medieval** (1500—)
- 371 LIDDELL, D. G. and RAYNER, P. Charles I Truro/Exeter half-crowns (1642) *Brit. Num. J. XXX*, 1 (1960)
- 372 SHERBORN, D. A. A Georgian Theatre at Penzance (1787-1831) *Arch. Review, CXX, 774* (1961), 62
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- 374 FUSSELL, G. E. Cornish Farming, A.D. 1500-1910 *Amat. Historian, IV*, 8 (1960) 338
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- 375 BARTON, D. B. Redruth & Chacewater Railway, 1824-1915 8vo, paper covers, Truro (1960)
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Short Notes

MISCELLANEOUS SHERDS FROM SENNEN

IN 1956, Mr. W. H. Semmens of St. Just told the writer that trenching on the new Council Estate at Sennen, near the Land's End (SW/366264) was producing pottery and other artefacts. Over approximately the western half of the estate, flint and pottery fragments were widespread, though absent from the eastern half.

A pit, 4 ft. deep, at the back eastern corner of the first block facing the main road, produced several flints, three greenstone pebbles, and fragments of pottery and charcoal, lying on a large granite slab. Fig. 25, a, shows one of the sherds. From a vessel whose diameter, internally, was of the order of 8 to 8½ in., it is dark brown,

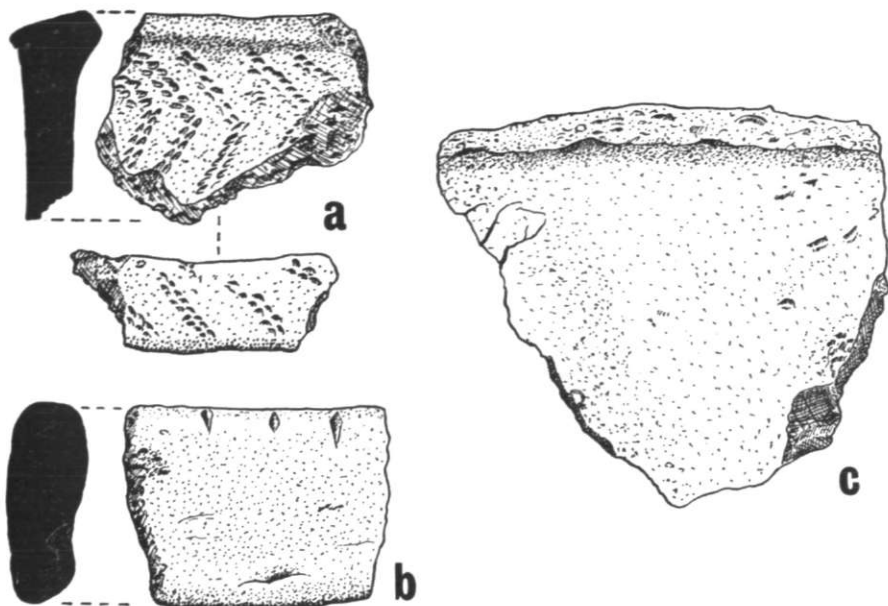


Fig. 25 Sherds from Sennen (Scale : $\frac{1}{2}$)

with a medium-brown paste finely gritted with small stone grit and some shell sand. The impressed decoration, carried out with parallel rows of twisted cord, occurs both on the exterior and on the broad internally-bevelled rim.

Further Bronze Age sherds were found in a sump dug at the west end of the old Council Houses nearest to Vellandreath. Amongst other sherds found on the site were the two pieces of bar-lug or bar-lip ware (fig. 25, **b** and **c**), and fragments of a medieval chill or pottery lamp. **B**, part of an actual bar handle, and **c**, part of the base of a large bar-lip pot, are light brown externally: the fabric is blackish in the centre, ranging to reddish-brown nearer the surfaces, and contains very large grits and shell-sand backing. The small notches on **b** can be paralleled on many similar fragments from Gwithian, site I, layer A (8th to 11th centuries A.D.). Sennen should now be added to the published distribution of bar-lip pottery in Cornwall (*PWCFC II*, 2 (1958) 72).

The site lies at the head of the small Escalls valley, at the inland end of an area subject to blown sand, but none the less a logical focus for settlement. There is marked terracing of unknown date across the fields immediately to the west, and any further development in this area would certainly merit close supervision.

St. Ives

A. GUTHRIE

A STONE BAKING-OVEN IN A COTTAGE AT ZENNOR

IN the kitchen of the old mill house at Zennor, west Cornwall, there is a well preserved example of a domed stone baking-oven. It was revealed six years ago when the old hearth was re-opened after a period of many years. The hearth, which has an open chimney, is 5 ft. 6 in. wide by 4 ft. 8 in. deep, and the oven is built into the solid thickness of the wall, on the left hand side.

The construction is peculiar in that the door opening is built within a false opening, and there are two lintels, one inside the other. This may suggest an earlier oven of different shape and size, or it might have been a method of building the domed roof of the oven.

