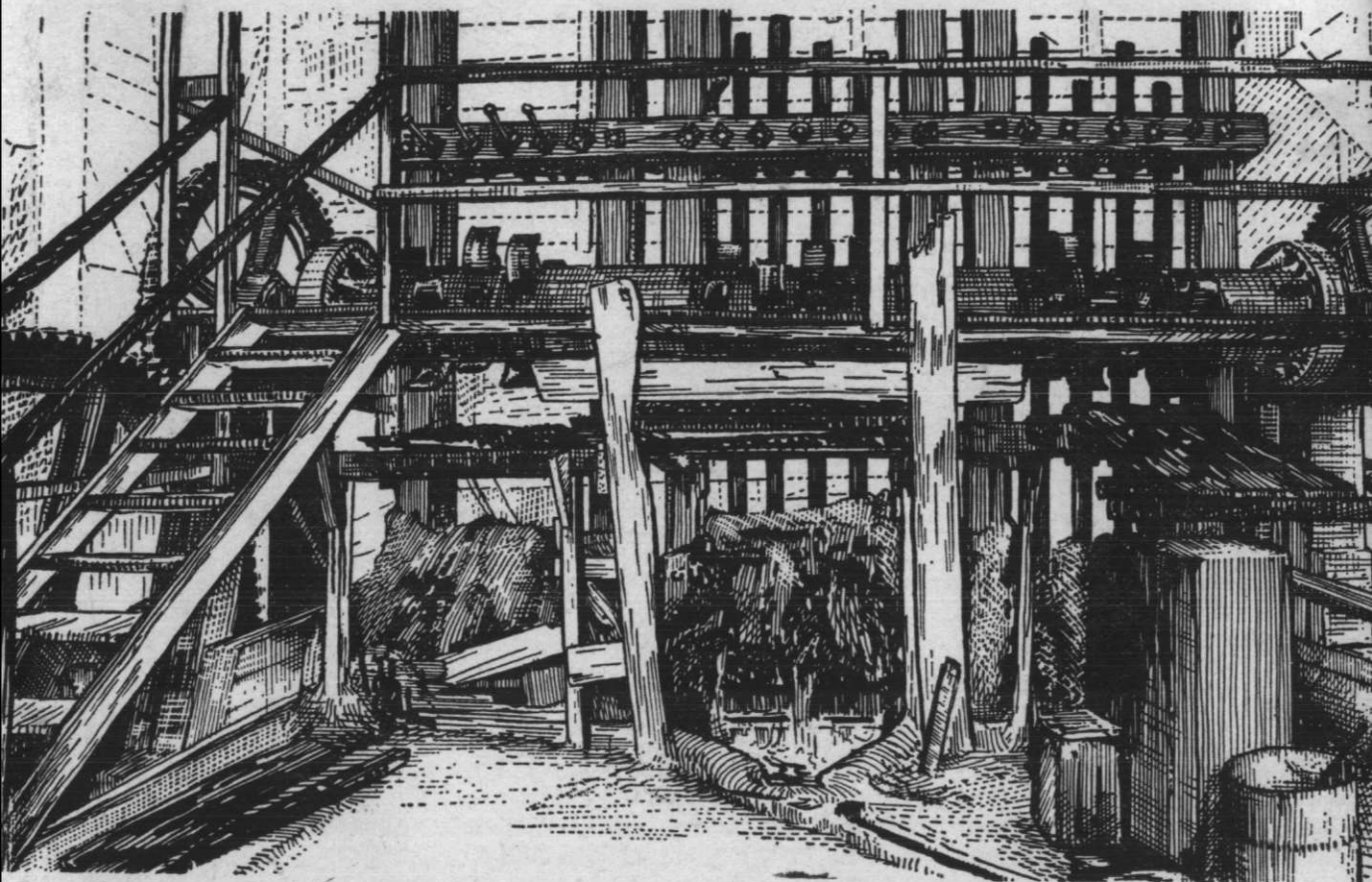


No. 4 1965

# CORNISH ARCHAEOLOGY



## HENDHYSCANS KERNOW

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY is open to all individuals or groups interested in the history and material culture of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (persons under 16 being admitted at the discretion of the General Committee). The annual subscription (£1 or 10/- for full-time students and those under 21) is payable each January 1st, and entitles members to receive a free copy of this, the Society's annual journal, the annual printed Programme, and notification of all activities. At least one excavation is held annually, and the A.G.M. normally takes place in July or August. Enquiries about membership should be sent to the Hon. Secretary; requests for any publications of the Society or of the former West Cornwall Field Club should be sent to Miss M. Buckingham, 12 Treverbyn Road, Padstow.

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## Editorial

IT IS PLEASANT to be able to report that, in a way which none of us wholly understands, but which is certainly connected with the activities of our dynamic Secretary, membership continues to rise. The 1964 target of 400 was attained, and at the moment (May, 1965) membership, including block subscribers, is a little over 450. As the Annual Programme stressed, an increase of this nature counter-balances such adverse facts as the rise in the cost of printing, the recent rise in postage rates (which reflects upon our various circulars, and, worse still, upon the very considerable postage bill for the journal), and the increased cost of field activities; however, no corresponding rise in the annual subscription is necessary, nor is such envisaged.

The main facet of our Society in late 1964 and early 1965 was the introduction of a lecture programme. This was planned by your Committee, in response to a clearly-indicated general wish revealed by the 1964 Questionnaire (*cf.* CA 3 (1964), 99). The attendance at, and enthusiasm for, these meetings has been as encouraging for the future as it was rewarding for the speakers. In November 1963, Mr. R. T. Brooks had lectured at Truro, on the results of the year's work at The Rumps, by way of a trial venture; on 28th November 1964, Mrs. E. M. Minter, Director for the year, performed the same office at Penzance in respect of her work at Lanyon in Madron. On 31st March 1965, our President, Professor Martyn Jope, talked on 'Cornwall and the western seaways in prehistory' to a large and appreciative audience at Truro, and on 9th April 1965, Messrs. Charles Woolf and Charles Thomas gave a half-day school at Penzance on the theme of 'Recent Progress in Cornish Archaeology', the former showing a relevant selection of his superb slides in a most workmanlike digest of the last decade in the Cornish field, and the latter discussing the Bronze Age sites at Gwithian. Nearly 80 people attended, and a feature of this last meeting was the very happy conjunction of the Society and of the Cornwall Adult Education Joint Committee, who undertook the School. We are most grateful to Mr. F. L. Harris and Dr. A. C. Todd, for their support and presence; and it is obvious that this particular partnership is one to which the Society can give its fullest co-operation. For 1965/66, your Committee hope to plan certain meetings in the eastern half of the County; several members have also expressed a hope that the social side of these events, when our hundreds of recent members can meet each other, and the Officers and Committee, will be adequately arranged, and this point will of course also be explored.

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At the A.G.M. (Madron, 13th August 1964), Dr. C. A. Raleigh Radford relinquished the Presidency of our Society, and Professor E. M. Jope, on the Committee's nomination, was unanimously elected as his successor. In welcoming Professor Jope, a Cornishman and an archaeologist of international repute, all members will wish to record at the same time their very deep sense of gratitude and affection to the outgoing President (who, we are delighted to report, continues his association with us as an Honorary Member and as a Vice-President). Dr. Radford, whose roots in the sister-county of Devon extend well into the medieval period, has been active in practically every branch of the Cornish past for nearly forty years. Indeed, few men can know as much of the Cornish past as he does, or have made such signal contributions to its elucidation, a fact recognised in his Presidency of the Royal Institution of Cornwall not so long ago. From the days of the Cornwall Excavations Committee and the West Cornwall Field Club, through the brief but financially tricky metamorphosis of the latter into the Cornwall Archaeological Society, Dr. Radford's sound advice, professional expertise, and vast practical experience of committee work and organisation, coupled with that indefinable quality which Dr. Johnson called 'bottom', have seen us through the doldrums. The very existence of our Society and its numerous publications testify, not only to his work for us all—work, time and advice never grudged in the middle of an unusually busy life of public service—but to the very high regard in which all Cornwall, not merely the Society, holds him. It would be grotesquely inept to speak of his 'retirement'—like Mr. H. St. George Gray, there is no sign that Dr. Radford will ever retire—but this *is* an opportunity to record, in our Journal, our sense of debt, our most warm thanks, and our very genuine fondness of this great scholar, and to stress that the Society honours itself rather than him in retaining him as an honorary member and (we hope) a long-term adviser and friend.

# The Excavation of a Cairn at St. Neot, Bodmin Moor

G. J. WAINWRIGHT, M.A., PH.D.

## Introduction

The southern fringes of Bodmin Moor to the north of Bodmin and Liskeard are studded with burial cairns. In November 1964, the author undertook the excavation of one of these mounds on behalf of the Ministry of Public Building and Works in advance of its destruction by moorland reclamation.

The stone cairn, built of granite boulders and covered with gorse, heather and bracken, was sited on a granite spur at a height of 859 ft. O.D. It was sited some  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles E.N.E. of Bodmin and 4 miles N.W. of Liskeard (SX 209693) near the village of Draynes; equidistant from the river Fowey one mile to the east and the smaller Neot river to the west. A little over two miles to the north lies the fine cairn cemetery on Brown Gelly which includes a good bell barrow, and some 7 miles N.E. in the parish of Linkinhorne is the barrow which produced the Rillaton gold cup.

The author's thanks are due to Miss C. Ketteridge who produced the illustration of the spindle-whorl for this report.

## Excavation

For the purposes of recording, the mound was divided into four quadrants each separated by a balk 2 ft. wide. The cairn material was excavated from between the balks with considerable difficulty owing to extremely poor weather conditions and the difficulties involved in handling large numbers of granite boulders. Finally the balks were removed in the central area of the cairn.

## The Barrow Structure (fig. 1)

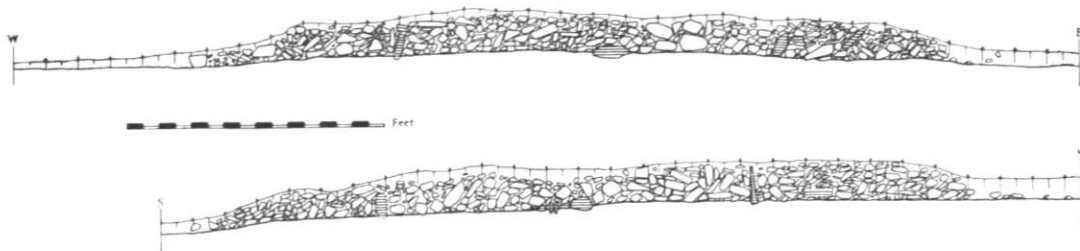
The cairn proved to be 4 ft. high and 48 ft. in diameter, with no ditch surrounding it, composed of granite blocks—presumably collected from the surrounding land surface. Although the central grave was located no trace of inhumation, cremation or grave goods was found. The interest of the cairn lies in its internal structures.

These are four in number:—

- (1) The central grave
- (2) An inner stone wall.
- (3) An outer stone wall.
- (4) An outer circle of orthostats which delineates the limits of the cairn.

The central grave, set rather to the S.W. of centre, comprised an elongated oval area aligned N.E.-S.W. with external limits of 9 ft. by 5 ft. which were defined by edge-set granite slabs. The gaps between the latter were filled with lumps of granite resting on the subsoil. The interior of the grave was paved with small (c. 6 ins. in diameter) cobbles of granite. This cobbling was lightly sprinkled with charcoal—a sprinkling which extended over the natural surface around the grave up to the limits of the inner stone wall. None of the charcoal was suitable for collection.

There is no reason to doubt that this feature represents the area of actual interment.



HIGHER DRAYNES: Sections

Fig. 1

No trace of the body or of any grave goods was found. This may indicate that the cairn was a cenotaph but in this acid moorland area it is much more probable that any funerary deposits have long since disappeared.

Surrounding the grave was a continuous stone circle or wall some 24 ft. in diameter, consisting of large, flat granite slabs wedged on edge into the gritty clay subsoil (fig. 2). Several sectors consist of flat slabs laid horizontally and roughly coursed; also in many instances the interstices between individual slabs are filled with smaller stones. On average, the cairn material within this circle is larger than that outside, and there is a tendency for the larger slabs to incline inwards towards the centre. Beneath the cairn material the ground surface was scattered with charcoal (see above) but this scattering does not extend beyond the circle.

The inner stone circle is a feature independent of the cairn material. It was not bonded with it in any way and when the cairn was removed the circle stood free. In other words the significance of the circle was less structural than ritual.

Surrounding the inner circle in the N.E. quadrant was an arc of laid stones with an average radius of 16 ft. from the centre of the cairn. This ring was defined by elongated granite blocks set radially and resting directly on the natural subsoil. In its southern sector the arc was faced with granite slabs set on edge into the subsoil. As in the case of the inner stone circle this arc does not appear to serve any structural purpose.

The outer limits of the cairn were not revetted. However, the edge of the cairn was defined by sixteen irregularly spaced blocks of granite resting on the subsoil. The purpose of this outer circle of orthostats is clearly not structural. They were not bedded more than a few inches into the subsoil.

### The Finds (fig.3, p.9)

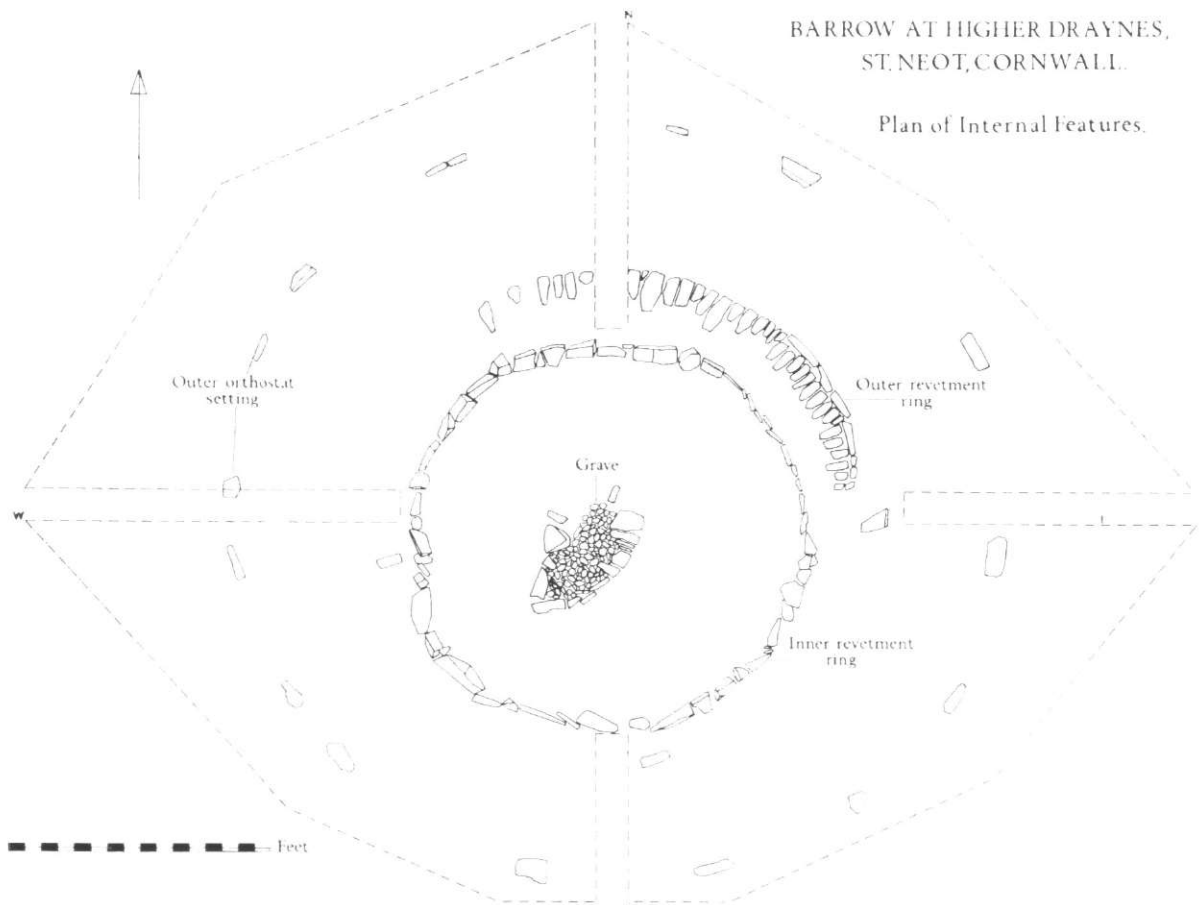
No grave goods were associated with the central grave. However, resting on the surface of the cairn material in the N.W. quadrant a biconical spindle-whorl was found. The whorl is of red gritless baked clay containing specks of mica. It is 7.1 cms. in maximum diameter and 4.6 cms. deep with a cylindrical perforation.

Biconical spindle-whorls of the type found on the Draynes cairn are common in Early Iron Age contexts in southern Britain. Their earliest occurrence is in the Middle to Late Bronze Age as at Plumpton Plain Site B (*Holleyman and Curwen, 1935*) where seven examples were found, or at the Park Brow settlement (*Wolseley, Smith and Hawley, 1926*) where one example occurs with a cylindrical loom-weight. At Park Brow and at nearby Findon Park, identical whorls also occur in Early Iron Age contexts, as they do as Scarborough (Yorkshire) (*Smith, 1927, Figs. 12, 13*). In north Wales, at least one example has been recorded from Pentrefelin (Caerns.) (*Chitty, 1943*), in a rock garden 'which had been made by the previous owner out of a tump'. In western England such types have been found at the Early Iron Age farming settlement

at Dainton (Devon) (*Willis and Rogers, 1951*) and from Bodrifty (Cornwall) (*Dudley, 1956*). They appear less frequently in later Iron Age contexts as at Glastonbury (*Bulleid and Gray, 1917*, plate XCII) and were not found at all at St. Mawgan in Pydar (North Cornwall). The type does seem to die out in the later Iron Age.

Early Iron Age contexts are not lacking on Bodmin Moor. At Garrow Tor, Early Iron Age pottery has been found in association with a glass bead of the third century B.C. (*Dudley, 1956*, p. 23). Overlooking the cairn and less than one mile S.W. of it is the camp on Berry Down, whilst hut circles occur on the moor one mile to the north.

Therefore, although the association of cairn and spindle-whorl is curious it is regarded as a fortuitous one. The whorl is assigned to the Iron Age occupation of the moor and is later than the construction of the cairn.



### Discussion

The internal stone circles and the outer circle of orthostats of the cairn at Draynes clearly represent ritual traditions current at the time of the building of the cairn. Excellent parallels for the Draynes cairn as an entity occur in Scotland and Wales, while the concept of encircling orthostats and internal cairn rings has a wide distribution.

A cairn at Hagg Wood near Foulden (Bekrwichshire) possessed a stone kerb around the cairn, an internal crescentic setting open to the west and an inner ring of edge-set slabs (*Childe, 1935, 106-111*). Two cists containing cremated bones and Food Vessels were enclosed by the inner ring. A cairn near Kilmartin Glebe (Argyll) covered two concentric circles of orthostats with diameters of 27 ft. and 37 ft. (*Greenwell, 1866*). At the centre of the inner circle was a cist containing an unburnt body and a Food Vessel (an Irish Bowl of Childe's type A1A). An excellent parallel for the Draynes cairn was excavated at Kingcausie (Kincardineshire) which was surrounded by a circle of spaced small stones and possessed two internal concentric circles of flat, edge-set slabs (*Anderson, 1886*). Five cremations were found inside the inner circle but no grave goods. Similar features were found in a cairn at Inverlael, Inverbroom (Ross) (*Cree, 1914*). A good parallel was excavated by G. C. Dunning on Mynydd Epynt (Brecons). This barrow, 32 ft. in diameter with no ditch, produced a primary burial pit with no finds, surrounded by cairn ring 5 ft. to 6 ft. in internal diameter. This feature was in turn surrounded by a circle of stones 18 ft. to 19 ft. in diameter which, according to Dunning, was a 'ritual boundary' (*Dunning, 1943*). Between this outer stone circle and the cairn revetment was a grave group which included a simple conical pigmy cup of a type which was associated with an enlarged Food Vessel at Blackdown in the Mendips. Charcoal was scattered on the old land surface within the circle of stones as in the Draynes cairn.

These burial mounds seem to provide the closest parallels for the features in the Draynes cairn as a whole. Where grave goods have been present they are Food Vessels or associated vessels.

External settings of orthostats associated with cairns occur widely in Britain. A cairn with a central cist encircled by standing stones was excavated at Cleigh, Lough Nell (Argyllshire). It produced a bronze dagger (*Anderson, 1878, 448*). In Ireland, Cairn B at Gortacloghan (Co. Londonderry) was surrounded by irregularly spaced orthostats with cairn material spilling between them (*May, 1948*). The cairn was extremely small, some 14 ft. in diameter, and produced no finds. In Wales, only one example is known of a ring of spaced stones enclosing a central mound. This occurs at Dyffryn (Pembs.) (*R.C.H.M. Pembrokeshire, No. 313*). However, Grimes (*1964, 95*) has suggested that it might well be the remains of an internal stone circle.

In west England the Broad Down (Farway) barrow cemetery in south Devon has produced two parallel sites. A ring of free standing small chert boulders had been set up on the outer lip of the ditch of Barrow E. This barrow produced a shale cup and a small bronze grooved dagger of the Wessex culture (*Fox, 1948*). Barrow D possessed a similar circle and produced a bone segmented bead.

On Dartmoor, a cairn at Lakehead Newtake possessed irregularly spaced orthostats around the edge of the mound (*Hansford Worth, 1953, 184*). Cairns at Shuggledown and Yellow mead, Sheepstor apparently possessed four concentric circles of irregularly spaced orthostats within the mounds (*Hansford Worth, 1953, 187*).

Limited evidence from the excavation of free-standing stone circles appears to indicate that they are to be assigned, partly at least, to the Food Vessel complex in the Highland Zone (*Griffiths, 1960*) and that in certain cases at least they are sepulchral. It is therefore not surprising to find the extension of the concept of the construction of a free standing stone circle to that of cairn ritual.

The occurrence of internal timber circles in British barrows in the lowland zone is now widely recognised. Most of these internal timber circles were of a temporary nature, the stakes being withdrawn before the construction of the mound. At Tregulland Barrow (Cornwall) (*Ashbee, 1958*) and Pant-yr-Dulath (Flints), internal stone structures succeeded rings of stakes, the former following exactly on the line of the latter. Both these barrows produced Food Vessels. It is in these two barrows—Tregulland and

Pant-yr-Dulath—that one can visualise internal stone features, under discussion in connection with the Draynes barrow, as translations into stone of the timber structures of the lowland zone.

Such stone internal structures are widespread in the Highland zone. An examination of them indicates that they first occur in the Beaker period where a few examples are known. The cairn at Collessie (Fife) with an inner crescentic setting open to the west produced a bell beaker, a short-necked beaker, the blade of a three-riveted dagger and a gold encirclement from the dagger's handle (*Anderson, 1878*). The barrow at Wick, Stogursey (Somerset), possessed an internal circular wall 30 ft. in diameter enclosing inhumations, together with a bell- and a long-necked Beaker (*Gray, 1908*). Furthermore, in a barrow on Charmy Down (Somerset), an inhumation with a long-necked beaker, a bronze knife-dagger and a ribbed shale bead, was contemporary with a cremation in a Food Vessel in the centre of a walled cairn like that at Wick (*Williams, 1950*).

At Charmy Down the evidence demonstrates the continuity of ritual into Food Vessel times when the custom of internal walling in cairns becomes most common. Many instances have been referred to above and other examples can be quoted from many parts of Britain. Cairns at Minnigaff (Kirkcudbright) (*Edwards, 1923*) and Drimnagh (Co. Dublin) (*Kilbride-Jones, 1939*) both possessed internal stone arcs and Food Vessels in a primary context.