The oven is circular in shape, 3 ft. in diameter. The main wall is made of nine rectangular granite stones, 13 in. high and roughly dressed. These are arranged on the circumference of the circle, and carry the domed roof, which is built of small stones in beehive fashion and rises to a height of 2 ft. (See Fig. 26).

The door opening is 14 in. square, and is made with a granite lintel and two uprights. The doorway, although square, has been given an arched shape by the application of many coats of lime-wash. It is set back inside the 'false' door opening, which is 3 ft. 6 in. high by 1 ft. 11 in. wide, and has its own lintel, set into the main walls. The

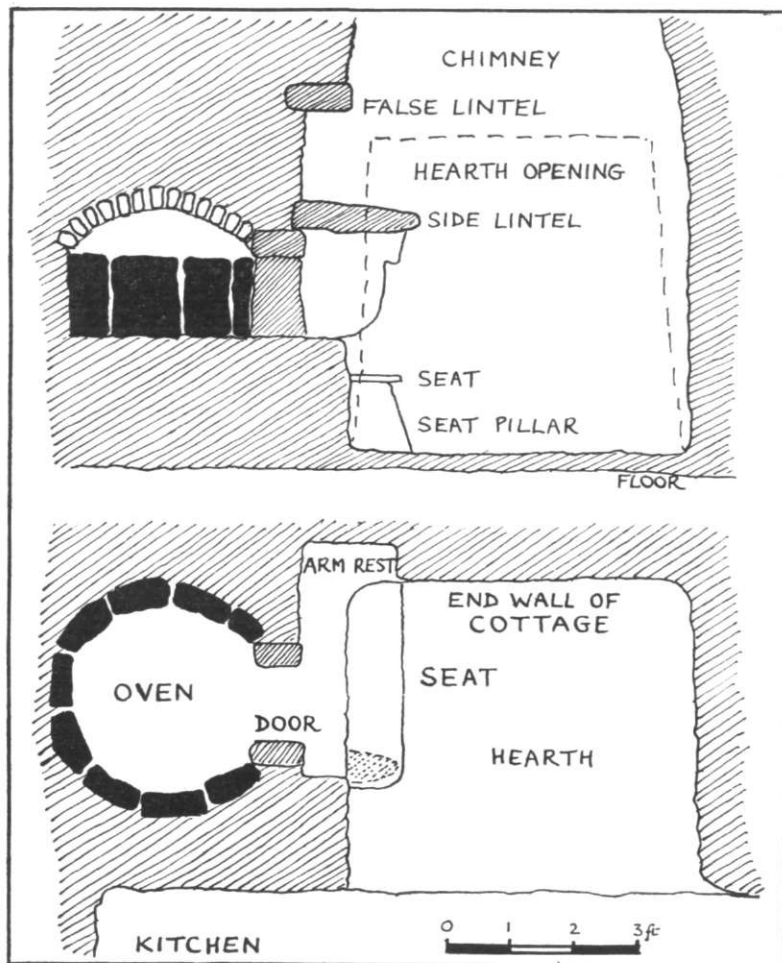


Fig 26 Stone baking-oven at Zennor

space above the domed roof of the oven, inside the false opening, is made up with stones.

There is a further small recess in the main wall at the back of the hearth. This also possesses its own lintel, and is roughly 10in. high by 16in. wide and 7 in. deep. This is on a level with the opening into the oven, and abuts on it. Its purpose is obscure, and it is said to be an elbow rest for the small seat which is set in front of the oven. Plastered to a smooth shape with lime, it does seem to fulfil this purpose well.

No independent dating evidence can be offered for the baking-oven, but to judge by the age of the house-structure in which it forms a primary feature, it is likely to be no later than *circa* 1800 and is possibly a good deal earlier. Visitors to Zennor can see this oven at the Wayside Museum of the Cornwall Archaeology Society.

Wayside Museum, Zennor

E. J. WIGLEY

BEE BOLES

In an interesting article in *Country Fair* (August, 1961), Arthur Gaunt gives a description of these shelters for the old straw hives, and states that a census of 'bee boles' is being taken throughout the country by the Bee Research Association (Woodside House, Chalfont Heights, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.).

Perhaps there are some still remaining in Cornwall. They are curious little shelves in walls and hedges that may well have puzzled archaeologists and other people. Mr. Gaunt gives this description:

'Bee Boles are usually between 20 and 30 in. high and between 15 and 28 in. wide—most of them are about 18 in. deep and the base is generally about 24 in. above the ground. Some are arched, but many are rectangular and the large ones may be divided by a shelf, enabling them to

contain two hives. The majority face south, yet one of the oldest in the country faces north: it is at Tems House, Giggleswick, Yorks., and is believed to have been made more than four hundred years ago when the house was a monastic property.'

A good illustration of a bee bole may be found in Beatrix Potter's *Jemima Puddle-Duck* (Warne and Co.), p.12.

Already over 350 have been found and recorded, and they do occur in the south-west. There are twelve at the Pack of Cards Hotel, Combe Martin, Devon, and more than thirty in Somerset. Members who know of any Cornish examples are asked to write to the Bee Research Association at the address given above.

Pelican Hill, St. Ives

L. M. LARKING

Reviews

H. C. BOWEN, F.S.A. **Ancient Fields—a tentative analysis of vanishing earthworks and landscapes.** *British Association (Research Committee on Ancient Fields), 3 Sanctuary Buildings, Gt. Smith St., London S.W.1. (1961). Pls. VI, figs. 5, pp. xii + 80. 7s. 6d.*

Although young, the archaeological study of early economies has already shown itself to be most informative. Within this wide scope, research on fields and field-systems has proved particularly valuable, and those familiar with Mr. Bowen's work in the R.C.H.M. (England) will need no recommendation of his qualifications for writing on this subject. His booklet is inevitably to some extent a compilation, but it is an extremely useful one, and does, moreover, contain much drawn from his own experience besides. In this latter connection, chapter V, embodying practical advice for research, should prove exceptionally valuable. The first four chapters deal with ancient farming implements and methods, and the varied nature of the resultant fields, and the three appendices indicate some particularly important problems for solution, proposing appropriate recording systems. The writing is concise, lucid, and shrewdly illustrated, and the production of high standard.

Research of this nature in Cornwall has been reasonably progressive, and the bibliography (which, although selective, is considerable and

well-arranged) shows that members of our Society have not been inactive. The preliminary publication of the Gwithian Bronze Age fields (PWCFC II, 5 (1961) 200) appeared too late for inclusion, but some of the results are mentioned in the text. We have, however, no cause for complacency, since the subject has so far been barely tapped, and much remains to be done. This is perhaps particularly so in later periods. N. J. G. Pounds' intriguing historical study of the Lanhedock Atlas (*Antiquity XIX* (1945) 20-26), for example, pointed out a direction which should be profitable if supplemented and expanded archaeologically, as it has not yet been.

It comes as a shock to learn that, owing to increasingly rapid depredation, our landscape may soon be almost innocent of ancient field-systems. It is hoped that 'Ancient Fields' will therefore stimulate the interest necessary for the immediate and considerable intensification of research which this urgent situation indicates. Mr. Bowen has certainly fulfilled his objective of providing adequate information and advice for such research; it may seem an unlikely thing to say of a modestly-priced booklet, but it must be regarded as an indispensable source and manual for all field-workers.

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EVELYN CLARK, F.S.A. *Cornish Fogous Methuen & Co. Ltd., London, 1961. Pls. XVI, figs. 10, pp xx + 152. £1. 10s. 0d.*

So rare these days is the publication of a whole book devoted to Cornish archaeology that the event itself is an occasion for cakes and ale. At first glance, this slim volume with its striking dust-jacket, pleasing typography, adequate plates (with one exception) and clear if unlisted text figures, seems a welcome addition to Cornubiana. However, when contemplating any study of an archaeological problem, one should consider first what major questions such a study should seek to answer: here we have, alas, the questions without the answers. As Mr. Radford all too truly writes in his Foreword, 'The book does not provide a final solution to the many problems connected with the fogous', problems which I feel are none the less not entirely insoluble. We are also presented by the publishers with the most carelessly edited work that I have ever seen in a number of years of close connection with book production.

The actual arrangement of the book is for the most part admirable. After a short preface, we proceed to a definition of the fogou, followed by a detailed structural analysis of extant instances of these semi-subterranean stone-lined passages and chambers. A digression is then made, to consider related Irish and Scottish structures, before returning to Cornwall for a discussion of some destroyed fogous and a number of possibly related buildings. Two short summary chapters, and three appendices of varying relevance, conclude the book.

There are unfortunately errors—of fact, of proof-correction, of references, and of date—on almost every page. To begin at the beginning, fig. 10 (so numbered), though credited to Hencken, does not compare all that closely with the original; for example, no. 9, Altarnon (in the parish of that name, not 'West Carne', since there is no such parish) seems to have originally boasted two fogous, one within a fort and a second isolated example. It is curious that in her opening paragraph on the etymology of the word 'fogou', Mrs. Clark omits to quote from the standard source (Nance's *Cornish-English Dictionary* (1955): *fougo, fogo, ogo*—a cave) and repeats an archaic and nonsensical derivation. A reference (p.145) to

'*Proc. W. C. F. C. I.*: 3 forthcoming' will mislead those unaware that this issue appeared in 1955, but it is one of many similar pitfalls.