A merging of traditions with the contemporary, but more lowland, Wessex culture can be seen at the Broad Down (Farway) barrow cemetery already referred to. Here, the circles of orthostats around the ditches of two bell-barrows of proven Wessex date must surely be indicative of the mingling of the two traditions. Similarly a bell-barrow at Crick, Caerwent (Mons.), contained a ring of large stones, including two with cup-markings, embedded in its clay casing (*Grimes, 1951, 103*). Both the stone ring and the cup-markings belong to the Food Vessel tradition (*vide: Ashbee, 1958*). At these localities, as in different contexts at Tregulland and Pant-yr-Dulath, one has the meeting of two traditions.

The combination of the stone circle tradition with cairn construction and the internal walling within the cairn at Draynes would seem to indicate that the building of it can be attributed to the Food Vessel people. Internal walling in cairns appears in two instances in Beaker contexts (Collessie (Fife) and Wick (Somerset)), whilst on Charmy Down similar features within the cairn have a dual Beaker/Food Vessel primary interment. Numerous examples can be quoted for internal walling in cairns which have Food Vessel primaries. Moreover, one sees at this time the extension of the free standing stone wall concept to that of cairn building. This results, as at Draynes, in the combination of the two sepulchral traditions.

These typically Food Vessel rituals do not appear to have survived the Early Bronze Age. At Farway Down and Crick some fusion occurs with the Wessex culture and at Crig-a-Mennis (Cornwall)—a composite barrow covering a weak internal cairn ring—one appears to see the final stages of the ritual tradition, with Ribbon-handled Urns (assigned to Wessex II or its equivalent) in a primary context (*Christie, 1960*).

One can only theorise as to the purpose of internal cairn walls and rings. It is reasonable to assume that they represent translations into stone of the temporary timber structures under barrows in the lowland zone. These structures (in both materials) appear to define sacred areas. In the case of Mynydd Epynt and Draynes these defined central areas were sprinkled with charcoal.

*Ministry of Public Building and Works, London.*



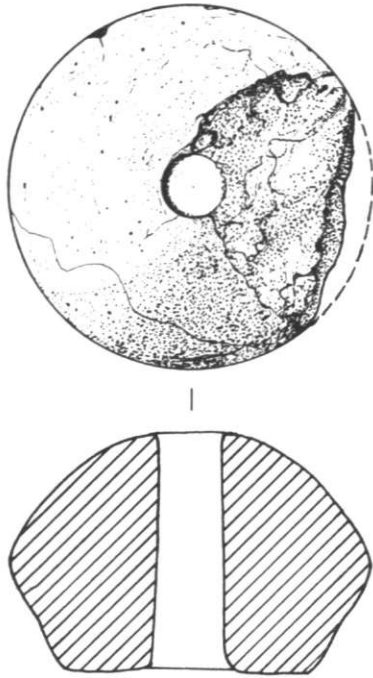


Fig. 3

Spindle-whorl, Higher Draynes (3)

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# An Early Bronze Age Burial at Rosecliston, Newquay

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and

CHARLES THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A.

## GENERAL

Rosecliston (*Reskylisten* 1335) is an old homestead near a ford on the river Gannel, at SW 814593. The area round Newquay is particularly rich in burial-mounds of the Bronze Age; in addition to existing instances, the sites of many others are known, and there are still more which, like the present example, only come to light as the result of chance discovery.

We are particularly grateful to W. Bayley, Esq., one of the directors of the Pleasure Haven Holiday Camp, for having stopped constructional work there, when his foreman (Mr. George Hopkinson) reported the discovery of the burial, and for allowing time for the excavation to take place. Mr. Bayley contacted Mr. Stuart Beard, Mr. George White, and Mr. Charles Woolf (officers of Newquay Old Cornwall Society), who were responsible for the work.

## THE EXCAVATION

Excavation began when the foreman, clearing down the south side of an area which was being dug out to make a swimming-bath, removed a large flat heavy slab of slate (3 ft. by 3 ft. 4½ ins.), the capstone of the burial pit. In so doing, he put his pick through the top of an urn, which was 15 ins. below what was then ground level. The level was already much disturbed, having been the site of a static water tank in the last war, and in 1964 it had been decided to convert this into a swimming-bath. Having worked previously on an archaeological site, Mr. Hopkinson realised what he had found, and rescue action was then taken.

Further excavation showed that the urn had been placed in a pit. This was almost circular, and had been cut into the clay subsoil, which here overlies 'shillet' or slate bedrock. The pit was 2 ft. 3 ins. deep, and 2 ft. wide at the top, narrowing slightly towards the bottom; the sides were rough. The urn, with its contents—cremated bones with a very small amount of fine (oak) charcoal and a small bronze knife-dagger—had been inverted, and placed on soft clay lying on a slab of shillet. In this soft clay, after the urn was lifted, two circular grooves could be seen. The outer one only was coincident with the rim of the urn; perhaps the urn had stood upright for a moment before its position was reversed. The urn was entire when first seen, but was very damp, and broke (mostly into large pieces) as it was being removed from the pit. There was a slight scatter of ash and fine charcoal close to the edges of the pit, but the intensive clearance of the ground by the pit nullified the chance of clear evidence here.

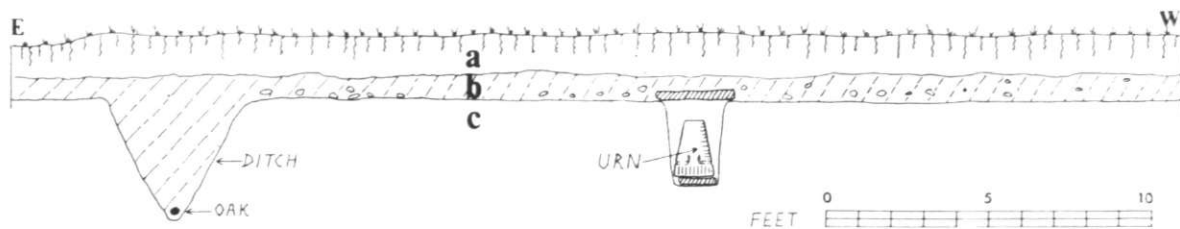


Fig. 4. Rosecliston; schematic section. (a), humus and plough-soil, (b), clay, (c), altered slate ('killas') bedrock

What appears to have been a surrounding ditch of a barrow showed in the section along the south side of the cutting (see Fig. 4). This was V-shaped, 5 ft. wide and 4 ft. 6 ins. deep, filled with the heavy local clay; at the bottom of the ditch, a spray of a bush or tree could be cut out of the solid clay and proved on examination to be oak (p. 17). A slight indication of the position of the ditch to the north was noted; from this, it seems likely that the pit was in the centre of the barrow. This allows a barrow with a diameter of about 50 ft., or with the ditch, about 70 ft. overall. There was some evidence to suggest that the exterior of the barrow had been covered with quartz, as was the barrow at Carvinack (*PPS XXV* (1959), 272).

D.D.

## THE ROSECLISTON FINDS

### *The dagger*

THIS (pl. I, B) is just under 80 mm. in length. It is apparently very worn and possibly, following a useful distinction recently repeated by ApSimon (1954, 37), should be called a knife-dagger rather than a dagger proper, the dividing length between the two categories being taken as 5 ins. or 127 mm. It has the remains of a tapering, roughly triangular blade, of uncertain length since at no point does the original perimeter survive, a shallow midrib which expands slightly at the top of the blade, and an expanded heel whose original shape is lost. There are two widely-spaced rivets, each about 6 mm. in diameter and thus to be classed as 'broad' or 'thick'. The metal is presumably bronze. There are no signs of any grooves or lines parallel to the original edges of the blade.

It is difficult to find an exact match for this in either of the well-known dagger groups of the British Early Bronze Age, or 'Wessex period' as this phase is often called in England and Wales. Wessex I (=E.B.1) daggers include the so-called Bush Barrow type with six slender rivets, and a group of derivatives of this type. Wessex II (=E.B.2) or Camerton-Snowhill daggers have a rather different outline, a sinuous curve which allows the name 'ogival' to be applied to this class, broad instead of slender rivets, and usually grooves or lines on the blade (cf. ApSimon, 1954, fig. 1 no. 4). Both types of dagger are much larger, on the whole, than the Rosecliston one as it now stands; the average length of 17 Wessex I daggers is 204 mm. or 8 ins. and of 35 Wessex II daggers, 178 mm. or 7 ins. (ApSimon, 1954, 54-57). On the other hand, comparison with the earlier flat copper knife-daggers of the later Beaker phase, such as those recently discussed by Piggott (1963, fig. 18) from Wetwang (about 78 mm., 2 rivets), and Helperthorpe (103 mm., 2 rivets), both in Yorks. E.R., and the better-known instance from Eynsham, Oxford (86 mm., 3 rivets), is ruled out by the presence of the midrib, which does not occur before Wessex I. Just comparable might be the small bronze knife-dagger

(98 mm., traces of 5 slender rivets) from Auchnacree, Angus (*Invent. Arch.*, GB 27) assigned to '... the phase immediately preceding, or overlapping with' Wessex I. More opposite still may be the dagger found with, among other things, a handled urn and an accessory vessel, accompanying a cremation at Harlyn Bay (barrow III); this, placed by ApSimon (1954, 60) in his 'atypical or degenerate' class somehow related to ogival Wessex II daggers, was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins. (165 mm.), had two rivets, a midrib, and an expanded heel (*Hencken*, 1932, 72, fig. 20, D; *Patchett*, 1946, table II, B.2). The Rosecliston dagger could well represent an extremely worn and corroded counterpart of this. In general, a date in the middle or latter part of the Wessex period seems probable.

#### *The urn*

This fine vessel (pl. I, A: fig. 5), which it was fortunately possible to reconstruct in its entirety, is from 15 to 16 ins. high, 16 ins. across at its widest external girth, and has an external basal diameter of  $5\frac{1}{3}$  ins. It is hand-made rather irregularly in a gritty fabric. The exterior is a dull medium-brown, rather darker above the carination, with traces of red below the surface. The interior is a lighter brown, and flaking reveals that the core is nearly black.

The decoration has been executed in a single-twist cord impression, and some limited stabbing or linear impression. Oblique cord-impressions appear on the inner bevel of the everted rim. The decorative scheme, confined to the upper part of the urn, reads downwards as follows; three (confused) horizontal lines of cord, a band of ornament consisting of columns of vertical chevrons unevenly divided by vertical lines, and a single horizontal line of cord. There is then a narrow band of oblique linear impressions, three further rows of horizontal cord-impressions, a band of oblique parallel cord-impressed lines, and a final single cord-impressed horizontal line. The two diametrically opposed ribbon-handles fit into this scheme by having overall horizontal cord-impressed lines on them. It will be observed that there is a deliberate scheme of patterning, which could be summarised as; 3 lines, band of cord-ornament, 1 line/band of stabbing/3 lines, band of cord-ornament, 1 line.

The vessel is of the shape sometimes called *biconical*, i.e. the result of one truncated vertical cone inverted upon another. This, with such features as the ribbon-handles, the everted rim with internal bevel, the relatively tiny base, and (least relevant) the fabric, brings the urn directly into a class once labelled 'B: Ribbon-handled Urns' by the late Miss Florence Patchett (1946, 29), and placed by her in the Middle Bronze Age (now *recte* Early Bronze Age). The type-specimen usually adduced, which may in fact be late in the series, is the massive urn from Bloodhound Cove, Harlyn Bay (*Patchett*, 1946, fig. 6, B2). Over twenty-five Class B urns are known, nearly all from in or under barrows and accompanied by cremations, in mid- and west Cornwall. Their general date is given by the range of associated finds—faience beads, V-perforated button, accessory vessels, ogival and earlier daggers, barbed-and-tanged arrowheads, stone battle-axes, etc.—and there can be little doubt that the depositions took place within the Wessex period, at the moment conventionally assigned to the period 1650/1600 to 1400 B.C. (both dates approximate).

It is, however, far from certain how early in the Wessex period this particular type of large ribbon-handled urn (RHU) can be placed, and from what ceramic stock it was evolved. Miss Patchett, though not the first to do so, was the most influential in giving currency to the idea of Breton handled vessels as the immediate ancestors of her Class B. Chronological difficulties apart, there is little real resemblance (cf. *Giot*, 1960, fig. 39), and few would still entertain her suggestion. A note of this nature is not the place to explore the whole field of Cornish Bronze Age pottery anew, but limited comment, directly germane to the dating of the Rosecliston find, may perhaps be permitted.

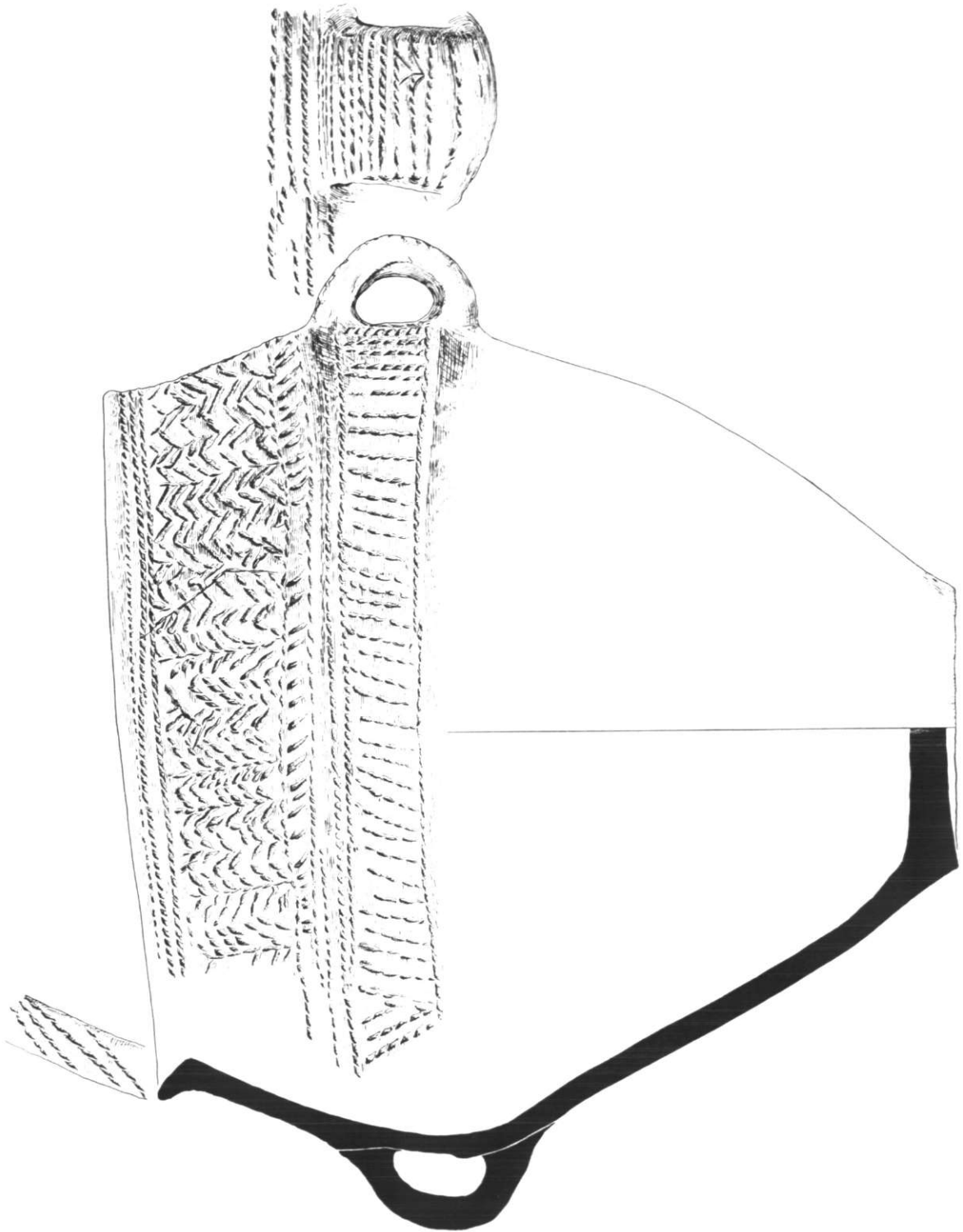


Fig. 5. Rosecliston; the urn (scale: one-fourth)

The first point is that these large and handsome RHU's do seem to represent a localised variety of a much wider series of large funerary urns which Dr. Ian Longworth (1961) has defined as 'primary', i.e., the first true Bronze Age urns to appear in post-Neolithic Britain. The broad formal relationship between the Cornish RHU and the so-called 'collared' or 'overhanging-rim' (OHR) urns of the rest of England and Wales is obvious (cf. Longworth, 1961, fig. 1), and Longworth rightly lists many of Patchett's Class B in his primary urn catalogue (*ibid.*, 294 ff.). If one recalls the numerous hints of Cornish/southern English mercantile and popular connections during the Wessex period, the existence of primary urns in the Wessex area should suffice to explain the appearance of large urns, bearing Longworth's 'primary traits' and associated with such Wessex-period phenomena as cremations and barrows, in contemporary mid- and west Cornwall.

The second point, however, is that the Cornish RHU's differ from the rest of the English and Welsh series, and in this sense constitute an isolated cluster (cf. map, Longworth, 1961, fig. 8), not only because they have peculiar ribbon-handles, but to some extent because of the idiom of their zonal cord-ornament, and their pronouncedly biconical, occasionally near-globular, profile. This last characteristic may of course derive from the emphasis given to the high 'waist' by the addition of ribbon-handles. These features cannot be explained, as other primary urn features elsewhere can be, in terms of preceding Late (= 'Secondary') Neolithic pottery styles, since Cornwall and Devon both lack any Late Neolithic ceramic tradition.

The third point, and this is relevant if one tries to explain 'primary' urns anywhere with reference to contemporary or earlier pottery styles, is a question insufficiently discussed. Are such urns, normally known to us from funerary contexts alone, necessarily the reflection of contemporary domestic pottery? Or are there two parallel and possibly dissimilar lines of development; the one in common household use, the other (presumably grandiose and with traditionalist tendencies, not unlike the marble urns of our own era) reserved for burials?

The answer, in Cornwall, to this third point will become clearer when the three large series of domestic Bronze Age pottery from Gwithian, sites X to XVI (Megaw, Thomas, & Wailes, 1961), Kynance Gate (Thomas, J. I., 1960), and Trevisker, St. Eval (ApSimon, 1958) eventually appear in print. The preliminary reports suggest that ribbon-handles appear, in true domestic contexts, at Trevisker, but probably not before (post-Wessex) Middle Bronze 1, in which case they might well be a development from an earlier funerary, non-domestic, style. Ribbon-handles are wholly absent from Kynance Gate, where the series seems to start only a little, if any, earlier than at Trevisker (cf. Wailes, 1961). More significantly, they do not occur at all at Gwithian, the only site of the three which offers a properly-stratified sequence, and where the four main levels cover a long stretch, from a local Beaker horizon up until some stage in Middle Bronze 2 or 3. Layer 5, in particular, should be contemporary with the bulk of the Class B RHU's, but the abundant domestic pottery from this layer is clearly in another tradition.

The second point raised above—sources of decoration, source of the ribbon-handles—is also partly answered from Gwithian. Cord-impressed ornament, either the herring-bone type resulting from impressing a three-strand plait, or the denticulated line of a single-twist impression, is present in the lowest occupation layer at Gwithian, layer 8, together with sherds of Bell Beaker, a stone axe, a copper awl, etc., indicative of some phase not much later than the beginning of the second millennium B.C. The first, non-Beaker, native pots at Gwithian, from layer 8 and the succeeding layer 7, appear to be wholly inspired by Beaker prototypes. They show that zonal decoration confined to the upper part of a pot, carried out in plaited or single-twist cord, and employing chevrons, oblique lines, horizontal boundary rows, and groups of such rows, was in



use in a developed form in west Cornwall well before the full Early Bronze Age. In layer 7, one medium-sized jar showed a crude imitation of Beaker comb-stamping, effected with an object like a small slate saw (this was actually found in the same layer); stabbing, or linear impressing, is added to the decorative repertoire; the everted bevelled rim of the later Class B RHU's appears; and some of the pottery, inefficiently burnished, is fired to a fair approximation of the characteristic red-brown Beaker colour.

Some of the elements which distinguish the Class B RHU's from primary urns elsewhere in England are thus demonstrably present in west Cornwall at an earlier stage, where the initial impetus appears to have come from intrusive Beaker pottery rather than, as elsewhere, from the end of a long Neolithic pottery series. The ribbon-handles are not, however, susceptible to this explanation. They appear, and as far as one can see appear for the first time, on large funerary urns in Cornwall not before the Wessex period. Where from? ApSimon (1958, 40) rightly disposed of any possible connection with the trumpet-lugs of the far earlier Neolithic. His alternative explanation, a derivation from the handled corded-ware 'amphorae' of Saxo-Thuringia (ApSimon, *ibid.*; Sulimirski, 1955), has been treated with some reserve, partly because of the chronology involved, partly because of the lack of accompanying evidence of the postulated folk-movement of Early Bronze Age metallurgists from south Germany to Cornwall, and partly (we must now add) because of the suspicion that ribbon-handles are not at first a domestic, but wholly a funerary, fashion.

The problem is likely to remain unresolved for some time; but there is another suggestion which could be advanced. Among the later forms of Beaker pottery, so-called 'Handled Beakers' occur; they must be classed with Long-necked Beakers (former 'A' Beakers) as overlapping from pre-Wessex into Wessex I, or Early Bronze 1, times. Handled beakers are relatively localised, but one such has now been published (ApSimon, 1964) from a menhir-burial in west Cornwall, and its strap-handle, with incorporation of the vessel's ornament on its surface, is the nearest thing to a ribbon-handle that one could hope to find. (Compare the drawing, ApSimon, 1964, fig. 6, with any good drawing of a ribbon-handle; e.g. ApSimon, 1958, fig. 3 lower, Christie, 1960, fig. 4.) Here we have a specialised vessel, pre-Wessex or at the earliest Wessex I; it is associated with a (cremation) burial; it is in west Cornwall, where Beakers are known to have affected local Bronze Age pottery developments; and it could be earlier than the Class B RHU group. Is it not possible that the ribbon-handle originates in local borrowing from handled Beakers such as this one?

The Rosecliston urn possesses, as far as the writer can judge, four if not five of the eight possible traits, the possession of two or more of which entitles it to be called 'primary' in Longworth's terms. It could thus be early within its own series, a supposition borne out by the associated knife-dagger, which is likely to have been current in mid- or late Wessex times. The Rosecliston urn has another facet of some interest; it should be linked with the rather similar, though neater, vessel from the Liskey (Criga-mennis) barrow at Perranzabuloe, only a few miles away (Urn I: Christie, 1960, fig. 4 and pl.xv). The very unusual fir-tree motif appears in the upper register of both urns, and the Liskey urn also shows a definite pattern of zoned decoration (2 lines, band of cord-ornament, 2 lines/blank/1 line, band left blank, 1 line) which recalls in feeling the pattern on the Rosecliston pot. Mrs. Christie has set out reasons (*ibid.*, 91) for regarding Urn I, which was also found inverted in a pit accompanied by charcoal, as being of Wessex date on the grounds of association, and perhaps the earlier of the two urns from the site. A piece of evidence supporting this view, not there discussed, is the small slate saw-toothed object, her fig. 6 no. 2, in 'quite fresh' condition, found in the ditch of the barrow. Now this is identical to the 'saw' from Gwithian, site XV, layer 7, used to decorate pottery of pre-Wessex or early Wessex date in that layer; and if the Liskey

'saw' were still in use when the barrow was being built, an early Wessex date for the barrow is perhaps likely.