For me, the most disappointing feature of a long-awaited book is the paucity of discussion of anything apart from the obvious morphological features. It is interesting to note the recurrent association of fogous with settlements and with earthworks (not all the latter are 'contour forts' pp. 2, 8) but what of the associated finds? In Appendix A, we have a description of the Lower Boscawell pottery (not so stated, but in fact the version published in *PPS XXIII* (1957) 217, and surely the writer of this should have been given the opportunity to add subsequent comparanda) but there is no comparison made with the similar Carn Euny material. The latter is illustrated in pl. IV, but without a scale, and there is no text reference to it (see also Hencken, *Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932) fig. 39). Yet the rim and body profiles are generally analogous to Courtyard House types, and a large number of fogous lie within the Courtyard House area. Although the bowl from Treveneague is claimed as a Glastonbury form (Hencken, *op. cit.* fig. 42) I cannot see why it should not be included in the local range of the extreme south-west. Porth Godrevy, Gwithian, has produced similar vessels. We have also the Belgic sherd 'similar to that found at Swaling (*sic*)'. The sherd of terra sigillata from Carn Euny recorded by Borlase would not be out of place in such a context. Treveneague and Carn Euny both yielded iron bill-hooks which, as Hencken noted, are common features of the continental Late Iron Age (Déchelette, *Manuel IV*, 2nd ed. (1927) figs. 613-4), and Porthmeor, with the fogou contained within the main structure of a house, is closest in form to some of the Scottish brochs and wheel-houses with ancillary chambers. Mrs. Clark fails to follow this idea, beyond a vague mention of a northern spread. Porthmeor must be classed as a Romano-British or 'Roman Iron Age' site, even within the author's rather odd chronological and cultural concepts: but these concepts have given birth to such statements as (pp. 9-10), 'To designate the fogous as of the Iron Age suggests that that period precedes the Roman whereas no clearly defined Roman culture existed in the extreme west of Britain. These fogous may be considered as La Tène structures.' The strange and isolated

status afforded to the La Tène period, apparently no longer Iron Age when it refers to fogous, is extended to such little-justified remarks as 'enough has been discovered for the identification of many of the fogous and related structures as of the south-western B culture of La Tène date', which brings us back on the rails again, even if we do not see where we are heading. If we are to attach cultural labels, 'South-western Third B', *sensu* Hawkes (*Antiquity XXXIII* (1959), 181-2 and fig. 3) might be allowed for the *earliest* examples, but many are certainly later than this. And what in the absence of any factual evidence, makes the Pendeen Vau pit La Tène any more than the 'great walls' (chapter 15)? The latter, if not of medieval date, may in certain areas at least be of considerably greater age—compare the partially-submerged walls of Scilly (*PWCFC II. 1* (1957) 35).

The most interesting single site which Mrs. Clark mentions is the fogou within the small fort or round at Boleigh. The latter feature, still in part detectable, might well have been accorded a plan. We must look to the author and her co-investigator, Dr. E. B. Ford, for fuller publication. It is unfortunate that the Iron Age 'B' sherds found in a primary position are only scantily described, and not illustrated: the entrance slab with the carving on it is given a most detailed description which, in view of the very poor quality of Plate XI, is almost meaningless in the absence of the expected text figure. Radford's Gallo-Roman reference for this unique sculpture of a spearman with attendant snake (quoted on pp. 60-61, and most misleadingly referred back to in foot-note 8—a procedure perhaps in accord with a volume where half the listed abbreviations are not used at all, and half the used abbreviations are unlisted and sometimes quite incomprehensible) is of course meant to be to E. Espérandieu and R. Lantier, *Recueil général des bas-reliefs . . . de la Gaule Romaine* (1907-55). One might add the warrior of Mavilly, Côte d'Or as a possible companion for this unique piece.

Two major points arise from what Mrs. Clark has written of the comparable structures elsewhere. Firstly, though Irish souterrains frequently show evidence of Dark Age occupation (Ballyarra, Cork, pp. 83-4; Cahercommaun, Clare, pp. 85-7), we are not referred to more recently-published Northern examples such as White Fort, Druma-

road, and Craighill, (Antrim) (D. M. Waterman, in *UJA XIX* (1956) 73-91). Both these sites contained souterrain ware, generally taken to be in some way ancestral to the post-Roman grass-marked pottery of west Cornwall, a sherd of which was found at Boscaswell. A radio-carbon measurement of 902 ± 120 B.P. has been obtained for Drumaroad, but a site at Larne also with souterrain ware is apparently earlier, 1472 ± 120 B.P. (*Radiocarbon*, 3 (1961) 36). Scottish earth-houses seem in general to be of earlier date than the Irish structures. The souterrain of Jarlshof, dwelling VI (Mrs. Clark has 'IV' for this, and the height is nearer 3 feet than 8, as stated on p. 99) is associated with pottery which is however certainly earlier than 'Iron-Age B' (Hamilton, *Jarlshof*, H.M.S.O. (1956) 32-39). The 'Picts' House', Tealing, has not only a terra sigillata sherd but 'cinerary cups' (p. 91) which, on examination, can be seen to be of the ubiquitous *kummerkeramik* of the Scottish Early Iron Age.

Secondly, Mrs. Clark's remarks as to fogou-like structures 'in Scandinavia and Denmark (*sic*)', supported by the usual quotation from Tacitus, *Germania* cap. xvi, might have been re-inforced, partly by Hatt's article in *Antiquity XI*, partly by the unique group of sites in Vendyssel (Poul Kjærø, in *Kuml* (1960) 62-89). At Løtgen Mark, of seven souterrains shown to have been dwellings of the pre-Roman Iron Age, one (cellar C) is in plan not unlike Boleigh. Kjærø can only point to the British Isles for parallels, and I feel that the simple analysis of his site as an answer to purely local needs strikes the right note.

In conclusion, if I have been harsh in criticism, it is because I feel that a principle of archaeological publication is involved. In a recent notice of another volume, Professor J. G. D. Clark has written 'Analysis of the matter offered . . . suggests that all of it could *more conveniently* and *no doubt much more expeditiously* have been published in existing archaeological journals' (the italics are mine). I find this a fitting epitaph for *Cornish Fogous*. We must indeed congratulate Mrs. Clark on the conscientious field-work undertaken over a wide area: what a pity our congratulation could not have gone further.

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E. M. JOPE (editor) **Studies in Building History: essays in recognition of the work of B. H. St. J. O'Neil** Odhams Press Ltd., London, 1961. Introduction, fourteen essays, bibliography. Pl. XXXII, figs. numerous, pp. 288. £3. 3s. 0d.

Apart from the intrinsic interest of this handsome *tome d'hommage*, Cornish students will wish to know more about it. It is edited, most capably and painstakingly, by Mr. Martyn Jope, himself a Cornishman; and the late Mr. O'Neil, in his capacity as Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, was a familiar figure to archaeologists in the county, an area whose preserved antiquities, not least amongst them some remarkable castles, owe much to his skill and diligence. O'Neil's fearless energy and breadth of vision are well matched by the scope of this, alas, posthumous *festschrift*.

Chronologically, we range from Professor Ian Richmond's mature thoughts on Roman timber building, delivered in magisterial and lapidary prose, to Mr. Dudley Waterman's study of some Irish seventeenth-century houses, as always with line illustrations of grace and authority. Geographically, the scene is Britain: but *all* of Britain, and individual essays treat of English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh and Cornish topics. The unifying theme—appropriate when we recall O'Neil's long-standing interest in medieval structures generally, especially the development of fortification—is of course the history of buildings, either of notable individual buildings, or of types of building, or even of ancillary aspects.

In noticing any such work for a regional journal, it is perhaps best to point out the items of general application to regional workers. Foremost is D. B. Harden's important 'Domestic window glass: Roman, Saxon and medieval', which will now be the standard work on this topic: it is closely followed by yet another pioneer account from G. C. Dunning on 'Medieval chimney pots'. John Harvey's 'Origin of the Perpendicular style' will be of help to the perplexed student of the Cornish parish church in its wider context. Mr. Jope has given us, at some length and with a wealth of illustration, his views on 'Cornish Houses, 1400-1700', a paper which comes at a most opportune moment when interest in, and work relating to, this topic has at last started to become apparent in the county.

Whilst inevitably dwelling on the better-known and better-documented buildings (Cotehele, Tre-carrell, Pengersick, Trerice, etc.) the lessons to be learnt from this paper are equally applicable to a range of 'small gentlemen's homes' all over Cornwall. The archaic farmhouses of the western hundreds remain to be explored: Mr. Jope's exposition of the little-known Truthall, near Helston (p.199) with its primary hall and cross-passage and extruding tapering chimneys is especially apposite. The extraordinarily interesting map (p.194) shows . . . 'the extent to which craftsmen came from a distance to work on buildings and how distant buildings were viewed as patterns for proposed new works', a single aspect of building history which is clearly of the highest importance, and equally clearly will be as novel to many readers as it was to this reviewer.

Other general studies include W. Pantin's 'Medieval Inns', A. J. Taylor's finely documented study of the early stages in Welsh 13th-century castle construction (observe his use of payrolls, and his map (p.111) showing the pattern of labour recruitment in 1282-3), and two studies of Scottish tower-houses and Irish early seventeenth-century houses by the respective *doyens* of these subjects, Drs. W. D. Simpson and H. G. Leask. Individual topics include Mrs. O'Neil's description of the late Roman settlement at Farnworth, in Bourton Vale, Gloucestershire, with a most interesting well: our President, Mr. Radford, on Acton Burnell Castle, Shropshire, Mr. Howard Colvin on Haunt Hill House, Northamptonshire (1643), and Messrs Eric Fletcher and Dudley Jackson, treating the early Saxon church at Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, the latest of their important series of re-assessments of English ecclesiastical buildings.