### *Conclusion*

The Rosecliston finds constitute a 'dagger-grave' beneath some kind of barrow. The cremation of an adult male, accompanied by pyre material, was associated with an extremely worn bronze(?) dagger of atypical form, perhaps related to the Harlyn Barrow III dagger and of mid- or late Wessex date; and an urn which is an outstanding example of the former Patchett Class B ribbon-handled group. The urn, linked by its decorative motifs with Urn I from the nearby Liskey barrow, a barrow which independently may be of early Wessex date, possesses a number of Longworth's primary traits and may thus be early within its own class. These considerations suggest a date no later than Wessex II—on present thinking, the fifteenth century B.C.—for the Rosecliston finds, cremation, and barrow.

### *Acknowledgements*

The Society is most grateful to Miss Gillian Jones (through Mr. G. C. Dunning) for the admirable drawing of the urn, fig. 5; to Mr. Charles Woolf, Photographic Editor, for plate I; to Dr. Ian Cornwall and Professor G. W. Dimbleby for their technical reports, which appear below as Appendices; and to Professor E. M. Jope and Mr. Stephen Rees-Jones (Queen's, Belfast) for advance information about the dagger and for undertaking to clean and preserve it.

C.T.

## **APPENDICES**

### CREMATED BONES FROM THE BURIAL

by *Dr. I. W. Cornwall, B.A., Ph.D., F.Z.S.*

This was a small collection including no recognizable duplicate fragments, and so was probably only the remains of one individual—and very incomplete at that. For instance, though most parts of the whole body were represented, there were only a couple of dozen pieces of the skull, three of the pelvis and remains of 4 or 5 vertebrae. Most of the remains were much distorted calcined fragments of the shafts of long bones.

The skull was relatively thin and gave an initial impression of possible female sex. On searching for sutures, to give some indication of the age, hardly any could be found, and those all from the occipito-mastoid region, which are obliterated, if at all, only very late in life. This indicated a fairly advanced age, and the thin skull-bones were quite compatible with male sex in view of this finding. A small fronto-nasal fragment, with the nasal bone still articulated, showed well-developed supraorbital ridges and a large frontal sinus, confirming the male sex. The three fragments of pelvis, as luck would have it, included parts of one articular area for the sacrum, and this, too, was of male character, showing no trace of the preauricular sulcus.

The fragments of long bones, better preserved in some cases than in most cremations, suggested stoutly-built limbs, not at all female in character. A piece of the proximal end of a femur including part of the neck suggested some degenerative decalcification resulting in osteoporosis. Note taken of this, other signs were sought, especially in the vertebrae.

A biggish fragment of the shaft of a femur showed a very highly developed *linea aspera*, suggesting very strong adductor muscles as in horsemen.

Some vertebral fragments, when closely scrutinized, showed signs of 'lipping' of the margins of the centra, suggesting the presence, rather generally, of arthritic changes in the column.



PLATE I



A



B



C

ROSECLISTON: A, the urn (about one-fifth); B, the dagger (one-half); C, the urn—detail of decoration and ribbon-handle (C. Woolf).

The remains, therefore, can be said to be of an undoubted male, showing degenerative changes both in limbs and axial skeleton as well as a thin skull and almost completely synostosed cranial sutures—an individual of a certain age, therefore. In view of the very short life-expectancy of the individual in prehistoric (indeed right up to quite modern) times, an age of 50 years may probably be regarded as a ripe old age. Anything beyond this must have been quite exceptional. Signs of senility may well have set in at an earlier age than is usual with modern man.

*Institute of Archaeology, University of London*

#### CHARCOAL

by Professor G. W. Dimpleby, B.Sc., M.A., D.Phil.

(a) From branch at bottom of ditch.

Small fragments and flecks of charcoal; all those large enough for identification were Oak (*Quercus*).

(b) From burial area.

All the charcoal was Oak (*Quercus*).

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# An Iron Age Cist-Burial with Two Brooches from Trevone, North Cornwall

DOROTHY DUDLEY, M.A., F.S.A. (*Vice-President*)  
*and*

E. M. JOPE, M.A., B.SC., F.S.A. (*President*)

## Summary

Erosion of the low cliff at Trevone, midway along the north Cornish coast just west of the Camel estuary near Padstow, exposed in 1955 a cist lined with slate slabs. It was first observed by Mr. A. L. F. Rivet and reported by him to one of us (D.D.) who immediately excavated it as a rescue operation.

It proved to contain a burial of the pre-Roman Iron Age, reasonably datable by the two most unusual brooches to the early 2nd century B.C. It also contained a shale arming but no weapons, and thus was probably that of a woman (though weapons do seem entirely absent from the 130 graves of both sexes in the Harlyn cemetery a mile away<sup>1</sup>).

This Trevone burial adds usefully to our understanding of Cornwall in the pre-Roman Iron Age, and indeed to our scanty knowledge of Iron Age burials in the British Isles generally. It was presumably part of the cemetery fleetingly observed at Trevone in 1848<sup>2</sup>; such cemeteries, like that of earlier foundation (4th century B.C.)<sup>3</sup> nearby at Harlyn (with its lack of weapons) imply reasonably settled conditions in mid-Cornwall, and now at Trevone little if anything before the time when the small fort at Castle Dore south across the peninsula could have been founded.<sup>4</sup>

## The Grave

The cist was set in a slight hollow in the old land-surface and was covered by compacted sand and shillet topped by knotted tamarisk roots, grass and an inch or two of humus. A service-road passed over part of the cist and it was excavated internally only, at that point (SW 877754).

The cist was 6 ft. long, 18 ins. wide, 20 ins. deep and lay north to south; it was formed of flat slabs of local dark-blue slate. The stones when excavated were ill shaped and had fallen inwards, thus accounting for the infill of sand and the spoliation of the contents. The body had been placed in the extended position with head to the north (as in the Harlyn cemetery) and, except for the leg bones, reduced to minute fragments.

The head was 16 ins. from the end of the cist. Six inches south of the spot where the last specks of the skull had been picked out of the sand, tiny pieces of a bronze brooch of early form was found. Close to them were some much corroded iron fragments including an iron brooch and, possibly, a bracelet. Near these finds but more to the west and against the side of the cist—not centrally as were the other objects—there was an almost perfect shale bracelet (fig. 8). It is fairly large and heavy, measuring  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. internal diameter,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. in width and is oval in section, flattened on the inside. There were also two limpet shells and six large quartz pebbles—these could easily have been washed in by the sea with the sandy filling.



The burial may have some connection with the near-by cemetery; this is said to have been examined in 1848 and to have revealed two series of graves, the lower lying N-S and the upper one above them, lying E-W (perhaps connected with Trevone chapel). The lower cists are said to have produced a brooch 'in Roman style' and a sherd of Samian ware.

D.D.

## Brooches

The *bronze brooch* (fig. 7) is an *involute*, the most westerly of this specifically British type<sup>5</sup> (fig. 6). Its reverted foot is of La Tène I construction, the tiny projecting knob on the tip of the gently arched foot-disc just touching the bow but in no way attached or lapped against it. On this gently arched foot-disc are corroded traces of engraved pattern, like that on the Islip<sup>6</sup> brooch, but too fragmentary to make coherent. The pin-hinge mechanism shows an early stage in development from the simple coiled spring, again a device of the brooch-makers in Britain<sup>7</sup>; the end of the bow has been cast with a knopped loop and a back projection against which the pin presses on closing: the pin has been wound separately outside this loop in two turns with external chord<sup>8</sup>, the whole being lined with a bronze cylinder. This brooch is so far unique, the only known example of La Tène I foot construction on an involute brooch of bronze (there are several of iron<sup>9</sup>), and the only one of either combined with this incipient stage of the pseudo spring/hinge mechanism developed from the spring. It thus has a claim to be among the earliest of the involute brooches, close to inception, and strengthens the view that the type was initiated somewhere about 200 B.C. (see below), towards the western part of southern Britain, where in Wessex and Somerset lies the home of its natural precursor, the wire brooch of long rectangular profile ('flattened-bow')<sup>10</sup> from which it was presumably derived initially by simple bending.

The Trevone brooch is structurally ancestral to brooches like Sawdon (N.R. Yorks)<sup>11</sup> with similar spring/hinge but La Tène II foot joined by a sleeve to the bow system in La Tène IIbii manner. The Yorkshire involutes themselves are mostly cast in bronze<sup>12</sup> to their final shape, and though the relation of the British cast-foot brooches to the long continental series extending from La Tène I (e.g., Vogelkopf) fibulae<sup>13</sup> must not be ignored, the involute form does give the impression of having been devised by simple bending the of 'flattened-bow' wire brooch: the cast form would follow on from these.

The Trevone involute with its La Tène I foot was thus presumably made towards the time when brooch-makers in Britain began to adopt the La Tène II foot-bow junction. On the continent, in terms of the Swiss cemeteries, this change was in progress before the end of the 3rd century B.C.<sup>14</sup>, and in Britain we should consider this change at least no later than early 2nd century B.C. About 200 B.C. would be a reasonable estimate for the making of the Trevone involute brooch, and very little after the inception of this British type, the involute; we should not make it later without positive reason, though cultural archaism was undoubtedly rife in the British Isles.<sup>15</sup>

Though perhaps not actually made locally, there is no reason to suppose any very distant manufacture for the Trevone involute, not beyond Somerset or Wessex, the home of the type's precursors<sup>16</sup>. Involutes as a class show great variety of design and construction—in both bronze and iron: the type was evidently in vogue through the 2nd century and probably well into the 1st<sup>17</sup>, dispersed sparsely but widely over southern, S.W. and N.E. Britain, but not beyond (fig. 6).

The *iron brooch* (fig. 7) is quite unusual: reconstituted from among some fourteen powdering fragments, it is of disc-footed type (with a fair-sized disc), otherwise scarcely known in Britain,<sup>18</sup> at first sight evoking the Swiss cemeteries and occurring in the later



Fig. 6. Distribution of Involute Brooches of iron and of bronze, a specifically British type. The dotted open circles represent the ancestral type with rod-bow, often made from wire. The inset shows one brooch from the Woodeaton temple site, Islip, Oxon. (Oxoniensia 17-18)

1b - 1c graves of that at Münsingen.<sup>19</sup> It is not, however, an import; the spring/hinge mechanism with its lining cylinder of thin bronze (0.6mm, 9 mm diameter and apparently riveted at its outer ends) shows it to be a product of the brooch-makers in Britain.<sup>20</sup>

The actual shape and length of the bow have been established from the powdering iron fragments, the stumpy shape (Fig. 7) being found among the Swiss iron brooches quoted<sup>19</sup>, though the bulging pin, a reflection of thick cloth, is more characteristic of British use.

The foot-disc, though very rusted, is intact and definitive. It has a small bronze central dome, the head of a pin (of oblong section as shown by an X-radiograph).<sup>21</sup> Four settings of vitreous material fixed in an oval of whitish composition were placed diagonally round this dome.<sup>22</sup> Two survive: one is a small strip of blue glass, its structure (seen under a hand-lens) suggesting it has been splintered longitudinally from a broken glass bracelet, such as appear first in the La Tène II graves of the Swiss cemeteries<sup>23</sup> and in Gaul.<sup>24</sup> In Cornwall such bracelets of green and blue glass come from Castle

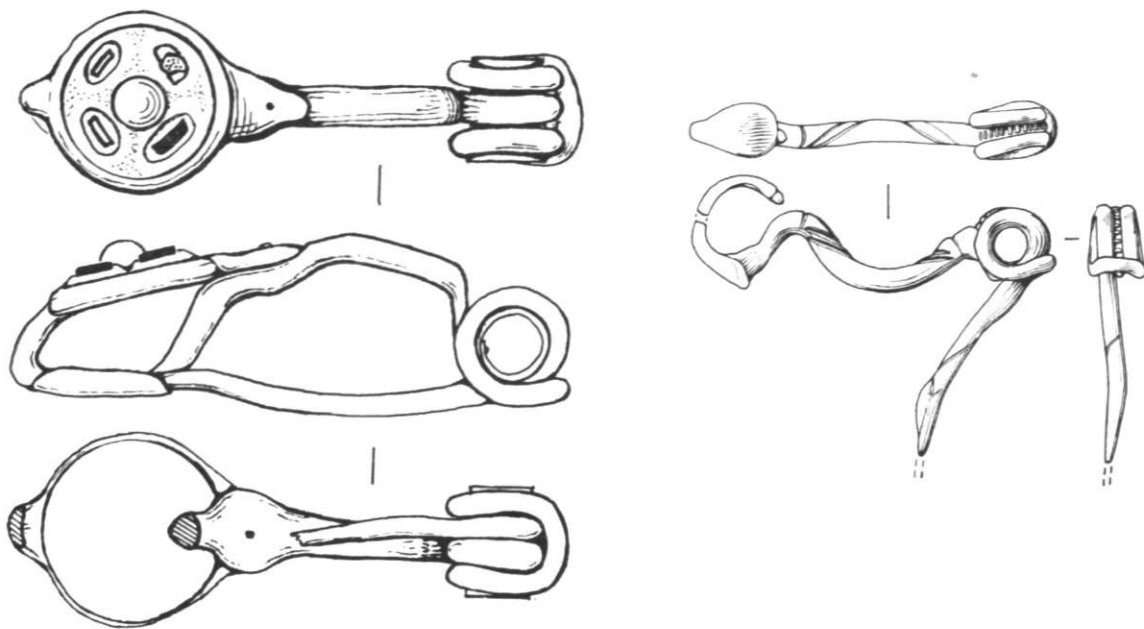


Fig. 7. Brooches from Trevone Cist Burial. Left, disc-foot brooch of iron, with blue glass and one red enamel setting; in the lower view the under side of the foot is cut away to show the structure. Right, involute brooch of bronze. (Scale: actual size)

Dore.<sup>25</sup> The matrices of the two missing settings suggest that they were similar; the other surviving setting, however, appears to be an irregular lump of striated red enamel (it is of cuprous oxide in a lead silicate glass), and may be a replacement. No precise continental parallels can be quoted for this disc-foot, though this arrangement of settings (of coral or tufa) is known.<sup>26</sup>

The head of the disc projects into a tongue lapping up onto the bow, and a swelling out of the bow under the tongue (and breaks in the corrosion of its top surface) suggest that a rivet has joined this tongue end of the disc-foot to the bow, another unusual and un-continental<sup>27</sup> procedure apparently devised by brooch-makers in Britain, their own independent progress towards the increased strength of La Tène II 'brooch-foot' construction.

This strong reflection in the foot-disc of continental La Tène Ic aspect, of experiment in a style not otherwise current in Britain, suggests again a date no later than *circa* 200 B.C. (it might well have been earlier) and reinforces the arguments concerning the bronze involute brooch and the inception of that type. The Trevone burial thus probably took place at least no later than the earlier part of the 2nd century B.C.

### Bracelets

The 'shale' bracelet 7.5 cm in internal diameter and of half-round section (fig. 8) is of a type well known from the continent from later La Tène I contexts onwards. Here it is probably made of the Jurassic Kimmeridge shale,<sup>28</sup> but this class of soft easily worked fossil organic material which usually passes in the British Isles under the unspecific terms 'shale' or 'lignite', was shaped into various forms from the Early Bronze Age onwards, and no detailed differential compositional or microscopic studies have been undertaken. The potentialities of such studies have however been recently shown on the

continent,<sup>39</sup> revealing that just this La Tène series of armlets in mid-Europe were frequently made of *Sapropelite* (a humic material formed in lake bottoms under anaerobic conditions).<sup>30</sup> Clearly such studies are very necessary here to extract the full information from this hitherto rather uninformative class of material, and are now being initiated.

Some fragments of powdering iron, including a lapped joint (fig. 8) may perhaps represent a spiral ankle- or arm-ring.

E.M.J.

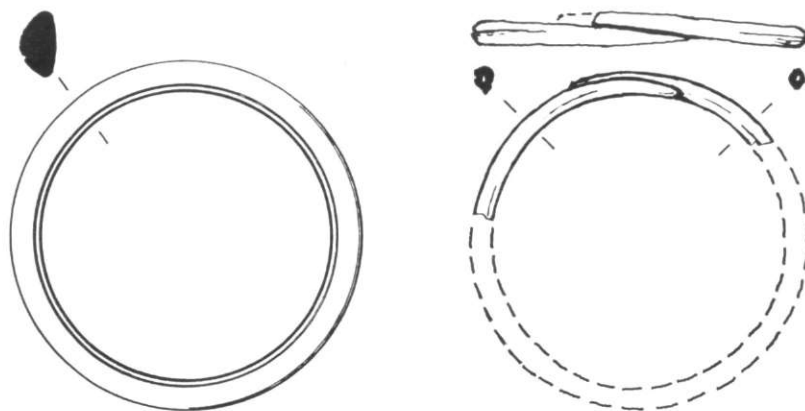


Fig. 8. Arm- or Ankle-rings from the Trevone Cist Burial. Left, of shale. Right, of iron, with lapped junction. (Scale: actual size)

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- 1 CRAWFORD, O. G. S., in *Antiq. J.*, 1 (1921), 283 f; HENCKEN, H. O'N., *Archaeology of Cornwall* (1932), 115 ff. — ; BULLEN, R. A., *Harlyn Bay* (3rd ed. 1912).
- 2 *Archaeol. J.*, 17 (1860) 312; *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, 4 (1849) 394.
- 3 Interpretable remains were scanty; for the brooches illustrated by HENCKEN, *Archaeol. Cornwall* (1932), 117, fig 33.4, compare DECHELETTE, J., *Manuel d'Archaeol.*, III (1927), fig 262, 13-16: 13 and 14 from Hautes Pyrenees were found with an antenna dagger. Compare similar brooches from Mount Batten, Plymouth (FOX, SIR CYRIL, *Pattern and Purpose* (1958), pl 31, 24, 25). Other La Tene I type brooches from Cornwall or its borders which are probably native products rather than imports are from Mount Batten (*ibid.* pl 31, 26, 27) and in a context connected incontrovertibly with tin-working at St. Austell (HENCKEN, H. O'N., *Archaeol. Cornwall* (1932), 109).
- 4 RADFORD, C. A. R., in *J. Roy. Inst. Co.*, ns I (1951), 79 ff.
- 5 So called by EVANS, SIR ARTHUR, *Archaeologia* 66 (1915), 570-2; JACOBSTHAL, P. F. in *Antiq. J.*, 24 (1944), 122; HAWKES, C. F. C., *Antiq. J.*, 26 (1946), 188.
- 6 *Oxoniensia* 17-18 (1953-4), 217; the detail is finer and fuller than shown in the drawing.
- 7 HAWKES, C. F. C., in *Antiq. J.*, 26 (1946), 187-191; WATSON, W., in *Antiq. J.*, 27 (1947), 178f.
- 8 Cp. the hinge-brooches, *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, 1927, 95; and also the wire precursor type from Ham Hill, Somerset, *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 24-25 (1961-2), 27, fig 2.4.
- 9 Cold Kitchen Hill, Wilts, *Archaeol. Cambrensis*, 1927, 93-6, figs 26A, B; MR. S. C. STANFORD has recently excavated five from the hill fort of Croft Ambrey (Herefordshire), one from under the main camp original East Gate, earliest in a succession of sixteen pre-Roman repairs, implies

- a date at least as early as c.200 B.C. for this iron involute brooch (*Woolhope Nats. F.C. : Croft Ambrey Fourth Interim Report* (1965), 6). But the unattached foot-bow construction was continued in iron on the continent well into the otherwise La Tene II phase, as seen at Munsingen in grave 190, with a La Tene IIB brooch (VIOLLIER, D., *Les Sepultures du second age du fer en Suisse* (1916), no 312).
- 10 Not a good term, but must be used as it is firmly established.
  - 11 FOX, SIR CYRIL, *Pattern and Purpose* (1958), 8, fig 5, and pl 11a; WATSON, W., in *Antiq. J.*, 27 (1947), 178 ff.
  - 12 *Archaeologia* 66 (1915), 571; FOX, SIR CYRIL, *Pattern and Purpose*, pl 9.
  - 13 JACOBSTHAL, P. F. *Early Celtic Art* (1944). 128: pls. 156-9
  - 14 HODSON, F. R., in *Bull. Inst. Archaeol. London* 4 (1964), 132-6; JACOBSTHAL, P., (*Antiq. J.*, 25 (1945), 124) would suggest about the middle of the 3rd century. Hodson is very cautious in the lateness of his dates; the Ceretolo burial of a Celtic warrior near Bologna (with his full equipment in which La Tene II types were fully established) is not likely to have been later than the Roman re-conquest of Italy as far north as the Po by circa 192 B.C., when, after hard fighting, the Boii submitted to Rome, half their lands were confiscated and new Latin colonies founded (e.g. Bononia, 189 B.C.), as all implied in Livy's account (*XXXV*, 40; *XXXVI*, 57; this was written nearly two centuries after, but for detailed documentation of the Boian triumphs, see P. JACOBSTHAL in *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 47 (1963), 307-312).
  - 15 HODSON, F. R., in *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 30 (1964), 104-5.
  - 16 *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 24-25 (1961-2), 27-8.
  - 17 This later dating limit depends upon interpretation of the northern cast bronze involute.
  - 18 But a brooch from the Queen's Barrow, Arras, Yorks (GREENWELL, W., in *Archaeologia* (1906), fig 43; FOX, *Pattern and Purpose*, pl 9C, D; cp. also Harborough, Derbyshire, pl 8C) suggests a comparable continental inspiration, as noted by JACOBSTHAL (HODSON, F. R., in *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 30 (1964), 101).
  - 19 HODSON, F. R., in *Bull. Inst. Archaeol. London* 4 (1964), 132; and for Trevone compare especially an iron disc-footed brooch from Molinazzo grave 60 (VIOLLIER, D., *Les fibules de l'age du fer trouvees en Suisse* (1908), no. 194).
  - 20 E.g., WATSON, W., in *Antiq. J.*, 27 (1947), 178 f; FOX, *Pattern and Purpose*, 8, fig 5; 17, fig 13g; BRAILSFORD, J. W., in *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 24 (1958), 105, fig 2.1, 2, 3.
  - 21 Taken by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, Ministry of Public Building and Works.
  - 22 VIOLLIER, D., *Les fibules de l'age du fer trouvees en Suisse* (1908), nos 14, 157, 194; cp. WEIDMERSTERN, J. *Das Gallische Graberfeld bei Munsingen* (1908), pl 7.2 (grave 50); FILIP, J., *Keltove ve Stredni Europe* (1956), pl LVI.9.
  - 23 HODSON, F. R., in *Bull. Inst. Archaeol. London* 4 (1964), 130, 132.
  - 24 DECHELLETTE, J., *Manuel d'Archaeol.*, IV (1927), 829-33.
  - 25 RADFORD, C. A. R., in *J. Roy. Inst. Cornwall*, ns. 1 (1951), 69.
  - 26 VIOLLIER, D., *op. cit.* note 22 *supra*, no. 148.
  - 27 Compare for instance *Germania* 39 (1961), 307, where on these brooches of Early La Tene type the foot-tongue is *not* fixed to the bow.
  - 28 DAVIES, H. F., in WHEELER, R. E. M., *Maiden Castle, Dorset* (1943), 311-320.
  - 29 ROCHNE, O., in *Germania* 39 (1961), 329-354.
  - 30 BREGER, I. A., *Organic geochemistry* (1963), 83, 88ff, 105.

#### Acknowledgements

We are most grateful for generous help and discussions, to Mr. G. C. Dunning (who provided the drawing of the bronze involute brooch, Fig. 7), Professor C. F. C. Hawkes, Dr. F. R. Hodson, Mr. J. M. de Navarro, Dr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, and Mr. S. C. Stanford.

# Carn Euny Excavations: Interim Report on the 1964 Season

PATRICIA M. CHRISTIE

## Introduction

THE FIRST of a series of excavations planned for the Iron Age village of Carn Euny in West Penwith (SW 403288) was carried out during September 1964 under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Building and Works. The village, which lies on the south-west slope of a hill in Sancreed parish crowned by the hill-fort of Caer Brane, was taken under the guardianship of the (then) Ministry of Works in 1953 and cleared of the gorse and brambles that enveloped it. Previous exploration of the site is summarized by Hencken (1932, 139). The Fogou was cleared out in the 1860's by W. C. Borlase who appears to have ignored the rest of the village, while two circular structures of Courtyard House type were examined by Messrs. Favell and Taylor in the 1920's. Otherwise the site, though sadly ruined and disturbed by farmers over the centuries, has not suffered extensively at the hands of earlier excavators.

In this first season the work was largely exploratory, but excavation included the examination of a hut site (Hut A) near the modern entrance, and clearing the post-Borlase accumulation from the main passage, the small side passage and the round chamber of the Fogou. In addition, a small area (Fogou Grid) was opened up north-west of the Fogou passage. The results from each area are summarised below, and a preliminary report on the pottery is included as a separate Appendix.

## HUT A

This site, marked by an irregular oval setting of large granite boulders, was chosen for excavation owing to its undisturbed appearance. This in fact proved justified as far as the main structure was concerned, and revealed the following:—

*Main Enclosure* (See Plan (Preliminary Survey) of Hut A, Fig. 9).

The foundations were discovered of an oval enclosure with internal measurements of 27 ft. N-S and approximately 18 ft. E-W. The inner face of this wall was well preserved in its lowest course only (Plate II) and is virtually continuous except on the western side where an entrance is believed to have existed—later disturbance here obscured the evidence. The outer face, which included several of the large granite blocks visible before excavation, could also be traced round most of the site, with the intervening fill of fine brown soil and stones giving a wall some 4 to 6 ft. thick.

Across the northern half of the enclosure ran a Y-shaped drain dug into the rab sub-soil and filled with fine reddish brown silt. A similar drain in the southern sector, also running NW-SE, curved round shortly before the inner wall face in the south-east and ran back northwards on a downhill slope.

A complete hearth, 2 ft. by 2 ft. 3 ins. across, of hard baked rab, and part of a second, similar hearth, were found within this main enclosure. Finds were few, and consisted mainly of undecorated Iron Age sherds. But a badly corroded iron object was discovered embedded in the natural rab, under trampled floor material, at a depth of two feet from





A



B



C

CARN EUNY 1964: A, General view of Hut A from N.E. (C. Woolf); B, Post-hole in Western Complex; C, Hearth on N. side of Ditch, Hut A, with stone-covered drain beyond (P. Christie)



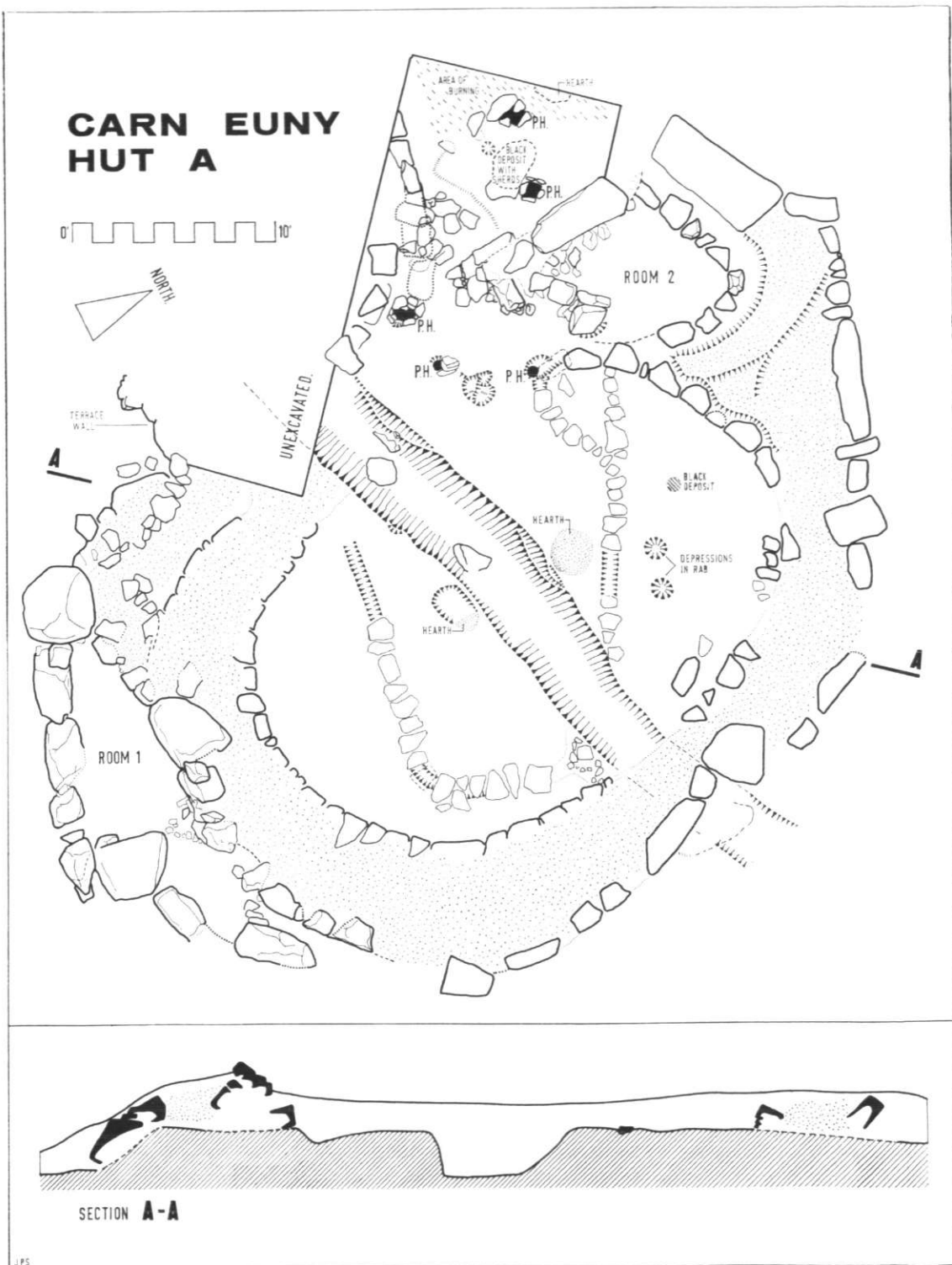


Fig. 9. Carn Euny (1964): plan of Hut A

the turf, in the 'entrance' on the west side of the enclosure. Preliminary X-ray revealed a tanged blade, 5 ins. long overall, with two rivets through the tang which is half an inch wide and flanged. The blade—what remains of it—is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ins. wide. The object has been skilfully cleaned by the Institute of Archaeology Laboratory and is thought to be the remains of a sickle or bill-hook.

#### *Room 1*

In the south-west part, large stones visible before excavation formed the outer wall of a narrow chamber, 5 ft. wide at its widest, tapering to one foot wide, and 10 ft. long with a further 6 feet on the east which may have been connected. This small 'long room' abutted on the main enclosure walling, with the outer face of the latter forming the room's inner wall. Part of a rubber of fine-grained rock was found near the surface of the fill, while at a depth of 1 foot occurred a thick layer (1 ft. 2 ins. to 1 ft. 4 ins. deep) of charcoal-flecked soil, rab mixture and some sherds (chiefly of one thin-walled pot) resting on a floor of redeposited rab and small 'cobble' stones. No entrance from this room into the main enclosure was discovered, but a large fallen stone in the outer walling is thought to block the original exit.

#### *Terrace*

Walling on the line of the outer wall of Room 1 continued round the south-west side of the main hut, producing a double wall in this sector, while the marked difference in the level of the natural rab within the hut and outside the walls, where it is appreciably lower, indicates the existence of a terrace to the west and south-west. The lower part of a granite rotary quern was found built into this terrace wall.

#### *Room 2*

A second ancillary chamber was discovered to the north, where the main enclosure wall thickens out to enclose it. This would appear to be sub-rectangular, with well-laid inner wall facing on the north and west sides, but its true plan was obscured by a large triangular block on the west which has undoubtedly been displaced, though it may relate to some subsequent phase of rebuilding on the north-west part of the site. (It is hoped to clarify this problem in a further season's work.)

This room had two distinct occupation phases, marked by floor levels, while a still earlier phase, with sherds and charcoal, occurred in an underlying depression filled with what appeared to be a podsol formation (soil analyses awaited).

#### *Western Complex*

The area to the west of the main enclosure and Room 2, where the walling is absent, revealed an interesting but extremely complicated picture. In the part so far uncovered at least two phases of Early Iron Age occupation were found, the earliest containing hearths, stone-lined post holes, a greenstone pounder and sherds of decorated (rouletted) pottery. A later (possibly mediaeval) structure abuts on this area and a great deal of rebuilding and disturbance has confused the issue. It is hoped that further excavation here will help to clarify matters.

#### *Ditch*

The main enclosure was bisected on the E-W axis by a totally unexpected feature: a flat-bottomed ditch, 1 ft. 4 ins. wide at base, which varied in depth from 2 ft. or more in the centre to only a foot or so at the east side under the hut wall. There was no sign of silting, and the filling of brown soil was homogeneous throughout, though slightly yellower in the lower half, while the upper levels were identical with the accumulation over the rest of the main enclosure. On the east, the ditch passed underneath the hut wall, which had the appearance of being roughly reconstructed over it. On the west the upper edges only were traced to the limit of the excavation, i.e. beyond the main enclosure, underlying the confused tumble of later rebuilding and terrace walling (not shown on the plan).

## *Finds*

The main enclosure was remarkable for the paucity of its finds, the bulk of the material coming from the 'entrance' and adjacent Western Complex outside, while Rooms 1 and 2 also produced a few sherds. The pottery is discussed at the end of this report, while the few objects of stone and metal have been referred to above.

## DISCUSSION

While Carn Euny village is believed to contain houses of the Courtyard House type, the excavation of this first hut site has shown that it, at least, does not conform to the classic form as seen at Chysauster and elsewhere, but is more akin to the single large huts with drains and central hearths at Bodrifty, Carloggas, Porth Godrevy and other sites. It does, however, have features which link it with Courtyard Houses, such as ancillary chambers (Room 2, though not Room 1, can be said to be 'within the thickness of the walls'), stone-covered drains and the oval plan of the main enclosure. Also, since it is not possible to tell whether the main enclosure was roofed—no internal post-holes were found—the possibility of its being an open court cannot be ruled out.

On the evidence of the pottery from the 'entrance' area and the Western Complex outside, occupation was established by the mid-first century B.C. and possibly earlier. It may be legitimate to see this Hut A as a transitional form between the native hut in the area and the more sophisticated dwellings of Chysauster, Porthmeor and other sites in West Penwith.

The enigmatic ditch running across Hut A must post-date the latter, but in the writer's opinion only by a very short time, and before any accumulation had formed over the main enclosure. Its purpose and function, and the whereabouts of the rab it contained, are at present a mystery, though it is to be hoped that subsequent excavations at Carn Euny may one day solve this problem.

## FOGOU

This site, which had been excavated and surveyed by Borlase and Lukis in the 19th century, was not expected to yield anything significant in the way of finds. Work was aimed at clearing out the post-1860's accumulation in order to re-examine the drain and other features recorded by Copeland Borlase, prior to surveying, draining and consolidating the whole structure over the next few years. With the exception of the uncovered eastern portion of the main passage, all parts of the interior were excavated, as follows:

### (1) *Corbelled Chamber (FCC)*

The removal of numerous fallen stones, earth, straw and about 6 to 9 ins. of black mud and gravel over the floor revealed the flat paving stones mentioned by Borlase, most of which had clearly been disturbed. Some, however, were in their original position, with stratified deposits above them containing an unexpected quantity of Iron Age pottery.

A central depression (2 ft. 10 ins. by 1 ft. 10 ins. across by 1 ft. 6 ins. deep) filled with evil-smelling black mud and jumbled paving stones, had a large natural granite block at the base. It is not certain whether this depression in its present form represents a genuine Iron Age feature, but it is thought that some kind of pit existed at the centre of the chamber, since a channel 6 to 9 ins. deep, 10 ins. wide, links it with a second pit near the wall on the south-west. This pit (2 ft. by 2 ft. 4 ins. across, 1 ft. 4 ins. deep) is undoubtedly of Iron Age date and was filled with dark brown clay, quite unlike any other deposit found in the Fogou, with sherds at the base. It is thought to represent a store of potting

clay—the subterranean environment of the Fogou would be ideal for storage—and experiments are being made on it by potters in West Cornwall and by H. W. M. Hodges at the Institute of Archaeology, London.

(2) *Entrance Passage (EP) and Long Passage (LP)*

On clearing the small passage connecting the corbelled chamber and the long passage, a drain covered with flat stones was found cut into the rab floor near the west wall. After a right-angle turn, where it has a maximum dimension of 11 ins. wide and 1 ft. 3 ins. deep, the drain follows the curve of the long covered passage, becoming shallower and narrower until it enters a circular 'sump' shortly before the entrance to the small side passage (SP). From this sump a shallow overflow drain with no stone covering continues for 18 ft. 9 ins. down the unroofed part of the long passage to where the level of the rab floor falls sharply away beneath a fallen capstone. A considerable amount of pottery was found when the drain in the entrance passage was cleared, and here too the stone covers were virtually intact—in contrast with the disturbed nature of the stones and the absence of pottery in the rest of the drain.

At the western end of the long passage a considerable accumulation of fallen stones and black earth was removed, revealing a curve northwards in the wall. The passage here is rab-cut, without stone lining, and the floor slopes steeply to such a depth that it proved impossible to reach bedrock at the extreme western limit in the 1964 season, though it is hoped to do so in 1965. Indeed, it will be interesting to explore this curving passage in future seasons, since it is not mentioned by Borlase and the curve not shown on Lukis's survey of the Fogou.

(3) *Side Passage or 'Creep' (SP)*

This was cleared to the rab except for the first few feet, owing to the danger of undermining a capstone. The unroofed extremity (described by Borlase as 'a rab-cut pit') contained Iron Age sherds in the side of the earth wall, and in order to examine this more fully an adjacent area was opened up to the north:—

(4) *Fogou Grid*

A grid was laid out on the long axis of the Side Passage and three 10 ft. squares excavated in 1964. Stone structure, occupation levels with hearth and potsherds were uncovered, but these squares were not excavated to subsoil, partly owing to the considerable overburden of soil and lack of time, but chiefly because the proximity of these occupation levels to the Fogou itself made it advisable to wait until the whole area could be explored thoroughly in a future season.

*Finds*

Apart from the pottery, the only relevant finds were a broken saddle quern re-used as a paving stone on the west side of the Corbelled Chamber, and a large pebble of fine-grained rock with smoothed surface, believed to be a lapstone.

## DISCUSSION

The unexpected pottery finds from the Corbelled Chamber and drain in the passage, together with the undisturbed paving stones in the former, indicate that the 19th century excavators failed to clear the site completely, leaving behind them patches of original Iron Age deposit. Detailed study of the pottery should provide a more precise date for this particular phase of occupation of the monument, though not necessarily of its construction—the latter problem must await further excavation of the structure on the outside. Early features include cordoned sherds, a small carinated bowl and other rim forms, suggesting that the occupation, as in Hut A, was established by the mid first century B.C., but later forms of the first century A.D. and probably later also occur.



## PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE POTTERY

In this brief discussion of the pottery from the 1964 excavations at Carn Euny, the finds from Hut A, Fogou, and Fogou Grid, are dealt with together, since they appear to represent a single cultural tradition in the Early Iron Age of the region. No Roman or Romano-British wares were found; though the latter in particular are known from previous exploration of the site, their exact provenance is now uncertain.

The bulk of the pottery consists of well-made wheel-turned (or wheel-finished) wares, ranging from sherds of coarse storage jars and large bowls, found chiefly in the Fogou but also occurring in Hut A, to fine burnished wares, some with decoration. The fabric normally contains much grit; mica is present and is particularly noticeable in the coarser wares; body colour ranges from light brown, with a black or brown burnish, to black, while some poorly-fired sherds show a reddened exterior. Many of the sherds found in the Fogou were blackened with soot. The finer wares came mostly from Hut A, particularly the Western Complex, and many of the decorated sherds were found in the latter area. Thin-sectioning of a representative series by the Laboratory of the Institute of Archaeology, University of London, will give detailed information in due course on the composition of the clay used, and on the technique of manufacture.

Since the pottery is extremely fragmentary, only tentative comparisons can be made (pending detailed reconstruction of complete pots) on the basis of rim forms and decoration which resemble those on pottery from other sites. However, sherds of the large storage jars and bowls, and finer burnished wares, can be seen to be within the general type series for the region at Carloggas (*Murray Threipland, 1956*); decorated sherds (Carloggas types A and B) and cordoned wares (Carloggas type J) are also present. One group of fine burnished sherds with a thin and pronounced cordon, from the Western Complex outside Hut A, finds analogies in the Continental cordoned wares, including pedestal urns, of the type found at Le Petit Celland and other north French hill-forts of the 1st century B.C.

In West Penwith, cordoned ware and native forms from the Courtyard House at Mulfra Vean (*Thomas, 1963*) resemble the Carn Euny pottery, as do some forms from Bodrifty—notably the carinated Iron Age A bowls (*Dudley, 1956* fig. 9 no. 8)—while the simple grooved decoration on sherds from the Fogou can be matched from the hut at Boscreege in Gulval (*Russell and Pool, 1963*).

The pottery from the Iron Age promontory fort at The Rumps, St. Minver (*Cotton, 1964, 29*), which is seen as intrusive, and of 'Final Armorican' origin, should be compared to the assemblage from Carn Euny, though the latter possesses far less cordoned ware and the clay would seem to be of local origin. Thin-sectioning of the Carn Euny sherds may, as has been noted above, throw more light on this problem. In the meantime the pottery so far recovered can be seen to fit into the general cultural pattern prevailing in Cornwall in the half-century or so preceding Caesar's campaigns of 57-56 B.C.; a culture formerly labelled 'South Western Third B' in Professor Hawkes' scheme for the Early Iron Age in Britain, but now recognised as having sufficient Continental La Tène III elements to justify a proposed new label, 'South-Western Third C'.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Full acknowledgement to colleagues and specialists concerned will be made in the final report. However, the writer wishes here to thank all those who took part in the first season's work, in particular her assistants Miss V. Russell and Miss M. J. Mountain, for their stalwart work on the site; and to Messrs. Pratt, Pilcher, and Ritchie for much help with surveying, drawing, and photography.

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- THE SOCIETY is grateful to the Ministry of Public Building and Works for a grant towards the cost of publishing this paper.*

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## ISLES OF SCILLY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

Good progress has been made in 1964 with plans for the future Museum in St. Mary's. The Council of the Isles of Scilly has decided to build a Museum, with flats over it, the museum space to be let to and equipped by our Association. Meanwhile, until the new building is ready, we shall be having another temporary exhibition from Whitsun until September, 1965 and we shall hope to have an even higher attendance than the 1964 figure of 9,205 visitors.

During the year we have been given talks by: Mr. Paul Ashbee, on some mainland barrows; Miss Godward of Queen Mary College, on seaweeds; and Mr. Andrew Saunders, on Scillonian and mainland fortifications.

Miss Dudley continued excavation on Nornour in June and members were able to help at weekends. After Miss Dudley's work was finished members did some preliminary clearing of an extension to the site, ready for her return in April, 1965.

In November, workmen on a building site at Old Town uncovered and accidentally destroyed what must, from their description, have been a Bronze Age cist. A fragment of pottery was saved and later identified by Mr. Charles Thomas as probably a Scillonian biconical urn of the 1st millenium B.C. Later, part of a wall was uncovered about two feet away from the cist site and members did a quick investigation—the track under which the wall ran was being used by the builders. A 19 ft. length of drystone wall, approximately 2 ft. 6 ins. high was uncovered; associated finds included 17th century pottery, clay-pipe stems, iron nails and fish hooks.

The card-index to the Scillonian Magazines is now almost complete and has already proved useful.

We are always glad to welcome new members to the Association. Subscriptions: Life Member £5. 5. 0; Annual Member 10/-; Children 1/-. Treasurer: Mr. C. A. Short, Windward, Church Road, St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly.

April, 1965

MARY MACKENZIE

# The Hill-Fort at St. Dennis

CHARLES THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A.

## General

THE ANCIENT PARISH CHURCH of St. Dennis crowns a prominent granite tor a little over 650 ft. above sea level, in the middle of Cornwall's china-clay belt (the church is at SW 95055830). Before the creation of the numerous high clay-tips which distinguish the immediate area, it must have formed a notable landmark; and today, looking down on St. Dennis from the higher ground to the south-east, the church with its subordinate village, outlying farms, and checkerboard of little thick-walled fields, looks more like a curious stray from some medieval French scene than anything characteristic of mid-Cornwall.

St. Dennis was formerly a mere chapelry to the mother-church of St. Stephen's-in-Brannel, the first rector being appointed in 1852. The frequently repeated statement (e.g. *Key*, 1951, 7) that St. Dennis appears in the Domesday Survey as 'Landines' has no factual basis; the name in question is *Landiner* (Exeter Domesday, f.261) and, as this occurs in a group of manors in north-east Cornwall, the identification with *Landiner* in Altarnun may be preferred.

## The Site

The isolated hill crowned by the parish church was formerly called 'Carn Hill' (so *MacLauchlan*, 1849). The tenement which included this appears in the Exeter Domesday as *Dimelihoc* (f.254b), a small manor with a single plough team, '1 acre' (perhaps a little over a hundred modern acres) of potential arable, pasture half-a-league by half-a-league, and no animals recorded. This probably refers to the northern slopes of the hill, and the rough ground on the moor below, since the ground south of the hill appears as *Karsalan*, the modern Carsella.

'Dimelihoc', found in 1145 as *Dimilioc*, 1284, 1334 *Dynmyliek*, and thence to *Domelioc*, *Domelioc* (pronounced 'dəmel'ək'), clearly comprises OCo. *din* (-as), 'fortress', and a personal name \**Milioc* that may ultimately come from Lat. *Aemiliacus* rather than, as the name *Mailoc* seems to do, from Brit. \**Maglacos*. If this name, originally that of the hill-summit, had been extended to a wider tenement by Domesday times, it must be presumed that the hill-top itself was then locally called '(an) dinas'; for the ascription to the un-Celtic and non-local saint Denis or Dionysius (of Paris) almost certainly resulted from verbal confusion. Whether this took place under a Norman master, or conceivably under some such English landlord as the *Ailmer* who held *Dimelihoc* in the time of Edward the Confessor, rather depends upon the date assigned to the churchyard cross standing south of the present church; but it is most unlikely that it occurred before the 11th century.

The *dinas* in question surrounds the church and churchyard. Apart from the strong evidence afforded by the place-names, its fortified nature was apparently recognised in some lost medieval tradition encountered by Geoffrey of Monmouth in the 1130's. The Galfridian version of the Arthur story refers (*Historia Regum Britanniae*, viii. 19) to 'Dimilioc' as the castle of Gorlois, duke of Cornwall. (This is implied to be hard by 'Tintagel', where Gorlois' wife Igera is immured: Jenner and Henderson have variously demonstrated that Geoffrey's 'Tintagel', the actual medieval castle of which was not commenced until a few years after Geoffrey wrote, is far more likely to represent Castle-an-Dinas, the massive Iron Age hill-fort a few miles north of St. Dennis.)

The evidence therefore permits the assumption that the St. Dennis hill-top was recognised as an ancient fortification, in some tale contemporary with Geoffrey of Monmouth's writing (early 12th century), at the time of the ascription to 'St. Denis' (11th century), and at the time when the name \**Din Milioc* was applied to it (unknown, but one would suppose well pre-Domesday). There must remain some uncertainty as to the form which this fortress assumed, even in medieval times. The Cornish historian Hals, writing in the 17th century, stated that 'This Chappel or Temple of ST. DENIS in Cornwall is situate upon the Top of a high Mountain, surrounded with a direful Strag of Rocks, Cloo's, Moor-stone, and others, all visible above Ground, of various and tremendous Shapes and Sizes . . .' and though Hals is often unreliable, the chances are that he may well have visited the place. He mentions neither rampart nor ditch, but it would appear (*West Briton*, 4th April 1828) that the surrounds of the hill-top were not enclosed into fields until the period 1826-8, and little may have been visible. The late Thurstan C. Peter had, however, noted that 'a trench' or 'entrenchment' (qu. bank and ditch?) surrounded the churchyard prior to 1826, when it was replaced by the present stone wall (cf. *Kelly's Directory for Cornwall* (1935), 94 (repeating an older entry by T. C. Peter) and Peter's (4th) edition of Daniell's *Compendium of the History and Geography of Cornwall* (Truro, 1906), 352).