The book is admirably produced: there is a list of plates (but not of text figures) and an index. At three guineas, this works out at 4/6. for each essay—slightly *below* what the average would be if all the essays had been on sale as separate offprints—and the printers must be congratulated on producing the volume at a price well below the usual level for such collections. It forms a most fitting memorial to a man whose interests were as diverse as those of the contributors assembled to do honour to his memory.

A.C.T

CHARLES THOMAS, F.S.A. **Phillack Church, an illustrated history of the Celtic, Norman and Medieval foundations.** *British Publishing Co., Gloucester (1961). Pp. 28, 7 photos., 2 line drawings, paper covers. Sold at the Church, 1/- (1/3 post free, The Rector, Phillack, Hayle).*

Phillack is particularly rich in relics of the earlier Christian period before the Norman Conquest. There are a *chi-rho* stone (c. 350-450), an early Latin inscription (c. 600), a linear crucifixion (7th-9th centuries), a churchyard cross (10th century) and an early tomb cover; in addition, Carnsew, a short distance beyond the modern parish boundary, has produced a second Latin inscription, approximately coeval with the *chi-rho*. Even if the two earliest relics be placed at the very end of the bracket here suggested—and no one is likely to place them much later—they antedate the traditional period of the foundation of the church by St. Piala in the first half of the sixth century. Mr. Thomas has given a detailed account of these antiquities and set them against a background which sketches the development of the church in this part of Cornwall. This is the first time that this important group of monuments has been properly discussed in its historical context.

The later development of Phillack is less interesting, largely owing to the extensive restoration carried out in the 19th century. A suggested reconstruction of the building history is put forward, partly on the basis of pre-restoration illustrations. The evidence for the cruciform plan in the twelfth century rests on analogy; as far as the remains are recorded the transept could equally well be explained as an addition of the fourteenth century, as at Germoe. The small size and raised border of the interesting stone *mensa* suggests a portable altar rather than the main altar of the twelfth century church.

The work is lucidly written, adequately illustrated and well produced; it is a model that we should like to see followed in more parishes, where the casual visitor is too often left without proper guidance about the history of the building and its contents.

C.A.R.R.

DAVID WILSON, F.S.A. and C. E. BLUNT, O.B.E., F.S.A. **The Trewhiddle Hoard.** *Published in Archaeologia, XCVIII (1961), 75, with pls. X (XXII-XXXI) and figs. 6. Soc. of Antiquaries of London.*

This important hoard of late ninth century metal work and coinage was discovered in 1774, by tin workers, at Trewhiddle near St. Austell, Cornwall, and since that time certain of its pieces, notably the drinking horn mounts, have attracted considerable discussion. It is perhaps a comment on the past history of Anglo-Saxon art historical studies that Mr. Wilson's valuable paper is the first modern well illustrated descriptive catalogue of the material.

The author has provided minute descriptions of each object, drawings of details of the ornament and excellent photographs of all the extant pieces as well as a reproduction of a page from the Society of Antiquaries' Minute Book which illustrates pieces now lost: two finger rings, a gold pendant, a small gold ingot, and a portion of the chalice. In fact the only object which gets less than its due is the bead from the ritual scourge which, as the author points out, is the only dated bead of the late Saxon period. A good photograph or drawing of this would have been helpful and if possible, some indication of where such beads were made. There is an excellent discussion of the chalice—the only full size chalice surviving from this period—and the description of the strap-ends is supplemented by a useful Appendix listing other decorated strap-ends of similar type from the late Saxon period.

Copies of the chalice and other pieces from the hoard are on display in the Truro Museum.

Mr. Wilson discusses in detail the filigree technique on the lost gold pendant (see also Miss V. I. Evison's article in the same Journal) and comes to the conclusion that, although there is a notable likeness between this piece and Celtic filigree designs, the Trewhiddle ornament was probably of English manufacture. His explanation seems needlessly elaborate however; p. 96, 'It is possible however that well-developed pagan Anglo-Saxon filigree tradition was taken over by the Celtic craftsmen in the late seventh century and passed on to their Christian Anglo-Saxon contemporaries in the late eighth century'. Now it is true that there is a gap in the history of Anglo-Saxon filigree techniques, but this has already been

narrowed in the last twenty years by the slow accumulation of chance finds, and it seems quite likely that some knowledge of filigree technique remained among Anglo-Saxon metal workers.

The author's most valuable discussion in this paper is of the animal ornament on the mounts, ornament which is distinguished among art historians as *The Trehiddle Style*. He disagrees with Brøndsted's theory, as set forward in *Early English Ornament*, that this style, like that of a group of Canterbury manuscripts was derived from Merovingian models. Mr. Wilson considers that the Trehiddle style was a natural development from the animals found on pagan Saxon metal work. P.100, 'If we look at the animal ornament on the metal work of any period between 450 and 950 we can see the same traditions at work'. It is true that Merovingian influence whether on manuscripts sculpture or metal work is often too easily conceded. It can also be misleading to indulge in a chain of comparisons between different art media. Nevertheless I do not see that in fig. 5 where the author shows a series of animals from the fifth to the ninth centuries that the sequence is entirely convincing. For one thing the creature used to introduce the naturalistic if contorted animal form is from the Lindisfarne Gospels and not from metal work. Moreover, if one allows that the Trehiddle animal could well develop from the Lindisfarne type, it is sufficiently distinct from its predecessor to be placed unhesitatingly within a different aesthetic milieu. Mr. Wilson has made a valuable point, but one can spend too long in constructing a chain of influence from inadequate material. What seems more worthwhile at this present stage in our knowledge is what he has done elsewhere in his discussion to give an explanatory definition of a style and a full comparison with what may be considered contemporary material.