The date of 1826, which presumably must be associated with the clearance and enclosure noted above and commented upon by William Penaluna a decade later (*Historical Survey*, etc. (1838), vol. I, 145), is physically confirmed by being cut on a large granite slab, now set into the inner face of the wall, west of the church. The wall itself is a magnificent example of the dry-stone technique—we can agree with Key (1951, 9) that it should 'stand for hundreds of years'—and averages 7 ft. 6 ins. in width at the top, and from 10 ft. to 12 ft. across its base. Internally, it is between 5 and 6 ft. above the churchyard surface; externally, anything up to twice this figure. Careful examination suggests that in certain stretches, notably on the arc from south-west to north-west, the grounders and basal courses may be very much older than the 1826 rebuilding. The latter episode would in any event have involved surrounding tumble, as well as the moor-stone gathered from the hill-slope fields or 'downpark'. The supposed 'ditch' or 'entrenchment' must rather have been a change in ground-level, a change accentuated as in similar contexts by the rise in level of the churchyard through centuries of burial. The present churchyard wall, then, is presumptively on the line of both the pre-1826 remains, and of the medieval *dinas* (see plan, fig. 10).

Some time ago, Mr. Bernard Wailes and the present writer noticed (in the course of fieldwork) traces of a second, external enceinte on the northern side, in fields 443 and 459 on O.S. Cornwall 25 in. XLI.9. Independently, but unknown to us, these had been seen in a more pronounced form by Henry MacLauchlan a century earlier. He refers to 'the common around the church' which he claims was then, in 1848 or 1849, embraced under the name of Carsella (the tenement south of Domelioc—this seems unlikely, unless grazing rights were involved). 'On the north' he wrote, 'the exterior line which forms the old boundary of the common has much the appearance of having been part of a circular entrenchment; it is about 60 feet from the circular fence '(*scil.*, the present churchyard wall)' of the churchyard and parallel to it.' His sketch map (*MacLauchlan, 1849*, pl. xxv) indicates this, passing through field 447 (where it has been ploughed out entirely), fields 443 and 459 (where Mr. Wailes and the writer saw it), and field 458, where it is still just detectable as a change in plane on the slope. Here, *per* MacLauchlan, it left its course concentric to the churchyard wall and ran S.S.E. into the present field 456. Three 'B.S.' (bound-stones) are marked on this last stretch, which may have been a boundary bank tangential to the entrenchment and not an integral part of it at all. The tenorial implications of the annular 'common' need not here be

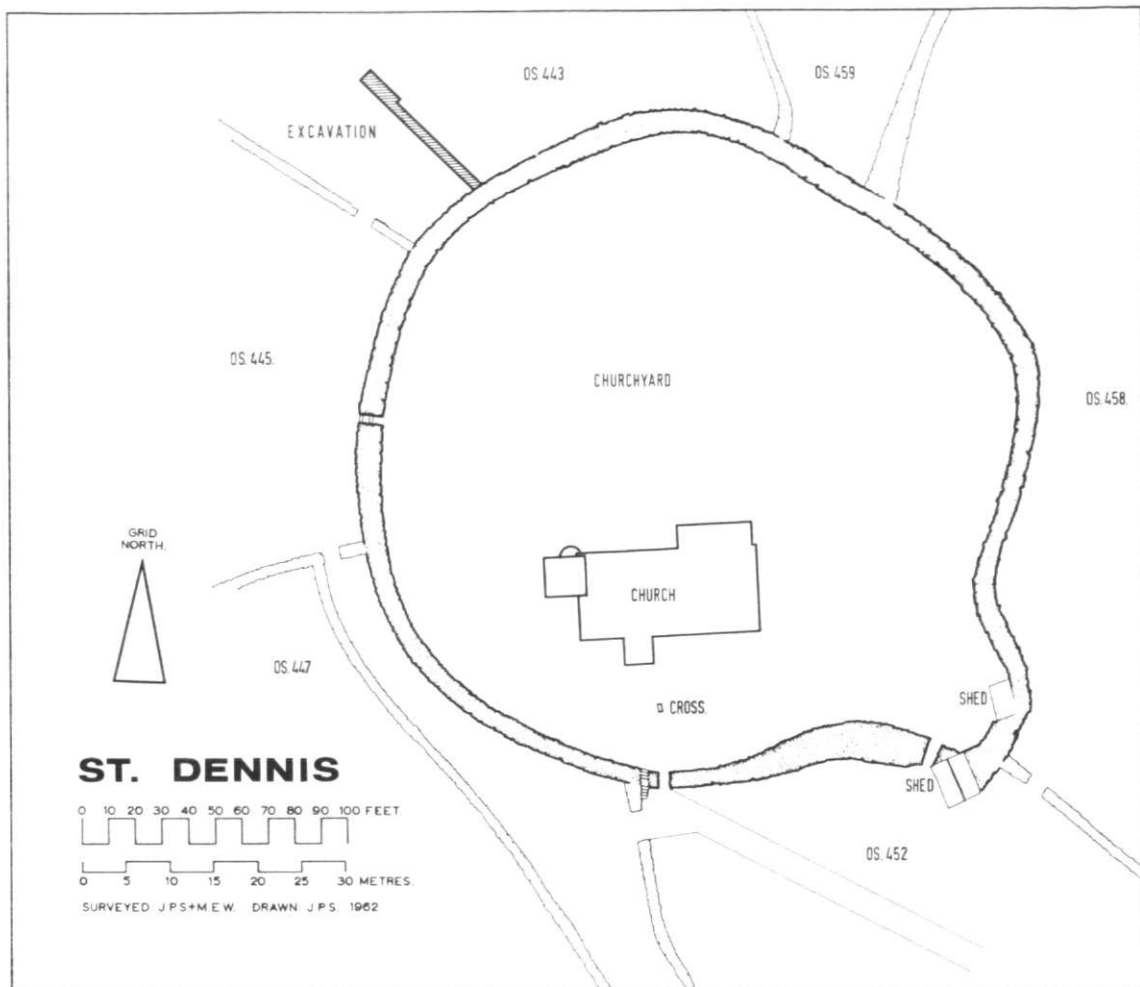


Fig. 10. *St. Dennis: plan of church and churchyard, showing (top left, in OS.443) position of 1962 cutting*

explored—the association of common and churchyard, if hardly in this precise guise, is found widely in Cornwall—and it would appear that the common comprised the area between the churchyard wall and the (originally concentric?) putative outer rampart.

### Excavation

In order to test this, permission was obtained from Viscount Falmouth, the proprietor, and his tenant Mr. Parkyn of Roche, to cut a section in field 443, which is at present in croft and may not in fact have been ploughed at all since the 1826-28 clearance. The work was undertaken during the course of the Society's excavations at Castilly (CA 3 (1964), 3-14), by Miss Vivien Russell (Assistant Director) with a small team; at the same time, Messrs. M. E. Weaver and J. P. Stengelhofen made a surveyed plan of the churchyard (fig. 10).

The cutting, whose south-east end rested against the external base of the churchyard wall, was 60 ft. long and 4 ft. across, widened to 6 ft. for a short length across the outer rampart. The section (fig. 11) clearly shows, at the churchyard end, the extensive disturbance which must be associated with the 1826 reconstruction (layer 3). The pronounced drop in level outside the churchyard may well be an original feature, but there is no sign of any actual ditch, and it would be necessary to take down a stretch of the massive wall and to cut back into the churchyard itself in order to test this, possibly

unfounded assumption. The (contemporary?) clearance of the inter-rampart area—note the drill-split rock at 40 ft.—is demonstrated in this comparatively stone-free stretch.

The stretch across the presumed outer rampart (roughly from 0 to 16 ft. on the section, fig. 11) shows, on its inner side, the same disturbed loose dark soil with granite chips which marked the 1826 work; this may well indicate where additional stones were grubbed out, either for the churchyard wall or for the numerous downpark field-walls. The low core of re-deposited 'rab' or granitic gravel (layer 7) argues the existence, either of an external ditch—though none such could be detected from the surface—or of contemporary clearance of the ground *outside* the rampart, well down into the rab layer above bedrock. The visible change of level supports the latter alternative. In the body of the rampart, a number of large granite rocks were found, but (despite the presumption of 1826 robbing) it cannot be assumed that the outer rampart was a dry-stone affair. It is safer to picture, tentatively, a heavy bank with a core of rab, earth, turf and loose stone derived from the area downhill, and with a built dry-stone revetment on the inner, and possibly on the outer, face. The *inner* rampart (now represented by the churchyard wall) may, however, have been primarily a stone construction.

No finds occurred in this cutting.

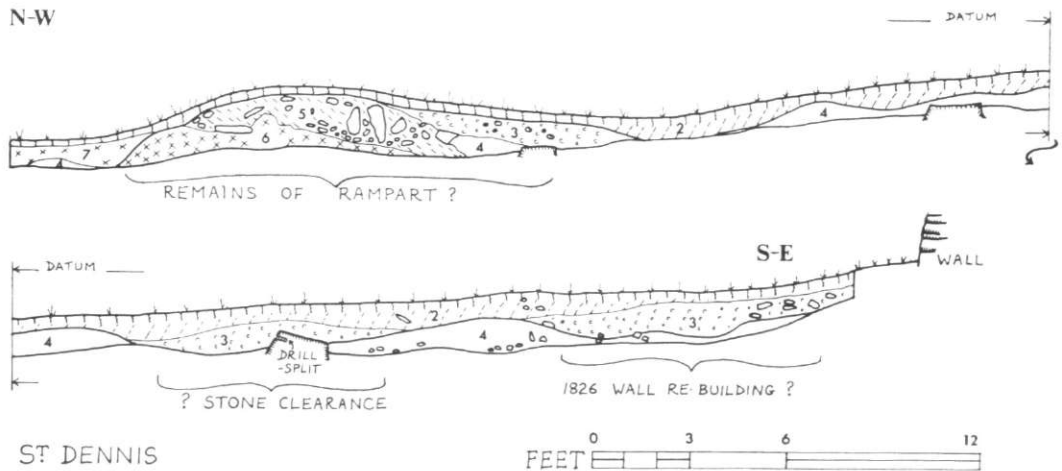


Fig. 11. St. Dennis, 1962; section along N-E face of cutting. Key: 1, turf; 2, grey-brown soil with bracken roots, etc.; 3, the same, loose, with numerous small stone fragments; 4, mixture of soil and 'rab' (decomposed bedrock); 5, the same, much darker (? remains of turf) with large stones; 6, re-deposited 'rab' forming core of bank; 7, weathered mixture of soil and 'rab' (derived from 5 and 6?)

## Discussion

It may be assumed that St. Dennis was a roughly circular hill-fort, with an internal diameter of about 230 ft., or an area of a little under one acre. The inner rampart was derived from cleared stone, possibly a large dry-built affair, with the ground outside scarpd away noticeably. A second, but not necessarily contemporary, rampart existed, generally concentric to the first, and some 50 to 60 ft. away from it. Excavation suggested that this may have been stone-faced with an earth and rab core. Literary evidence suggests that a name containing the element *din-*, 'fort', was associated with the site before the 11th century.

Can anything further be deduced? St. Dennis is apparently bivallate, and crowns a prominent hill-top. These features serve to remove it, despite its small size, from the class of embanked and ditched homesteads denoted in Cornwall by the word *ker*, *car*, etc. or 'round', a class provisionally dated from the 1st century B.C. to the late Roman



era (*CA* 3 (1964), 38-43). Rounds are in general univallate, and do not occupy isolated hill-tops. Again, the interval between the two ramparts has produced an annular enclosure which, according to MacLauchlan, was a parish common, and which must have been about an acre in extent.

This tends to bring St. Dennis within a class of hill-fort isolated and described by Lady Fox (*Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain*, ed. Frere (London, 1960), 37)—multivallate hill forts with widely-spaced ramparts, type (a) with concentric enclosures. Despite its much greater size, Castle-an-Dinas (at SW 945624: see plan, Wailes in *CA* 2 (1963), 51-55, fig. 18) exhibits the nearest instance of this, the interval between Ramparts 2 and 4 forming a vast annular enclosure with an average width of 80 to 90 ft. A date in the 2nd and 1st centuries B.C. must, on present evidence, be assigned to this group, which, in England, has a specifically south-western distribution and can in part be used to define the territory of the *Dumnonii*. Confirmatory evidence, which should not be pressed too far, comes from the use of the near-synonyms *din* (as in 'Dimelihoc') and *dinas* (lurking behind 'St. Dennis'). These terms, as opposed to the much commoner *ker* series employed to name the hundreds of Cornish 'rounds', tend to be reserved for very large structures (Castle-an-Dinas), cliff-castles (Treryn Dinas, Little Dennis, Dinas Head), and hill-top works of the Early Iron Age. *Contra* J. E. B. Gover ('Cornish Place-Names', *Antiquity* II (1928), 321), it is likely that *din* and *dinas*, which come from a Common Celtic \**duno-* and have cognates over most of Europe, are much older than the term *ker*, OCo. \**caer*, which seems to be an intensive of the root found in W. *cae*, Co. *ke*, 'hedge, bank' and in Britain is confined in this sense to the Brittonic languages of the mainland (Welsh and Cornish) where it probably arose during, or just before, the Roman occupation.

If the personal name \**Milioc* arose between the Roman period and the Norman conquest, should there be a Dark Age occupation within this hill-fort? This is a difficult question. Despite careful scientific excavation, Mr. Wailes has not located any such at Castle-an-Dinas (reports: *CA* 2 (1963), 51; *CA* 3 (1964), 85) where there was equal reason to suppose this. It is now fairly certain that some south-western hill-forts—Chun Castle, Castle Dore, High Peak, South Cadbury Castle, Cadbury (Yatton), for example—were re-occupied in the 5th or 6th centuries, though this is known from relevant pottery finds rather than from place-name deductions. It may well be that 'Milioc' was simply a local magnate who, on some occasion, was obliged to defend either himself and his entourage, or his cattle, in a supposedly ancestral stronghold—Ecgbert's Cornish campaign of A.D.814 is a perfectly feasible context—and that the \**Din-milioc* name arose from such an episode. But this need have left no trace archaeologically. That local rulers invariably laid claim to deserted forts within their demesnes is clear from hagiography. The north Welsh king Maelgwn gives St. Cybi a Roman fortlet (Caergybi, Holyhead) for a monastery; Columba is offered a fort at Derry by Aedh, king of Ireland; and (using Bede as our authority) we have English instances as well. King Oswiu gives Ebba the Roman fort at Ebchester (*Prose Life of Cuthbert*); king Sigebert gives Fursa, or Fursey, the Roman shore-fort at Burgh Castle (*H.E.*, iii, 19) and (*H.E.*, v.8; cf. *A.S. Chron.* s.a. 669) king Egbert gives Bassa the shore-fort at Reculver, to build a minster. There is no suggestion that any of these forts were *inhabited*, and in the cases of Burgh Castle and Reculver, it is fairly certain that the Christian re-occupation is separated from the Roman phase by a considerable interval.

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# Excavations at Halangy Down, St. Mary's, Isles of Scilly, 1964: Interim Report

PAUL ASHBEE, M.A., F.S.A.

## Introduction

FOLLOWING UPON THE EXCAVATION of what at the time appeared to be a single homestead, in 1950 (*Antiq. Journ.*, XXXV, 187-98), the so-called ancient village, and Bant's Carn, the adjacent entrance grave, were placed by the Duchy of Cornwall, with the agreement of the late Major A. A. Dorrien-Smith, into the guardianship of the Ministry of Works (B.H. St. J. O'Neil, *Isles of Scilly*; H.M.S.O., 1950). Over the years the enshrouding fern and furze have been cleared and it is now (1964) possible to appreciate the extent of the complex of structures. The present writer was enabled by the Ministry to revisit this and other Scillonian sites during 1963, and in 1964 began further excavation.

The clearance has disclosed the mutilated remains of a complex of foundations upon a broad terrace, immediately below the 'homestead' examined in 1950. Adjacent to the latter, upon the western side, is a seemingly similar structure. Upon the other side the most prominent feature is another circular 'hut', perhaps a unit of a more elaborate building, excavated by the late Alexander Gibson of Hughtown at the close of the last century. The accidental burning of vegetation has revealed on the hill-slope to the north of the 'village' a range of stone-walled terraces, each holding a fair depth of soil. They recall immediately the terrace on the northern slope of the Garrison Hill at Hughtown in which was the Porth Cressa cist grave cemetery (*Arch. Journ.*, CXI, 1-25).

It is now possible to see, with a clarity hitherto denied by the vegetation, that what seemed restricted single structures are closely associated not only with the Bant's Carn entrance grave on the hill above but also with another entrance grave at the bottom of the slope, and further structures visible in the cliffs of Halangy Porth. These last have over the years, also been encountered beneath the bulb garden between the shore and the modern track bounding the foot of the hill.

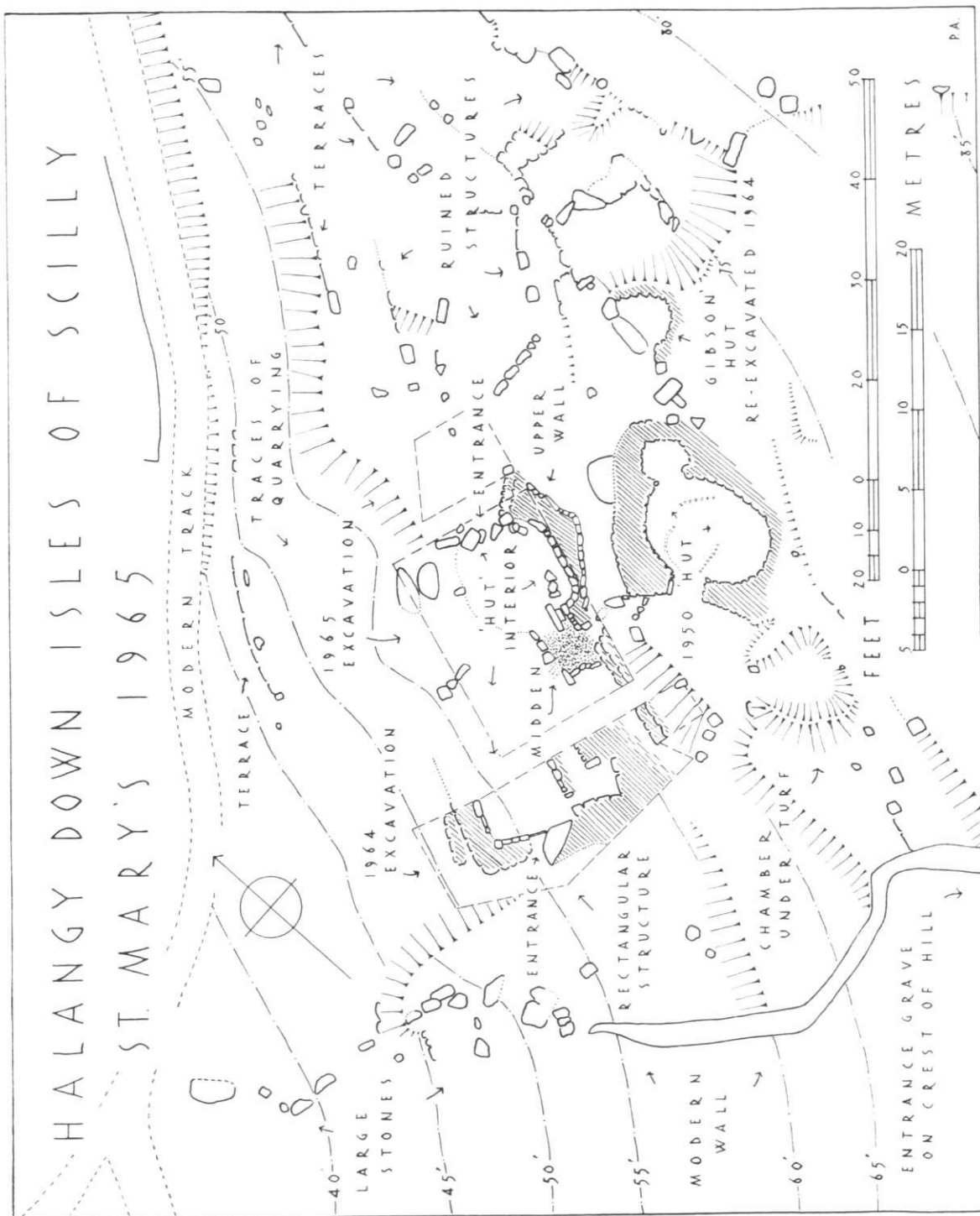
These structural remains in the sea cliff are to be related to an ancient soil covered in by some 3 ft. of sand upon which the modern soil has grown. They were noted by George Bonsor when he visited the Scilly Isles more than sixty years ago (H. O'N. Hencken, *Arch. Cornwall and Scilly*, 1932, 30; *Antiq. Journ.*, XIII, 14-17). Bonsor drew a section of midden that he saw there (*Antiq. Journ.*, XIII, 17, fig. 4) which yielded sherds of pottery of much the same kind as those he recovered from the Bant's Carn entrance grave. The present writer, in 1950, excavated a similar sherd from the base of the hut wall now exposed close by.

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(Opposite) Fig. 12. Plan of the Halangy Down site

# HALANGY DOWN ISLES OF SCILLY

## ST. MARY'S 1965



A little way away to the west of the site of Bonsor's midden part of a cist of Porth Cressa type has long been exposed in the cliff, in circumstances similar to those of a like cist on St. Martin's (*Antiq. Journ.*, XXIX, 84-5). The discovery of what may have been more cists of Porth Cressa type is alleged from the bulb garden on the cliff above. It was apparently in this immediate vicinity that the slab-built cist, which produced pottery pronounced by R. A. Smith (*Torquay Nat. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, V, Pl. III, 243) as belonging to the 'Megalithic period of Scilly', was encountered.

From the foregoing it is reasonable to suppose that the extensive remains on Halangy Down and in the Porth below represent aspects of the development of the same complex. That is, they demonstrate continuity of settlement. Indeed, the reasons for the abandonment of the lower phase of the settlement are to be seen in the accumulation of sand above it. The considerable marine transgression which has taken place in Scilly (conveniently summarised by G. Daniel, *Prehist. Chamb. Tombs of England and Wales*, 1950, 24-6) would account for the great accumulations here, at Crow Point, and on St. Martin's, inter alia (A. J. Dollar, *Geo. Assn. Circ.*, 1957-8, 597, 4). A constant pattern of settlements abandoned in the face of blowing sand is a feature also of the Cornish coast (R. Bruce Mitford (ed.), *Recent Archaeological Excavations in Britain*, 1956, 194-6) and of the South Wales coast (L. S. Higgins, *Arch. Cambrensis*, LXXXVIII, 1933, 26-67). Following the abandonment of the lower structures, the focus of settlement moved to the hill-slope above Halangy Porth. The latter area has been the subject of the work conducted to date although the major problem is that of the nature of the remarkable sequence presented.

#### **Excavations during 1964**

Work during 1964 was confined to two aspects of the site. The first was the re-excavation of the unit reputedly dug into more than half-a-century ago. The second was to ascertain the character of the ruined structures on the level area below the 'homestead' examined in 1950. Both objects were achieved and as an incidental, on a day lost owing to bad weather, critical clearance of furze and fern was undertaken and the existence of the westward complex adjacent to the 1950 operations revealed.

#### **The Alexander Gibson 'Hut'**

Excavation of the half-circle of seemingly ruined walling (Pl. IIIa) which ran around from two massive boulders showed that only the lower two courses and the southern side were original work. Elsewhere stones had been piled in rough order on top of this wall, perhaps as the inside was cleared during the early examination. The undisturbed walling is of selected near-rectangular boulders, set to an even face, trigged with smaller stones and at one point bonded by a vertical. This masonry resembles closely that of the structure examined in 1950.

The northernmost of the two great boulders from which the part-circle of walling springs had been split by stone-gatherers and bears the unmistakable marks of their 'jumper', the West Countryman's ubiquitous stone-splitting tool.

Removal of the interior to some six inches below the base of the stones (excavation to a greater depth would have impaired the structure's stability) revealed a considerable depth of sterile humus. Digging in depth at one point was, however, possible and this showed that the wall was built upon humus which was on a raft of small stones of some depth. Between the two orthostats is a great recumbent block spanning almost the diameter and retaining the raft of stones. A number of stones just below the turf and at a point corresponding to the floor level in the neighbouring building had no significant pattern. As no trace of a floor was found it is possible that it was destroyed by the early investigation.

The steep slope down from the outer side of the great recumbent stone, and its broken character, suggest that this 'hut' is but one unit of a much more extensive structure, probably similar to that examined in 1950, which has been destroyed by stone-breakers.

### The Lower 'Level' Area

Clearance of bracken had revealed great quantities of stone, much of which had been broken recently, strewn in confusion across the entire area. Several extensive cavities adjacent to the modern track suggest erstwhile sporadic quarrying.

The first task carried out was the clearance of all non-earthfast rocks from the area and their conveyance to a distance from the site. Following upon this, limited excavation was undertaken at two points.

Immediately below the 1950 structure a cutting was made to relate the apparent terrace and its kerb (*Antiq. Journ.*, XXXV, 190, fig. 2) to the level area westward and below. Again, another large cutting was designed to explore in depth the entire southern end of this relatively level area.

The cutting below the seeming kerb showed that it was in fact the upper rear course of a wall, the lower face of which apparently bounds much of this level area. This was some seven feet in breadth and part of a well-built apse was disclosed (Pl. IIIb). Although this feature was but partially examined, it appears to exist to a considerable depth below the 'kerb'. This wall and downhill-facing apse, built of courses of selected well-fitting boulders, is in character with the structure examined during 1950.

Excavation at the southern end of the level area disclosed the walls and rubble-choked interior (Pl. IVa) of a rectangular structure some twenty feet in breadth and of, as yet, unknown length. The interior was cleared of rubble and soil and the inner faces of the end wall and parts of the returns exposed (Pl. IVb). Here the interior walls differ markedly from those studied in 1950 and the building technique employed resembles that shown in part of the structure recently examined on the Island of Nor'nour. The lower wall interior is of very large more-or-less square or rectangular 'sub-megalithic' slabs set on their edges and trigged into position. The core of the end wall and of the lower return is of soil and rubble, while the outer face is apparently of smaller blocks.

At one point in the end wall there is an oblique paved entrance, bounded on the upper side by a great boulder some ten feet in length and four feet in height. Inside was a slab on edge as a threshold, while close by, fallen away from the upper side, was a slender jamb-stone, at the foot of which a pivot stone was found *in situ*. This pivotstone was earth-fast and points to an erstwhile floor level of which no visible trace was detected.

An internal partition set upon the floor level divided the upper third of the internal area from the lower, and the upper corner terminated in a small rectangular annexe. The upper end of this was closed by a great recumbent megalithic block, by which, and apparently in the wall, is a large standing stone.

This clearance of the upper third of the interior of what may prove to be a structure of some size, showed that the interior facing stones had been set into position with trig-stones on the 'rabb', the hard natural iron-pan of the subsoil. The lower, down-hill walls are apparently set upon humus, presumably the ancient floor-level. This is upon boulders apparently laid down as a platform for the building's reception.

The upper third of this building has its walls remaining to a uniform height although the lower part is broken and many of the interior facing slabs and stones are missing from the return. The rubble within the interior could well, in part, have represented fall, or perhaps slighting, but the condition of the lower walls points to stone robbing.

Absence of a visible floor might indicate on the one hand soil weathering or on the other an undifferentiated floor that would have left no positive trace. The soil in the upper end of the structure was of considerable depth and quite homogeneous.

From the soil of this rectangular structure, pottery, worked flints and quartz, and utilized pebbles as well as pieces of iron-slag were found, besides a spindle whorl. Nothing was recovered from a position that would suggest a relative age for the structure.

The character of the pottery assemblage is heterogeneous. There are fragments comparable to the provincial Roman wares recovered from the 1950 excavation (*Antiq. Journ.*, XXXV, 194-5), sherds of 'grass-marked' pottery resembling those from the Porth Cressa midden (*Arch. Journ.*, CXI, 22) and thick heavily gritted sherds not unlike the wares associated with the entrance graves. The flint and quartz implements are scrapers, utilized scraps, points and trimmed pebbles, besides nodules and granite-pebble hammer-stones. The spindle-whorl is of the same character as those recovered in 1950 (*Antiq. Journ.*, XXXV, fig. 5, 1, 2). There was also one oblate glass bead (from the 1950 'terrace').

### Conclusion

The rectangular character of the structure on the level area introduces a new masonry style and a different character of building into the Halangy Down complex. The 'grass-marked' pottery may tentatively be considered as providing an upper limiting 'date' for its occupation. At present it is difficult to see this heterogeneous assemblage as other than an incidental accumulation. More positive associations must be sought.

*Chelsfield, Kent*

THE SOCIETY is grateful to the Ministry of Public Building and Works for a grant towards the cost of publishing this paper.

### SURVEY OF 'ROUND-CHIMNEYED' HOUSES

THE APPEAL by Messrs. J. P. Stengelhofen and A. C. Thomas for further instances of Cornish houses or cottages with 'round chimneys' (semi-circular extruded buttress chimneys, usually on the gable end) made in *CA 3* (1964), 107, has so far resulted in a further twenty instances. A number of members have provided locations, with drawings or photographs, and particular gratitude is due to Mrs. Reader (Carbis Bay) and Mr. Michael Tange (Redruth) for locating whole groups of these features.

We are now anxious to obtain information on two scores; firstly, the incidence (if any) of

'round chimneys' in mid- and east (or north) Cornwall—there appear to be some in the Roche, Luxulyan and Lanivet area—and secondly, the distribution of smaller, completely circular chimneys, like miniature engine-house chimneys, which seem to occur on outhouses or lincays rather than on actual dwelling-houses. Such information (with exact location, which will allow us to visit and to photograph any examples) would be most warmly welcomed by either the Editor (at Churchtown, Gwithian, Hayle), or by Mr. John Stengelhofen, at 217, Bickenhall Mansions, London W.1. A report on our work to date is being prepared and will appear in this journal in due course.





A



B

HALANGY DOWN 1964: A, Clearance of the Alexander Gibson 'Hut'; B, 'Apse' in Lower 'Level' Area (P. Ashbee)

PLATE IV



B

*HALANGY DOWN 1964: A, Rectangular Structure, S. end of Lower 'Level' Area; B, its interior wall, showing building technique (P. Ashbee)*

# Rediscovery of the Chapel at Chapel Porth, St. Agnes

R. B. WARNER, B.A.

THIS CHAPEL was found, as also was that near Troon, from the description by Borlase in his *Parochial Memoranda* (Borlase, 1750). Indeed, the similarities between this site, and that at Troon, will be seen to be remarkably close (Thomas, 1963).

The chapel lies at the end of a small combe which runs to the mouth of Chapel Porth Combe from the North East. The small combe hangs some 50 feet above sea level and its floor has been built up by solifluxion talus from the valley slopes. From post-glacial times a small stream has cut a gully some fifteen feet deep in the talus along the length of the combe, and has divided the level floor of the original valley into two lateral platforms. The chapel lies on the southern platform (at SW 69754960), occupying a large proportion of it. The other platform is devoid of remains, but is covered by a one-foot thick layer of wind-blown sand overlying the old turf on the 'head' material. This sand contains the remains of many shell-fish, including mussel, whelk and limpet, inviting the suggestion that this is the midden area for huts on this northern platform. No pottery has yet been found. The tiny stream, which disappears for long stretches down the valley, appears finally some 80 feet from the cliff edge and runs over talus-free turf-covered rock to empty into a large hole at the cliff edge and fall into a large cave below and thus into the sea. This hole is possibly the Wrath's Hole, which, says legend (Tonkin, 1702), St. Agnes persuaded the Giant Bolster to fill with his blood in return for her yielding to him. Needless to say he bled to death. Tonkin (1702) writes also that near this hole is 'her (i.e. St. Agnes) Chapel and Well . . .'

Couch (1894) and the Ordnance Survey (6 in. (1908) LVI.NE) place the 'Holy Well' of St. Agnes in the gully very near the cliff edge, and all the evidence certainly points to a position about 100 feet from the edge of the cliff, where the stream rises. However this is not at all certain for there is now no trace of the well, which was destroyed for hedging stone in about 1820 (Couch, 1894), and it may very well have been further upstream. From the description given by Borlase (1750) it was probably within a few feet of the position I have indicated (SW 69744962), and it was from this position that the chapel was rediscovered. The 'Holy Well' covering the spring was a splendid little building which has been thoroughly described (Borlase, 1750 and 1751) and drawn (Borlase, 1751).

The Ordnance Survey are certainly not correct in their siting of the Chapel. Tonkin says (1702) that here (i.e. by the Wrath's Hole) 'she' (St. Agnes) 'built her Chappel (now in ruins) and well of excellent water', that is both were close together. Borlase (1750) gives a similar but more detailed description of the Chapel and site (though not as detailed as his description of the well)—'Keeping down Porth Chapel Coom we came to the chapel which gave its name to the bottom. Its walls are in ruins and nothing worth seeing; a little Chapel yard there was round it the fences of which are still to be traced, and the ground being very loose and the turf soft you may thrust a cane down easily a foot and more makes me think there are graves here. A few paces below this Chapel is St. Agnes well . . . with a little Chapel or Room built over it . . .' (then follows his description of the well).

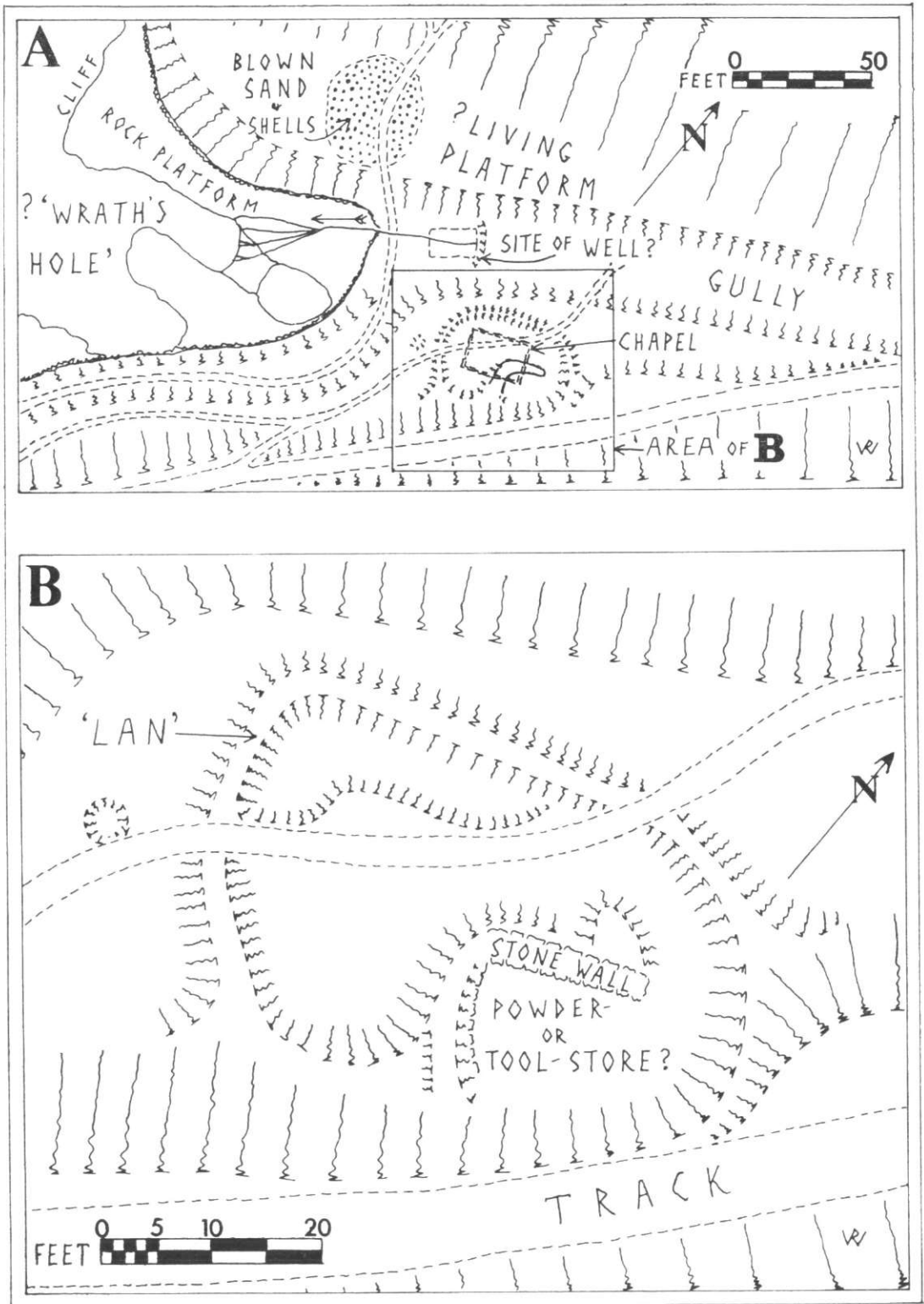


Fig. 13. Site of chapel, Chapel Porth, St. Agnes

In 1780 (*Lysons, 1814*) the remains of the Chapel were dismantled (possibly to build the hut which now occupies one corner of the enclosure). 'A few paces' above the presumed site of the well, the chapel was sought and found; indeed it was difficult to see how the remains had escaped notice before. In 1964 the remains were planned by Miss Sarah Smith and myself. The surrounding lan (chapel yard) is very clear, and forms approximately three sides of a rectangle, the other side being formed, as at Troon, by the hill slope. This lan is a low earthen (?) bank, broken only by the footpath which runs through the enclosure. The site is low-grass grown and devoid of any shrub, and it is probable that except for the stone built hut the interior of the enclosure has not been disturbed. The roofless stone-built hut (possibly a powder or tool store) contains several squared stones, certainly from the chapel building. No objects are known to have come from the site, but it is very tempting to suggest that the shallow pit just west of the enclosure once held the base of a cross.

The actual chapel is no longer visible, so it is not possible to discuss the ratio of the wall lengths or the position of the door(s). The mounds and enclosure shape suggest, however, that the orientation was the usual East-West, or nearly so, and that the building was between 20 and 30 feet long by 10 to 15 feet wide. The ratio could therefore be anywhere between 1 : 1.5 and 1 : 2.5 allowing an early or a late date (*Thomas, 1960*). Therefore, while an early date is possible, by comparison with the Troon site a late date is probable. Both chapels were enclosed by irregular, partial lans, both were sited on the platform formed by a 'rejuvenated' stream eating into the floor of a partially filled valley, and both were very close to, and associated with, notable 'Holy Wells'. A tenth century date is therefore likely, but an earlier date not impossible. The dedication is not clear; tradition ascribes the foundation to St. Agnes herself, but this is certainly not so. Even as a dedication this is highly unlikely, for the name does not occur until 1327 when the parish is called *Parochia Sancte Agnetis*, and in 1334 *Capella Sancte Agnetis* refers to the Chapel (with lan) under the Church in St. Agnes Churchtown. Before 1327 the village was called *Brevanec*, or an equivalent, after the 'prominent hill' (*Bre* and a word *ban-ek* = 'high place?').

If the northern platform is in fact a living area, the site might be monastic rather than anchoritic; it certainly is not, judging by its isolated position, a village chapel. This can only be tested by spade-work.

*Chacewater*

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# Lanyon in Madron: Interim Report on the Society's 1964 Excavation

E. M. MINTER

THE MEDIEVAL SITE known as 'Old Lanyon' (SW 422337) was selected for the Society's 1964 excavation, which took place from July 28th to August 19th, and was preceded by a short period of work at Easter. The Society is indebted to the owner, Sir Edward Bolitho, and the farmer, Mr. Lanyon Thomas, for permission to carry out the work, which enabled the investigation of such medieval sites in Cornwall to be extended to West Penwith. The writer is grateful to the Society for the opportunity of directing the excavation; to Mr. John Lingwood for his able help as assistant director; to Mr. Charles Woolf for the photography, and to Mrs. F. Nankivell for her invaluable work of organization which contributed so greatly to the success of the excavation and the camp. A total of 51 volunteers, most of whom were members, participated in the work.

The site lies in the W. corner of the field in which are the remains of the West Lanyon Quoit, at about 500 ft. O.D. Clearance of heavy overburden showed two rectangular structures a few feet apart, the long axes E-W. Excavation revealed three periods of occupation. Periods 1 and 2 were common to the whole site; Period 3 was associated only with the area on the north, and had greatly obscured the earlier periods.

The earliest period showed several successive phases of building. The house-type was best illustrated by one in the final phase, on the south of the site. It was 25 ft. long by 11 ft. wide internally, the long axis E-W. The walls on the long sides and the short upper end were 5 ft. thick and of alternate courses of stone and turf with a facing of wattle and daub carried on timber posts. The lower end wall was of stone. A granite hearth was set in the floor close to this wall, and a nearly central row of posts supported the turf roof.

In Period 2, a stone-walled long-house (1) replaced this house, absorbing the lower end stone wall. It measured internally 27 ft. 6 in. long by 13 ft. 6 in. wide; the walls of undressed granite averaged 2 ft. 6 in. in width. The upper part of the house was the living-room, with a nearly central granite hearth. A wattle and daub canopy supported on 4 posts carried the smoke from the fire through the roof, and had collapsed after the abandonment of the house, covering the remains of a wood fire on the hearth. At the upper end of the room was a raised platform. A wooden partition separated the living room from the cross-passage, with opposed entrances in the long walls; beyond this was the byre, with a drain through the lower end wall. The turf roof was carried on trusses resting on the stone walls. In a later phase, a porch was built to afford shelter to the S. entrance. The house was lengthened to 46 ft. internally by the addition of a room at the upper (E) end, entered by a doorway made in the end wall of the living-room. The E. end of this room had been destroyed, but charcoal and pottery showed that there had been a hearth in the S.E. corner. This sequence of houses was separated by a paved area, 8 ft. wide, from a similar one almost parallel with it on the north. The pottery from the floor of long-house 1 suggests a late-13th/14th century date for the final occupation of the long-houses. A 12th century date can be considered for the beginning of the site.

After their abandonment as dwellings, the houses were used as outlying farm-buildings. The N. entrances were blocked, also the doorways between the living-rooms and



the extensions at the upper ends. In the resulting 4 structures, entrances 6 ft. wide were made in the S. walls. Subsequently a barn, 27 ft. long by 10 ft. wide, the long axis N-S., was built. The walls, except for the E. wall of long-house 2 which was incorporated in the barn-walls, were stone-faced with a rubble core, 1 ft. 10 in. to 2 ft. thick. A 16th century date is suggested for this building.

After a period of abandonment, a cottage and outbuildings were constructed over the ruins on the N. side of the site (Period 3). The cottage was 25 ft. long by 11 ft. wide internally, with walls up to 6 ft. thick, made by piling up the large blocks of stone from the surrounding ruins. The fire was lit on the earth floor, and the entrance was a narrow opening in the S. wall. It was later divided into two rooms by a partition wall. The lower end became the living-room with the fire in the middle of the floor, and a small recess at ground level in the partition wall on the N. side of the opening which gave access to the inner room, or bedroom. In the final phase, a wooden ceiling was inserted in the bedroom to form a loft. The barn at the E. end of the site was re-roofed and a loft built into the N. end. To the W. of the barn, the ground was dug out to make a shed, 17 ft. long by 8 ft. wide, the long axis N-S., with the entrance at the S. end. It opened into a covered area enclosed by the buildings on the E., N. and W., but open on the S. side. Towards this side, a 9 in. square post supported the roof. These buildings were drained by shallow stone-covered channels which discharged on to the rough stone path on the south.

The single-roomed cottage with its thick, roughly-constructed walls and earth floor, developing finally into a two-roomed cottage with cock-loft, is a typical example of the many such dwellings built in the 18th century by cottagers on land owned by the farmer for whom they worked, or on manorial waste. A similar date is suggested by the small amount of post-medieval pottery associated with this area.

When the cottage ceased to be occupied, the door between the two rooms was blocked, and an entrance to the inner room was made in the S. wall, suggesting the final use of the site as an outlying farmyard.

The finds, in addition to the pottery, include whetstones, socket stones and pieces of broken querns. Mr. A. C. Thomas will report on these. Iron objects, which include nails, horseshoes and agricultural implements, are in course of examination by Mr. E. J. Wigley of the Wayside Museum, Zennor.

*Kingskerswell*

# New Light on the Most Ancient West

J. V. S. MEGAW, M.A.

(In this short review article, Mr. Megaw discusses (Lady) Aileen Fox's recent book, *South West England* (pp.254, pls. 98, figs. 51), published by Thames & Hudson Ltd., London, as no. 41 in their *Ancient Peoples and Places* series (1964), at 35s.)

THE THIRTY-ODD years of the Society's history—or in its Field Club days perhaps its prehistory—have been marked by the publication of three reviews of the county's archaeology; Hencken's *Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (1932), the anniversary number 'Archaeology in Cornwall, 1933-1958' of *Proc. West Cwll. F.C. II.2* (1958) and now, with the addition of the pre- and protohistory of Devon and the western half of Somerset, we have Lady Fox's contribution to the seemingly unending march across our library shelves of *Ancient Peoples and Places*. It is pleasant to record that Dr. Glyn Daniel, following the pattern of the late J. F. S. Stone's *Wessex* and the late R. Rainbird Clarke's *East Anglia*, has obtained the services of an author whose habitat, knowledge, and main research achievements are peculiarly those of the area on which she now writes. As one should expect of the Reader in British Archaeology in the Department of History at Exeter University, no less than of the wife of Sir Cyril Fox, a telling sense of the region's geography, natural resources, and the effects of the changing environment on the successive cultural groups runs through the book. The Isles of Scilly find a small place also and as part of the Duchy so they should—even if Scillonians must wonder why not one of Mr. H. A. Shelley's clear distribution maps acknowledges their existence, although Lundy with an archaeology in microcosm appears without comment. It is no surprise to those who know Aileen Fox to observe that she has effectively disguised from most of her readers just how much of her narrative is derived from her own active field work: assistant at the excavation of Neolithic and Iron Age Hembury, surveyor of the Dartmoor Bronze Age farmsteads, salvager of the remains of Roman Exeter (*Isca*), and identifier of the Dark Age trading post of Bantham—to quote only sites indicative of the chronological scope of *South West England*.

No reviewer, however skilful and learned, can be expected to do equal justice to all aspects and periods of a work such as Lady Fox's; I may be therefore excused if I continue my comments to a few personal *corrigenda et addenda* in such areas of this survey of a region with a marked cultural individuality which fall within my own particular spheres of interest.

To begin at the beginning, it is a pity that limitations of space have not allowed even the briefest glance at the Palaeolithic period and rather more on the Mesolithic. After all it was at Kent's Cavern on the South Devon coast that the discoveries of Father MacEnery and, later, William Pengelly, firmly established the existence of 'antediluvial man' contemporary with extinct fauna; in recent years we have had the work of Angela Mace at Hengistbury Head identifying two new late Upper Palaeolithic industry as well as Dr. McBurney's researches into West Country cave sites (*PPS XXV* (1959), 233-59 and 260-9). The westernmost offshoots of the Maglemose hunter-gatherers briefly alluded to on pp.29-30 (see G. J. Wainwright in *PPS XXVI* (1960), 195-201 for a detailed account) may well have had a more permanent part in the establishment of the new Neolithic farming communities than allowed for by Lady Fox. Our past President, Dr.