Mr. C. E. Blunt in his account of the coins (with the exception of the small find from Tywardreath this is the only hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins in Cornwall) has provided a most illuminating account of their significance for the non-numismatic reader. After a careful re-examination of the evidence he feels disposed to reject the attribution of the disputed *Eanred* coin to Eanred of Northumbria and supposes that it must belong to an unrecorded king of Mercia. A coin of King Alfred of the later two line type, 885-95, which is

now lost, was originally recorded as belonging to this hoard and if it is properly included would date the hoard later than the other coins suggest. Mr. Blunt however considers that this coin in default of clear evidence can be left aside and would accept the conventional date for the deposit of *circa* 875.

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(The late) CHARLES HENDERSON **Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the 109 Ancient Parishes of West Cornwall.** *Published in four parts, in Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall (New Series II, 3, 1955; II, 4, 1956; III, 2, 1958; III, 4, 1960); obtainable from the Curator, County Museum, River Street, Truro; prices on application.*

'Others abide our question, thou art free' is a tribute which can never apply to any historian, but no one more nearly attained this ideal than Charles Henderson (1900-1933), who in a brief but astonishingly fruitful career set a standard for local enquiry in Cornwall that will always stand as a goal for his successors. To the Royal Institution of Cornwall he left a massive legacy of thousands of original documents, calendars, transcripts and notes, consultation of which forms the starting-point (and usually very much more) for virtually every project involving research in Cornish history. It is thus fitting that the Institution, which in 1937 published Henderson's *History of Constantine* as a memorial, should have undertaken the further project here under review.

Its scope is the ecclesiastical history of the parishes forming the western Hundreds of Penwith, Kerrier, Powder and Pydar, and it is difficult to over-estimate its importance for anyone working on this area, since it combines the results of extensive documentary research, often with sources never before used, with those of careful observation in the field. But, great as its value is, the work must be used with caution since, although it was largely written by 1924, the author never revised it for publication and it cannot be said to represent the final word (or even his final word) on any subject. Much of it is in note form, and it does not include some of the author's later discoveries, such as the important grant of 1396

relating to the Chapel of St. Michael of Bree (Chapel Carn Brea in St. Just) (*Henderson MSS. HA/8/1*).

The editing is of the high standard expected from one to whom the younger generation of Cornish scholars owe such a debt as to Mr. H. L. Douch, but a little unenterprising. No one would have wished to have Henderson's own words changed, but it is hard not to regret the absence (except in the first part) of any real attempt to draw attention by footnotes to relevant later discoveries and publications. Much research has taken place on individual parishes, and on more general topics such as crosses and ancient chapels, since Henderson died, and judicious references to it would have made his work even more valuable to modern students. It would possibly have made the task of editing an unreasonable burden for one man, but many would have been willing to share it.

One must also point out that Henderson's original MS. of the work contains many illustrations and plans which are not reproduced in the printed text, and that reference to the former will continue to be desirable for some purposes.

Only one of Henderson's major works, the *History of St. Just in Roseland*, now remains unpublished. It would be unreasonable to expect the Institution to undertake its publication at the present time, but one day this must be done as a final acknowledgement of Cornwall's debt to her greatest historian.

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C. MALCOLM WATKINS **North Devon Pottery & its export to America in the 17th century.** *United States National Museum Bulletin no. 225, paper 13 (reprinted). Papers cover: col. pl. I, figs. 35, pp. 43. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (1960). 35 cents.*

In this most important and admirably produced report, the standard of which is extremely high, Mr. Watkins deals at length and in helpful detail with three classes of 17th century pottery, imported into the early Colonies from Bideford and Barnstaple. They are: North Devon sgraffito ware, North Devon plain slip-coated ware, and North Devon gravel-tempered ware. Very close

dating is permitted, not only by finds from major sites like Jamestown, Williamsburg and Towns- end, but from intelligent use of PRO Port Books and documentary evidence from north Devon itself. This report at once allows us to identify, and broadly to date, all three classes of this pottery in such Cornish sites as Crane Godrevy (deserted *circa* 1700) and the Nances' house on Tean, Scilly (1680-*circa* 1750). No comparable account of these late wares has ever appeared in Britain. The report also touches on 'cloam ovens', though in stressing the North Devon variety it omits to mention the slightly different series from Lake's Pottery, Truro, which were made until this century and possibly originate in the 17th or 18th. Most valuable of all, Mr. Watkins tackles the question of the age of the cloam oven, and confirms a long-standing suspicion that this, Continental in origin, may have been introduced in the 17th century by Huguenots. Workers in the south-west will long have cause to be grateful for this pioneer piece of research, and will be glad to learn that it is only the first of a projected series.