C. A. Raleigh Radford, and myself, have recently commented on this possibility (*Cornish Arch.* 1 (1962), 4-9 and 2 (1963), 4-8). I certainly feel that one must look to an aboriginal (that is, basically Mesolithic) contribution in the actual working of the igneous rock sites, no less than seven 'factories' of which have been geologically located in Cornwall (fig. 3). Mention is made of the fine red Neolithic ware with its termolite schist tempering from Dartmoor identified by the same thin-sectioning method as has been employed for the stone factory products. Such ware has been found not only at Hembury but as far afield as the Wiltshire 'causewayed camps' of Robin Hood's Ball and Windmill Hill (*Bull. Inst. Arch. London* 4 (1964), 29-33; *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* 59 (1964) 13-19). Perhaps in view of Professor R. J. C. Atkinson's recent suggestion that the 'camps' should be regarded as annual fairgrounds we can think of such fine pottery as the luxury by-products of the staple axe trade no less than the Hellenistic coins and the later tin trade (p.186). Again, early though the radio-carbon dates for the Hembury 'causewayed camp' are (a range of 3480-3000 B.C. has a statistical probability of 3:2), they are not significantly so much earlier than those from sites further to the east for the tentative claim on p.29 that our first south western farmers were 'the earliest to arrive in southern Britain from the continent'. Certainly we need to know more about the western Neolithic settlements; one wishes all success to the Cambridge University search for the habitation sites which once must have been linked by the wooden trackways of the Somerset peat (p.38; recently published is an account of the archaeological discoveries associated with the trackways by H. S. L. Dewar and H. Godwin in *PPS XXIX* (1963), 17-49).

On the later part of the Neolithic and the complex story of the megalithic monuments we have a clear account well illustrated; the late date of some at least of the entrance graves of the Scilly-Tramore pattern (for St. Mary's see the survey by P. Ashbee in *Cornish Arch.* 2 (1963), 9-18) is not in dispute (p.52) although our Editor has indicated some pottery resemblances to that from the first, pre-Bronze Age, settlement at Gwithian. On the question of the stone alignments and circles it is unfortunate that George Eogan's excavations on Lee Moor, Devonshire, should have proved so inconclusive (*PPS XXX* (1964), 25-38).

To a similar 'Copper Age'—to use the concept recently resurrected in the British Isles by Professor C. F. C. Hawkes—belong at least in part the scattered remains of those prehistoric tinker-gypsies, the Beaker folk (pp.56 ff. and fig. 14). The early Brean Down, north Somerset, Bell-beaker (one of only four in the British Isles of possible continental manufacture) belongs rather to a generalised 'Maritime' class than to Brittany in particular. It is the spread of this Maritime form which is now regarded as the primary stage some time at the end of the third millennium of infiltration up the Atlantic seaboard followed to the West Country no less by megalith builders than by Iron Age settlers; the Carn Glouce cairn (to give its local spelling in preference to Lady Fox's *Gluze*, pp.53-54) is still a largely inexplicable monument though its corbelled construction makes one think of the Iberian Copper Age *tholoi*. To return to the local distribution of beakers, we may add the fine example of a Handled Beaker from the excavation of a Menhir at Try (Vivien Russell and P. A. S. Pool in *Cornish Arch.* 3 (1964), 15-25) while a derivation for the Long-necked 'A' Beaker is not, I think, to be found amongst the North European corded ware groups who, *pace* Mr. A. M. ApSimon, have left little or no mark on Britain. Rather, Professor Stuart Piggott's concept—developed in his contribution to the Cyril Fox *Festschrift* referred to by Lady Fox—of a local origin in the ultimately intrusive 'C' or Short-necked Beaker is more in keeping with the general nature of the material.

The exciting if no less problematical period of the full Bronze Age from c. 1600-500 B.C. is described in two sections, 'Prospectors and Traders' (Chap. V) and 'South-

Western Bronze Age Societies' (Chap. VI). The former presents a sober analysis of the evidence for the early exploitation of Cornwall's tin resources (fig. 2) which on the positive side is still remarkably slight (p.96). Amongst the tantalising clues of links between the world of Mycenae and Stonehenge is the technology of the Rillaton gold cup found with an ogival dagger of Mr. ApSimon's Wessex II phase. It is in fact the diamond-shaped washers for the handle rivets which best bridge the differences in form between the cups of Fritzdorf, the Mycenae shaft-graves, and Rillaton. In parenthesis it may be noted that it is the zig-zag *bone* (not bronze) mounts of the Bush Barrow, Wilts., 'sceptre' (p.70) which Professor Piggott would link with similar examples from Grave Iota of the new Grave Circle B at Mycenae. For actual imports and exports Lady Fox mentions the late Mycenaean dagger from the Pelynt barrow but prefers an Iron Age date for the tin ingot dredged from the Fal (Pl.60) although again a late Mycenaean date has been advanced in the light of the not dissimilar east Mediterranean copper 'ox-hide' ingots (H. G. Buchholz in *Praehist. Zeitschr.* XXXVII (1959) 1-40; Buchholz has also written on double-axes of the Topsham type: *Praehist. Zeitschr.* XXXVIII (1960), 39-71). On the home front, the complex, and as yet far from fully published, story of Bronze Age pottery is put forward with a due impartiality for the relative merits of the Trevisker (St. Eval) and Gwithian sequences: Mr. ApSimon's theory of a Saxo-Thuringian corded-ware origin for the early Bronze Age ribbon-handled urns is cautiously dealt with (pp.79-80). As a wholly biased party, I feel that the main argument against such an origin, the complete lack of any indisputable evidence for a prior corded-ware settlement in southern or even eastern Britain, should have been emphasised. Nevertheless, the theory receives evidence in Mr. J. B. Calkin's recent study of the Bournemouth area in the context of Cornish influence on later Wessex urns (*Arch. J.* CXIX (1962), 34ff.). Apart from the two north coast sites the Bronze Age levels at Kynance Gate might have found a mention (*The Lizard I.4* (1960), 5-16; *II.1* (1961), 13-14) although with the exception of Bernard Wailes' review article in *Proc. West Cwll. F.C.* II.5 (1961), 235-8, there has been no attempt to see the Kynance material in terms of the longest stratigraphical sequence so far obtained—that of Gwithian. It is thus no fault of Lady Fox's if her attempts at synthesis, perhaps not helped by being split across two chapters (pp. 78, 84-86) should need some correction.

This is no place to deal with the complexities in detail; in brief the main lessons to be learnt from Gwithian are the *pre*-Trevisker appearance of twisted and plaited cord decorated pottery (Gwithian, site XV, layers 8/7); the associated sub-circular house discovered in 1961 extends the history of this form still further than the examples quoted on p.90. These layers are presumed to be c.1800 B.C. and thus of the later Copper Age *sensu* Hawkes, *not* Middle Bronze Age (p.78). It is the Layer 5 pottery found with the ploughed fields which is likely to be contemporary with Trevisker Style I or Miss Patchett's B/C urns (—the 'ribbon-handled' forms, none of which have in fact been found at Gwithian, *contra* Fox p.78) and the full Wessex Bronze Age. Incision certainly appears in Layer 5 but it is the wholly incised style of Layer 3 which must be matched with Trevisker Styles II and subsequently. The radiocarbon determination for Gwithian (1120 ± 103 B.C. : NPL-21) is in fact for the base of Layer 5 and in this context indeed seems a little late even at its upper limit; Layer 3 has the schist mould for the 'Bishopsland' axe of foreign style (on Ireland's rôle in this phase see now Eógan in *PPS* XXX (1964), 272-88) and bronze pins including at least one closely paralleled amongst the 'Mels-Rixheim' group of west central Europe, c. 1300-1100 B.C. Equally, as our Editor has also commented, the Trevisker domestic pottery does in many respects differ from that at Gwithian. Only with full publication will the problems of this period look like coming any closer to solution.

The succeeding chapters of *South West England* which take us from the Iron Age to

the monastic settlements of the Dark Ages are particularly valuable as a demonstration of a largely unaltered substratum impinged upon by varying external pressures without alteration of the basic pattern of a small farmstead economy (p.168). Later traders for Cornish tin are of course not forgotten; it is good to see no mention of that 17th century antiquarian myth of shifty Phoenician merchant venturers and woad-dyed ancient Britons, rashly immortalised on the walls of the Royal Exchange. Unfortunately the Halamanning 'Attic' pottery is suspect (p.116). The Chun Castle site, with its duck-stamped waves, and thick circular walls after the pattern of the Iberian *castros*, would well repay excavation further than that carried out by the late E. T. Leeds (pp.118-9) while the Society's work at the Rumps, Polzeath, under Mr. R. T. Brooks, with its distinctive cordoned pottery, equally will throw light on the trans-channel connections of Celtic tribes at the time of Caesar's campaigns (p.128; interim report in *Cornish Arch.* 3 (1964), 26-33). The coinless Dumnonii of the extreme south west were the occupants of Porthmeor and Goldherring and Lady Fox likens them to the cattle-rearing Masai of East Africa (p.131); one could suggest less far from home the equally cattle-wealthy and coin-impooverished Irish of the 1st. millennium A.D. Judging from what Celtic coinage has been found in the south west, the Dumnonii had dealings with the Durotriges of the eastern half of the area with the latter's *entrepot* at Hengistbury Head. It was indeed the 1957 find of Durotrigan coins in the Le Câtillon, Jersey, hoard (p.130) which led eventually to the back-dating of the entire British coin sequence and indeed Belgic settlement in the south east. The Dobunni to the north also did business and their *oppidum* at Bagendon, near Cirencester, is no great distance (E. M. Clifford *Bagendon: a Belgic oppidum*, 1961). Amongst the fine metal work with a concentration in the north of Somerset, Lady Fox singles out as local products the bronze bowls of Youlton-Rose Ash form (pp.127, 134-5); I feel that the modelling of the Ulster Keshcarrigan handle is something unique if really of south western origin—although in return I am prepared to concede that the real outlier, the bowl from an early Roman Iron Age chieftain's grave at Leg Piekarski, central Poland (*Antiq. J.* XLIII (1963), 27-37), *could* have come from that area.

In the Roman period we have the contrast of the simple settlements of Chysauster or Porth Godrevy—a period into which fit at least some of the *fogous* of which Lady Fox gives an account which compresses into a couple of pages almost as much information as is contained in a recently published book on the same subject (pp.152-3)—with the comparative wealth of *Isca Dumnoniorum* and the strangely out-of-place Magor villa (p.140ff.). On *Isca's* earthen rampart an article by John Wachter has confirmed the general pattern in the south of such fortifications during the mid-second century—perhaps as a result even of Dumnonian revolt (*Arch. J.* CXIX (1962), 103-13). That the Cornish travelled far then as now is marked by the burial at Roman Salona near Split on the Adriatic coast of Jugoslavia of a Dumnonian lady married into the senatorial class.

Trade and travel are by-words also for what I think, for the south west at least, is better regarded as the sub-Roman or Early Christian period rather than 'the Dark Ages'; in some respects at least recent research has rendered these light enough. The Irish settlers of the fifth century impinging first on south Wales and then on the northern part of the south west proper have left several tangible remains—Castle Dore, recognised by its attendant memorial stone in Latin script as the palace of the historic 'King Mark', may have had the Giant's Hedge as some sort of defence against the intruders. There are the *ogam* Stones inscribed in that peculiar carver's alphabet first developed in Ireland c. A.D. 300 (Eoin Mac White in *Zeitschr. f. Keltische Philologie* 28, (1961), 294-306); some *ogam* stones have a second inscription following the old Roman formulae such as that from Fardel, Ivybridge, Devon (p.160 and pl.96). The pattern of



Early Christian sites is predominantly coastal and betrays its Irish and Welsh origins—this applies no less to the domestic settlements such as the later sites at Gwithian than to monastic foundations such as that of c.500 A.D. date at Tintagel. But though aspects of the material culture certainly point across the Irish Sea, this, like the earlier Bronze Age, is a period of contact with the Mediterranean world. To Lady Fox's comments on the imported wares (p. 162 ff.), we should add recent criticisms of our Editor's expansion of Mr. Radford's original classificatory system by Leslie Alcock ('Pottery and settlements in Wales and the March, A.D. 400-700' in (ed.) I.L.L. Foster and Leslie Alcock, *Culture and environment*) (1963), esp. 284-94), although the main outlines I think are beyond argument. Also, work by Bernard Wailes on the 'E' ware indicates a North Gaulish rather than Rhineland source, though there is no doubt as to that origin for at least some of the glass fragments from western sites.

Finally a few words on some more general points of the production of *South West England*. Of the text figures, I have already commented on the excellent series of maps, only one of which (fig. 2) has suffered from over-reduction, while a few of the other drawings have been over-simplified—the barrow plans figs. 15, 18 and 35, particularly so. The gravure plates contain a pleasing selection of old dependables and new friends. Dr. St. Joseph's air photographs instruct and attract as usual while certainly new to me is the ithyphallic wooden figure from Teigngrace, Devon (pls. 79-80) with its reminiscence of the well-known Schleswig-Holstein pair from Aukamp Moor (E. Oxenstierna, *Die Nordgermanen* (1957) taf. 36). Everyone of course has his or her own method of selection—personally, I should have liked to have seen included some of the south west's products outside the south west; the Exloo, Odoorn necklace (already illustrated however in Siegfried De Laet's *Low Countries* (1958), pl. 24) would have made a fine pendant to that from North Manton (pl. 35), and one could have had the Keshcarrigan or Leg Piekarski bowls or the Le Câtillon Durotrigan coins; however these are purely personal quibbles. The bibliography, remarkably full for a book which through no fault of the author's has been a good few years a-coming, lacks little of importance though Wm. Borlase's pioneering *Antiquities of Cornwall*, 2nd edn., 1769, might have found a place. The useful selective list of *Field Monuments* refers to the Society's *Field Guides* for fuller information while to the notes on *Museums*, for Cornwall we can add our Secretary's 'List of Cornish Museums', *Cornish Arch.* 1 (1962), 99-100.

At the outset of this review I commented how much of *South West England* was Aileen Fox's own contribution; equally, members of the Society should be proud that such familiar sites as Castilly, Gwithian, the Rumps, Magor, Porthmeor, and Gold-herring should have found so capable a pen to sketch in the wider background of the region's archaeology. Those of us who are fortunate enough to possess Hencken's *Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly* (now a collector's item) will look to *South West England* to put us, literally, in the picture. Those without Hencken should need no further prompting to hasten to their nearest book-shop.

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# The Recording of Vernacular Architecture in Cornwall

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THE STUDY of vernacular architecture has grown rapidly in the last few years; before the war, it was virtually an untouched subject. An excellent example of this is provided by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Scotland) *Inventory* of the Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles published between the wars, in which only one building that could be classed as vernacular architecture is listed. Yet these islands are full of first-class examples.

What is meant by vernacular architecture? It is the study of domestic buildings of the rank of the lesser manor house and below, and their related outbuildings. Those remaining today were mostly the homes of the yeomen and husbandmen in the country, and the shopkeepers and lesser merchants in the villages and towns. Until recently these have been regarded as unimportant, books on houses and homes dealing only with those which belonged to the noble and wealthy or with buildings of architectural importance.

The smaller houses were also neglected because there is comparatively little documentary evidence about them. Thus the historians made little reference to them, and they tended to be forgotten. The study of these buildings is therefore within the province of the archaeologist, though the historian and the architect can, and do, both play a part.

The student of vernacular architecture is studying a building which is still inhabited, which has been altered and added to, and sometimes partly demolished, in the course of its life. Unlike some archaeological work his subject usually remains for others to examine after he has finished, and often a second examination reveals details which were missed or could not be seen at the first. Part of the interest and much of the difficulty lies in the fact that the house is still in use, and the investigator is bound to some extent to invade someone's privacy.

What exactly is the student of vernacular architecture trying to do? I would say that it is basically the same as any archaeologist's task. He is studying an aspect of the culture of the pre-industrial and pre-agrarian revolution society. In Britain, perhaps because these revolutions came earlier than elsewhere, the study of folk-culture has been neglected. It is perhaps significant that the Welsh, with parts less affected by change than most areas of these islands, should have their museum at St. Fagan's, while we in England still have no folk museum on a large scale. The Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands, with more definite surviving evidence of their peasant cultures, led the way. To-day it has been realised that unless something is done urgently in Britain, the buildings which are the last surviving, tangible, remains of that pre-industrial culture will be gone; and all hope of studying them in detail will go with them.

Le Corbusier defined a house as 'a machine for living in' and our ancestors viewed a house and its outbuildings as essentially functional, not as architecture. It is the task of the student of vernacular architecture to examine a building, and to try to detect the original plan and function of its rooms and related outbuildings; if they have changed, why this has happened, why additions or alterations have been made, and what type or types of construction were employed. Then this must be related to the cultural, economic and social conditions of the area, and to the influences which have been at work on it.

The need to do this is urgent, as the remaining examples are being either altered or destroyed at an increasing rate. This applies almost anywhere, but in Cornwall the conversion of existing buildings to holiday cottages makes the task even more imperative than in most places. A walk or a drive along the minor roads between St. Ives and Penzance, or from Penzance to Helston, will illustrate this point perfectly clearly. In the towns, new shops and the changing needs of business and commercial life are having the same effect. In the villages nobody will deny that sometimes the older houses have degenerated into slums, but before they are swept away they ought to be properly recorded for the benefit of posterity.

It is a long and difficult task to record every building over a certain age in any given area, and it requires a certain amount of organisation as well as a lot of time. However, the essentials are to record any buildings which are known to be threatened either by demolition or major alteration. Sometimes a house for sale is in danger of considerable changes and any opportunity to record it should be then taken.

I have stressed above that vernacular buildings are essentially functional, but this does not mean that they are not beautiful. Often they are, especially when they belong to a particular area, and fit into it, becoming a part of the local countryside. The vernacular builder often achieved quite unconsciously that relationship between form and function, between building and environment, for which the architect consciously strives. This was incidental to his primary task of making 'a machine to live in'. Occasionally they contain nationally-recognised architectural features or variants of them, giving an important clue to the influences at work at a particular time and place. Both features and influences are frequently unsuspected and show up only on a detailed examination.

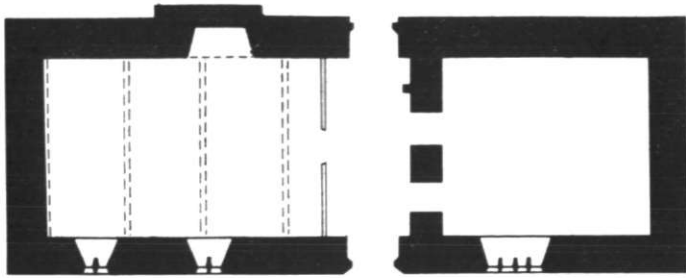
In a brief article one can only hope to indicate the main features which anybody seeing a threatened house should try to record. Reference to details found in timber-framed buildings, or to other features only rarely used in Cornwall, will be omitted, as they would tend to confuse the recording of buildings in the county.

Any record is better than none. A photograph, a sketch, no matter how rough, is of some help, but the most important and most useful record is a plan. Plans vary considerably with the age and wealth of the house, its position, the purpose for which it was built, and the extent of later alterations and additions. This is not the place to discuss reasons for differences, but perhaps a brief reference to the two basic plan-types is worthwhile. The typical English plan is the hall, screens-passage, and service-end type so often shown in the history books and illustrated in block plans A and B, fig. 14. It grew and developed with the advancing needs of privacy and the increasing wealth of society. The other is the long-house, once thought to be very rare; a number of examples have, however, turned up in Cornwall and others certainly remain to be recognised. In them the cattle and their owners lived under one roof, and the same cross passage was used by the occupants of both sides of the house (see plan C, fig. 14).

### *Steps in Recording*

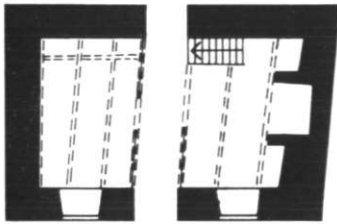
It is not always possible to record a building in detail or accurately because of shortage of time, difficulty of access or lack of help. I add the last point because full recording is a job for more than one person. The following paragraphs attempt to list the essential points in the order in which they should be done, and in order of importance in the event of time not permitting all of them to be completed. Detail can be added later.

(1) The first thing to do in recording a building is to photograph or sketch the front, one gable, the back, and the other gable in this order. Better still, sketch *and* photograph, for notes can be pencilled in on the sketch. If there are wings, the various sides of these should be similarly sketched or photographed. These sketches should show doorways, windows, blocked openings, breaks or changes in the walling, chimneys, changes of

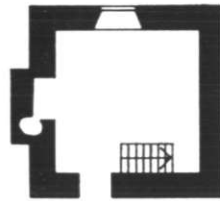


PLAN A  
TRUTHALL  
SITHNEY.

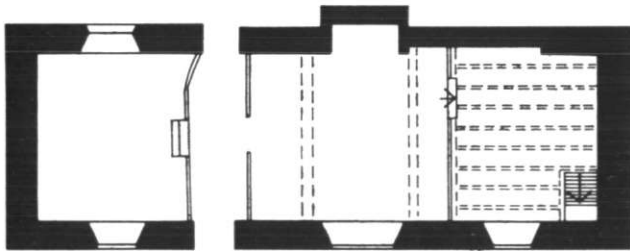
15th. CENTURY.  
OPEN HALL.



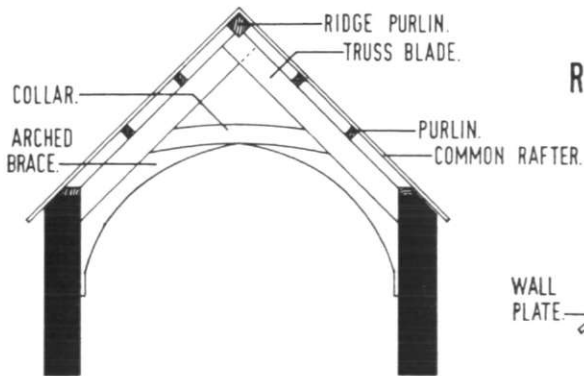
PLAN B  
HOUSE AT  
NEWLYN E.  
17th. C.



PLAN D  
COTTAGE AT  
ST. JOHN  
EARLY 18th C.



PLAN C  
EAST DIZZARD  
ST. GENNYS.  
16th. CENTURY.



ROOF FEATURES.

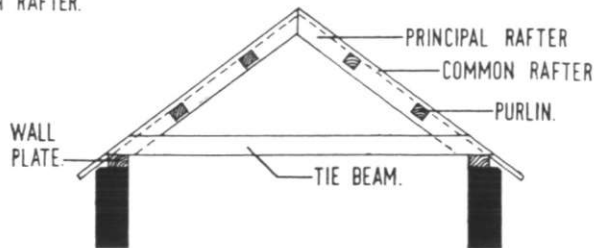


Fig. 14

level (if any), type or types of roof covering, and changes in roof level or pitch.

(2) Even if there is no time for measurements, a quick block plan of the ground floor is an essential record. This should show window and door openings, fireplaces, stairways and changes in wall thicknesses and levels. Plans for recording buildings are taken at window level. Thus doorways are shown as complete breaks; window openings have the lines of the walls and the glass; beams (and sometimes joists) of ceilings are dotted; and door frames and arcs showing which way a door opens are omitted. All original walling is shown in black, additions of historical importance are stippled, and more recent or modern additions are shown in outline or not at all (see plans A, B, C, and D, fig. 14). If there is no time for measurement or if no tape is available, this plan will still be useful if it is paced and the rough measurement obtained in this way noted.