A.C.T.

H. MILES BROWN, Ph.D. **Cornish Clocks and Clockmakers.** *David and Charles (Publishers) Ltd., 39 Strand, Dawlish, Devon (1961). Paper covers: pls. X, pp. 80. 10s. 6d.*

Like many Cornishmen, I have been awaiting the publication of this book with an interest first aroused by the author's widespread search for information. I find that my expectations are more than satisfied, and that Dr. Miles Brown has not only uncovered a great deal of new material, but has put it to good use.

The bulk of the text is devoted to a review of clockmaking in Cornwall, Cornish clockmakers themselves, clocks and clock-cases. In addition there is a clear Introduction, a useful glossary of technical terms, a bibliography of *obtainable* books, and finally, the fruit of much labour and research, a list of Cornish clockmakers classified under their towns and villages.

The author expresses the hope that not only 'those who want an interesting and chatty tale of the men and their work', but also the experts, will find his book of value. I have no hesitation in recommending it to both classes of readers,

and indeed to anyone interested in Cornish history or social development.

The horologist comes to feel a warm affinity with the craftsmen who hand-cut a wheel, or carefully etched a name on a dial as a testimony to many hours of painstaking work. That the author feels this affinity there can be no doubt, but he has not neglected the technical or the sociological implications of Cornish clockmaking, nor does he fail to relate this to the development of the industry in England generally. In addition, he has found room to include a welter of fascinating detail, and his careful tracing of the growth of the craft is alive with interesting personalities. Not least of these is the last of the Prussia Cove smugglers, sitting at home building a long-case for a clock which tells not only the hour but the phases of the moon.

The illustrations are clean and effective, and the book is attractively printed and produced. If only for the list of makers' names, this is an important publication: but if, as it surely will, it also awakens an interest in clockmaking generally, or in Cornish clockmakers in particular, then Dr. Miles Brown's contribution will be of double value.

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A. K. HAMILTON JENKIN, F.S.A. **Mines and Miners of Cornwall.** *To be issued in parts: Part I, Around St. Ives (1961), and Part II, St. Agnes—Perranporth (1962). Paper covers: I, pl. IV, map, pp. 50—II, pls. VII, fig. 1, maps 2, pp. 60. Truro Bookshop (D. B. Barton), Truro. 1, 7s. 6d.: II, 8s. 6d.*

Now that the first two parts of Mr. Hamilton Jenkin's long-awaited new work have been published, we can get some idea of its importance in the study of Cornish mining. It will undoubtedly become one of the major reference books on this important aspect of Cornish history—indeed, the most important influence during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

It fills a considerable gap in the literature on the subject. Many of the contemporary works were written by mining engineers, by geologists, even by share brokers for prospective clients, and invaluable though these now are, they do not form the best basis for historical research or even

a general history of, and guide to, the various mines. Mr. Hamilton Jenkin's booklets will constitute the first comprehensive work primarily concerned with the smaller mines, and it is particularly in this field that published records are lacking. All previous books have, naturally, mentioned such mines as Dolcoath and Levant, but the small cliff-workings of which often nothing but an overgrown adit remains have never before been recorded in such detail. Yet they are equally of importance in giving us an overall picture of the industrial revolution in Cornwall, especially in the manner in which it influenced the remoter parts of the county.

However, to label 'Mines and Miners' simply as a reference book would be to give a wrong impression: for it is also a fascinating account of the successes and failures of the miners themselves. Every page contains extracts from reports, newspapers, journals, diaries and cost-books, as well as the tales of old miners related (necessarily concisely) in the same readable style that we already know from the writer's other works. The work can be recommended to anyone interested in Cornish history, specialist or not.

Our greatest thanks are due to Mr. Hamilton Jenkin for his years of extensive research, both unearthing and recording the all too scanty remains in the field, and in ploughing through endless masses of early newspapers and other records. This truly immense task has been proved entirely worth-while by the initial products of such scholarly work. The problem of selecting photographs and maps from those available to him must also have proved a formidable task—and in part II at any rate we have an excellent selection including a detailed map, drawings of a winding-engine, and some interesting early views.

These first two parts, the early instalment of what will be a work of nearly a thousand pages, must (in common with other books published by Mr. Barton) be praised for the high standard of printing, lay-out and illustration. It is to be regretted that so many other historical and archaeological publications in the County have yet to reach this level. This is undoubtedly a most important work of a very high standard, and will become, with *The Cornish Miner*, a classic of Cornish industrial history.

J. P. STENGELHOFEN
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Evelyn Clark

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