(3) Similar block plans for each floor including attics and cellars, if any, should next be prepared.

(4) The roof very often contains more clues to the age of the building than any other feature, for, if it still remains, it is usually the least altered part. In Cornwall because of the wildness of the weather, roofs have suffered more than in many places, and it is not uncommon to find a completely new roof on a house. However, if the owner permits, and owners usually do, it is worth getting up into the roof to check. If it is an old roof, at least one truss should be sketched or photographed, and the type of purlin noted. If there is more than one type, each should be recorded. A complete plan of the roof can come later if necessary. If possible measure the height to the wall plate and to the ridge by simple geometric or trigonometric means. If this is not possible a tape dropped from upper windows will give their height and help in estimating the full height.

(5) Next, before detailed measurements of each room, it is worthwhile noting any stone or wood decorated feature in the house, in fireplaces, overmantels, doorways, windows, ceilings or anywhere else. This includes stops, chamfers and mouldings; these technical terms will be explained later in this article.

(6) When all the above is completed each room should be measured carefully, and the position and size, including depth, of windows, doorways, fireplaces and cupboards recorded. If beams or joists are exposed these should be measured and their position noted. Any decorated features already noted under (5) should now be recorded in detail. 'Lost' space between rooms or in fireplace walls should be examined if accessible, for these can sometimes contain earlier staircases and chimneys, now disused. The type of flooring, and width of floorboards in the case of wooden floors, should be noted.

(7) The stair position should be recorded and also the type of tread, its size, the risers, balustrades, strings, open or closed, pendants, finials and newels.

(8) When this is done any further details of the roof not already recorded should be dealt with.

(9) Any plaster work should be recorded, whether in ceilings, overmantels, friezes, or any other position and some attempt made to photograph or sketch its detail. Equally important, perhaps even more important in a county such as Cornwall, is any trace of painting or stencilling on woodwork or plaster.

(10) The relationship of the house to the ground, slope, water, roads and natural features is always worth recording.

(11) All associated buildings, privies, if any, barns, granaries, dovecotes, and other outbuildings should be examined and recorded if possible. In any case a quick sketch plan showing their relationship to the main house is desirable.

#### *Details and Terminology.*

Recording is much easier and much more useful if one has some knowledge of the types of features to be expected and the terminology used in their descriptions. The list

which follows is in the order of the steps in recording given above. It is not exhaustive by any means, but should help the newcomer to the recording of vernacular architecture in Cornwall.

### I. EXTERNAL FEATURES

(a) *Chimneys*. In Cornwall chimneys of any significant age at all are almost invariably of stone. As in other stone-producing areas, they are usually big and square with a cap, i.e. a projecting rim round the chimney near the top with a rounded or square head above it. As a general rule the more elaborate are the more recent. For examples see fig. 15. An unusual type found in Cornwall and in few other stone areas of the Celtic West is the 'round' chimney, mentioned with examples in *CA 3* (1964), 107.

(b) *Porches*. A number of Cornish houses of the late sixteenth century and the early seventeenth have a porch, sometimes two-storeyed, sometimes with an upper room supported on pillars. A famous example of the latter type is at the 'Keigwin Arms' at Mousehole, while Trerice near Newquay shows the other type, and Tintagel Old Post Office has only one storey.

(c) *Windows and Doorways*. These are taken together because the features in them are very similar, and change together according to the fashion of the times. The architecture books are a help in this, for the progression through the various styles of Gothic and into the Renaissance does show up even in quite small houses.

Blocked windows are a common feature of old houses. Usually they are dismissed as having been blocked as a result of window tax, a plausible but not always correct explanation. Sometimes a loft in a house was lit from a gable, the space between floorboards and roof on the lateral walls being too small to admit windows. Dormer windows have perhaps been built at a later date, or the walls have been raised, or a loft has gone out of use with the result that the gable windows were blocked. There is no need to look far to see examples of this in Cornwall. From the late sixteenth century dormer windows were built as part of the original house, this practice dying out as walls were built higher admitting two full storeys below the eaves. In the area around Tintagel numerous houses with good examples of dormer windows can be seen, the Old Post Office being the best known of them. Sometimes a number of blocked windows can be noted on one side of a house. In such cases the windows of the other side may prove to be of later date than those which have been blocked, indicating that the old front of the house is now the back. Many houses built with their backs to the prevailing south-westerly winds have later been 'turned round', so as to speak, in order that the front may face the sun. An excellent example of this is at SW 799548 on the west side of the Newquay-Perranporth road; the 'turning around' was done as recently as 1961.

The position of windows, especially when taken in connection with that of the chimneys, can be used to show the whereabouts of fireplaces. A stretch of unbroken wall often indicates the existence of a fireplace, even if the chimney above has been removed and the hearth blocked and no longer used. The symmetry of the windows is worth more than just a passing note. The Renaissance builders aimed at symmetrical facades, sometimes at the expense of cramping the plan inside. This fashion appears in quite small houses; so that generally the asymmetrical house is earlier than the symmetrical.

Many Cornish windows in quite small and unimportant houses have stone mullions, and these and the jambs are either chamfered or moulded. The most common are the hollow or concave chamfer and the plain chamfer (see fig. 15). Almost any stone farmhouse or lesser manor house of the sixteenth century has these stone mullions. Sometimes they have been removed and are in use as steps or gate posts in the neighbouring farm yard, but more often they are still *in situ* as at Pendeen Manor and Paul Almshouses.



Where mullions have been removed, the evidence of them is usually still fairly obvious in the lintel and sill.

A few Cornish houses have wooden mullions, and these are ovolo moulded (see fig. 15). The Noah's Ark at Fowey is probably the best-known example.

Doorways are similar in their style and decoration to the windows, the distinctive feature being the spandrels, often with a leaf ornament, just as often plain, and sometimes with a date or initials. The existence of doorways (even if now blocked up) opposite each other at the back and front of a house shows there was a cross passage, thus giving some idea as to the original plan.

Doorways seem to have been one of the first parts of the house externally to show changes brought about by the Renaissance. In the same way the pillars of porches are often a good external indication of Renaissance influence reaching an area, for the pillars change from those with an obvious Gothic style to classical columns, although the remainder of the outside of the house shows no change. A certain amount of caution is required, for porches are easily added and a Renaissance feature is not necessarily of the same date as other parts of the house.

(d) *Hoodmoulding*. This is found over doorways and windows to throw the rain clear of the opening beneath, a decorative but highly functional piece of building (see fig. 15). In some cases these go right round the house in a continuous line known as a string course. Usually these mouldings are in cut granite, but in the lesser dwellings slate drips are often found especially in North Cornwall.

(e) *Kneelers*. These spiral stone decorative features at the end of the gable coping are common in the granite areas of Cornwall, e.g. St. Just-in-Penwith. In this particular form they are rare elsewhere and well worth recording.

(f) *Dateable Features*. Doorways, windows, pillars and chimneys all change gradually with changing styles and ideas, but it is dangerous to attempt to date a house by one feature, for comparatively easily changed details may simply mark an effort to keep up with a new style, the advent of a new owner, or an increase in wealth. Date-stones are equally unreliable, being used to date minor additions or alterations in a house, changes in ownership and even important events in a family's history. This does not mean they are not worth recording; they are; but they must not on their own be accepted as the date of the house as seen to-day.

(g) *Materials*. These are usually fairly obvious from the outside in most Cornish houses. Practically everywhere in the county, one is reasonably close to a supply of good building stone, whether it be granite, slate, or sandstone, and consequently most houses of any real age are of stone. If this is not a local stone, it is usually a sign of wealth in the family which built the house, for few people had the means to pay for transport. In Cornwall one occasionally finds the dark Catacleuse stone a long way from its native cliffs near Padstow, used to relieve the greyness of granite.

In some parts cob was common, though much of it is disappearing to-day. It is not necessarily a sign of age, for cob buildings were being constructed well into the nineteenth century. It must have 'a good hat and a good pair of shoes', a good footing and a good roof. The type of stone footing is something to be recorded. Sometimes it is a low stone base for the wall, at others the stone goes up to first floor level, in some cases the front is of stone and back of cob or vice versa.

Sometimes an addition or alteration is carried out in a different material, but even if it is not, the break in the walling is usually sufficiently obvious and tells of changes.

Early brick is rare in Cornwall and should be recorded carefully wherever seen. One of the earlier good examples of a more or less complete brick building is Hatt in Botus Fleming, which dates from about 1720, and is hardly vernacular at all.



Many Cornish houses have the steep roof line which indicates that they were once thatched, though like cob, thatch is disappearing to-day. Newlyn (Penzance) had fifty or more thatched houses within living memory; today it has none. Slate was the obvious roofing material in many parts of Cornwall. The varying sizes of slates should be recorded, and their dialect names if still known.

## 2. PLANS

(a) *One-Room plans.* This simplest of all plans is rarely found. The hovels of the medieval labourer have long since disappeared, and the so-called cottages of the estate agents are often quite substantial houses of the yeoman or husbandman class. The true cottage dates from perhaps the late seventeenth century, though examples would be very difficult to date.

However, there are in Cornwall numerous examples of miners' and farmworkers' cottages now empty and falling down. Many of these are nineteenth century, but a few must date back well into the eighteenth and are in need of recording before they disappear. Two stood by the roadside at Roseworthy until recently, and were recorded by the writer just in time. These were not of one-room plan, and very few are, but occasionally, now in use as a store or a cattle shed such a house still stands (see Plan D, fig. 14). Some of these have a loft, not running the full length of the house, as a bedroom.

(b) *The Long House.* This type of building has been the subject of a certain amount of controversy during the last ten or fifteen years. Examples have been excavated by Miss Dudley, Mrs. Minter and others. Some have been altered and added to and are still lived in to-day, though so modified as to be almost unrecognisable until a careful plan is drawn. One such is East Dizzard (*Medieval Archaeology VI/VII* (1964), Dudley and Minter—plan by Tonkin: see plan C, fig. 14).

(c) *The Hall-Screens plan.* This was adapted in a number of ways, but the basic 'screens passage' plan shows up in house after house in some form or another. Usually they can be put into a two-room plan class, or three-room plan in which there is a room beyond the hall. Wings at one or both ends can complicate these basic plans.

(d) *The Open Hall.* This is found with either type of plan. Very few instances exist in Cornwall, but those at the Old Post Office, Tintagel, and at Penfound, Poundstock, are well known. The open hall was normally a single-storey room open from ground to the roof, but very occasionally there was an undercroft. The type seems to have disappeared in Cornwall during the late sixteenth century and from that time on halls were built with a chamber, or chambers, above, as at Godolphin.

Rooms have sometimes changed their function through the centuries and this can lead to confusion, especially as fireplaces, doorways, and windows are easily blocked. Kitchens were built away from the house as a detached unit, though in Cornwall this practice does not seem to have been as common as in some parts of the country.

(e) *Other types.* There are many variations often adapted to suit particular circumstances. Some of the later plans, both in farmhouses and in village houses, have a doorway opening directly into the main room (see plan B, fig. 14), others have a lean-to at the back, not as an addition, but as an integral part of the house. All these are worth recording and gradually a body of knowledge about them will be built up, for there is still very much to be done on this subject.

(f) *Walls and levels.* Any change in levels should be carefully noted. It may denote an addition or a part of the house with a different function from that on another level.

Wall thicknesses are important for the same reasons, and for that matter so is the type of stone from which they are made. Is it just rubble or has it been cut? Has there been any attempt to lay it in courses?

### 3. PRINCIPAL INTERNAL FEATURES

(a) *Fire-places.* The focal point of the main rooms and often the only decorated feature in a house. Still in Cornwall one finds these with big stone lintels, some with a rough wooden lintel. In a few cases wooden overmantels show Renaissance woodwork, but these are only just vernacular.

Many of these fireplaces are in the lateral wall in the halls of the smaller manor houses, but gable fireplaces are more common in Cornwall. Some of these are set in very thick walls indeed.

The 'cloam' ovens or bake-ovens are often later additions to these fire-places, some obvious from outside, but others, because of the thickness of the walls, have to be sought carefully.

(b) *Stairways.* The position of these can sometimes be recognised from outside because of a projection or because of a series of small windows one above the other. The position is interesting as it moves with the development of different plans. In earlier or very simple houses it is in the hall, later it often moves to a position close to the passage, sometimes by the door, and later still it is frequently opposite the door. Thus its position is well worth recording.

(c) *Doorways and Doors.* Between rooms these were often carved in the style of the times; they are normally of wood, but in a stone area like Cornwall this latter material is found in use in some houses even for interior doorways.

Doors have more often than not been replaced during the years, but if an original is thought to be *in situ* it should be carefully noted. There are still a few in Cornwall, and no doubt some of these still remain to be found.

(d) *Plasterwork.* Carew, writing of Cornwall in 1602, says that plaster is 'of late use in private men's houses'. Most of these were big houses, but it is found occasionally in the smaller home. Much that remains is damaged or fragmentary and when it does occur it is likely to be in the form of a family coat-of-arms or a frieze.

(e) *Woodwork.* This is comparatively scarce and poor in quality in Cornwall, but some moulded and chamfered beams and joists remain in the ceilings of the better rooms. Two excellent examples of fifteenth century moulded beams are shown to the public at Place, St. Anthony-in-Roseland. Panelling is found in a few houses, wooden overmantels in even fewer, and wooden doors and doorways also occur.

Planking is always worth examining, for the more uneven, wider type without tongue and groove is found in the older house and gives some clue to age.

### 4. ROOFS

Cornish roofs are normally simple and their construction can be sketched and understood without much difficulty (for features see Fig. 14). Any attempt to describe roof details is outside the scope of this article for it really requires many diagrams and several pages.

However, a few roofs have arched braces and in one or two cases these have been plastered over to form a barrel ceiling, e.g. Rialton, near Newquay. Any moulding or chamfering on braces, collar beams or purlins should be recorded, but again very little of this is to be found in Cornwall.

### 5. RELATIONSHIP TO LAND AND OUTBUILDINGS

It has been mentioned above that the earlier houses were often built with their backs to the weather. This does not mean that our forefathers were not concerned about shelter; they were. One finds that their houses are sheltered from the wind as far as possible. Much more important was water. Somewhere close to the house will be a water supply, sometimes even inside it, and this should be recorded. Drainage of a site was not

neglected and even when a house is built over a well or a spring the situation is such that surplus water soon flows away from the actual building.

Outbuildings can be even more interesting than the house itself. It is always worth noting the function of the various buildings. It will be found that plans vary from closed yards to open yards; others are long ranges of buildings, others are combinations of these, yet others a collection of free standing buildings with no apparent plan or reason for their being just where they are. Little has been done on this aspect of the subject, and a study of it could prove extremely useful.

A further line of investigation which needs following is the type and use of farm buildings. While on the subject of individual buildings in a farm yard it is always worth checking to see if one of them was once an external kitchen, which seems to have been an unusual feature in the county.

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### *Terminology of Features found in Cornish Houses*

The following list is not in any way exhaustive, but should be a help to anyone attempting to record a Cornish house in some detail. Examples quoted are often not themselves in strictly vernacular buildings, but these houses are deliberately chosen as being well-known and easily accessible. The terminology of roof members in the list that follows is that agreed by the Vernacular Architecture Group in 1960 and now in general use among those recording smaller domestic buildings.

*Ashlar* Cut stone masonry usually in large blocks carefully squared and with even faces laid in level courses. In Cornwall it is used in some of the wealthier houses and occasionally on the front of quite small houses, e.g. St. Just-in-Penwith.

*Baluster* Small pillar turned or squared or carved, used as the support to the hand-rail of a stair-case or to a coping (see Fig. 15).

*Balustrade* A series of balusters.

*Barrel Roof* Semi-circular in section, formed by panelling or plastering a series of arch braces to make a half-barrel shaped ceiling. Found in a few Cornish houses.

*Bolex or Bolection Moulding* A raised moulding in a heavy roll or scroll form (see Fig. 15). This is found in fireplaces of Cornish farm houses built about the beginning of the eighteenth century and perhaps the late seventeenth. Often the fireplaces are insertions in an older building.

*Brace* A timber, usually inclined, introduced to strengthen others. They can be either straight or curved (arched) and in Cornwall the most likely place to find them is between a collar beam and the rafters or blades of the roof truss, but even in this position they are not common (see Fig. 14).

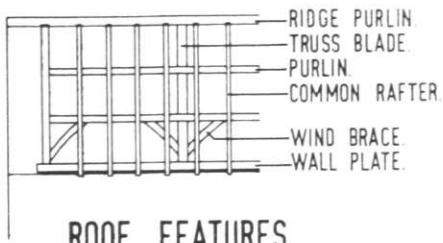
*Chamfer* This is the surface made by cutting off the arris or sharp edge made by the square angle of a piece of timber or stone. It is usually at 45° and may be plain (flat surface) or hollow (concave). The ovolo moulding (q.v.) may be thought of as a convex chamfer. Chamfering is found mainly on doorways, windows, and ceiling beams (see Fig. 15).

*Cob* The mixture of clay and straw used in some Cornish buildings. It often gives a bulging appearance to a wall and is usually whitewashed.

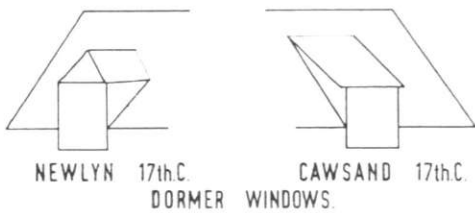
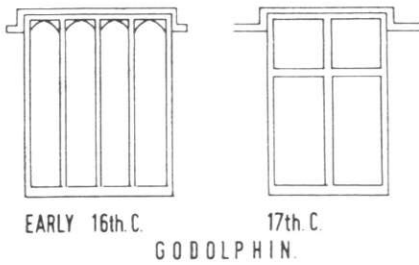
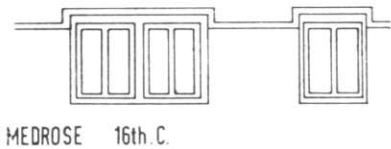
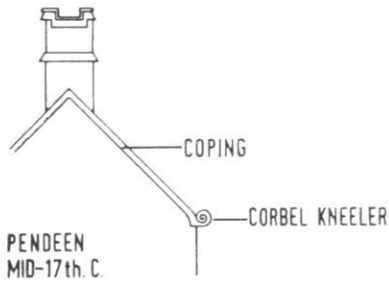
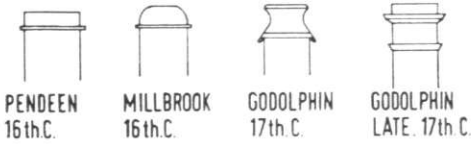
*Collar Beam* A horizontal beam tying a pair of rafters above wall plate level to prevent sagging or spreading (see Fig. 14).

*Common Rafter* Roof timbers following the slope of a roof and giving direct support to the roof covering, i.e. to the battens, laths etc., which support the slates, thatch or tiles (see Fig. 14).

- Coping* The covering or capping of a wall. This is often found on the gables of the rather wealthier Cornish houses, though it occasionally appears in the smaller building. In Cornwall it is normally of granite (see Fig. 15).
- Course* A continuous layer of stones or bricks of more or less uniform height.
- Cross-passage* A through passage from side to side of a house separating the hall from the service rooms or even, in the long house, from the cattle (see Fig. 14).
- Dormer* A window projecting vertically from the sloping plane of a roof. Characteristic of the later seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries in Cornwall, though found earlier, e.g. Trerice (see Fig. 15).
- Drip-mould or Dripstone* Projecting moulding over an archway, doorway or window to throw off the rain. Also known as a hood-mould (see Fig. 15).
- Durns* Another name for jambs; still in common use in parts of the county, e.g. 'The durns of the door'—heard recently at Gulval.
- Fillet* Normally a narrow flat band running along a moulding, but also used of a narrow length of wood masking a joint. Doors with fillets of this type are found in a few older Cornish houses.
- Finial* The usually ornamental feature at the top of a gable, pinnacle or newel. In Cornwall it appears occasionally in the last position and in a few cases at the end of a ridge (see Fig. 15).
- Front Chimney* A projecting stack at the front of the house serving both hall and the room above. Usually it is towards the passage end of the hall. It occurs also in Devon and parts of Somerset, and seems to date mainly from the first half of the seventeenth century, though occasionally it is late sixteenth and sometimes later in the seventeenth. The main street of East Looe has several examples.
- Hood* The cut in the hillside at the upper end of a platform house (q.v.) forming a "hood" round the gable wall.
- Hood-mould* The projecting moulding forming a drip to protect the other mouldings to a door or window (see Fig. 15).
- Jamb* The vertical side of a window, doorway, fire-place or other opening.
- Joist* Horizontal timbers supporting the floor boards of an upper room. They may be from wall to wall or from a wall to an intermediate beam. In houses of the seventeenth century or earlier before rooms were ceiled they were visible from below and are often chamfered or moulded.
- Kneeler* A decorative feature at the lower end of a coping. Usually in Cornwall they take the form of a granite scroll and are prominent on a number of houses on the St. Ives-Land's End road. They seem to date from early in the seventeenth century, and continue throughout most of the century (see Fig. 15). Kneelers are found in other areas of stone buildings, but this type with a granite scroll is reminiscent of the decoration on Cornish crosses of an earlier period. It is tempting to think they were inspired by the crosses.
- Label* The hoodmoulding or drip over a window when returned square (i.e. a rectangular hoodmoulding).
- Lean-to* A roof with one slope only, built against a higher wall. This type was used to roof the dairy and back kitchen in many a Cornish farmhouse, sometimes as part of the original buildings. It is often known in Cornwall as a 'linney'.
- Linney* Another term for a lean-to, but also used for what the English Dialect Dictionary calls *linhay*, a shelter for cattle with one side open.
- Lintel* The horizontal stone or beam over a window, doorway or other opening.
- Moulding* The shaping of the surface of a material, normally stone, wood or plaster in Cornwall, in a profile so as to produce lines of light and shadow. The *ovolo*



**ROOF FEATURES.**  
SIDE ELEVATION WITH SLATES REMOVED.



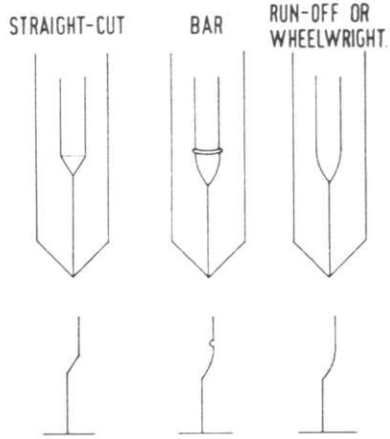
**CHAMFERS**



**MOULDINGS**



**CHAMFER STOPS**



**STAIRWAY DETAILS.**

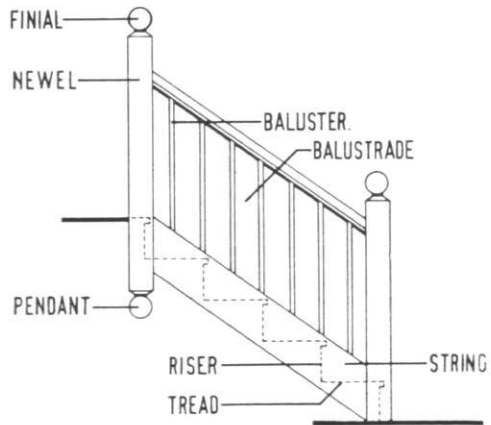


Fig. 15

- (q.v.) is perhaps the most commonly met with in Cornish houses, when there is any at all, but in a few cases more complicated mouldings are found.
- Mullion* Vertical bar or post dividing a window into separate lights. In earlier Cornish houses those surviving are almost always of stone.
- Newel* The central post in a circular stair-case and in later types the principal posts at the angles. A newel stair is the stair turning round the newel (see Fig. 15).
- Oriel Window* A projecting window in an upper storey. Uncommon in Cornwall, but found in a few of the wealthier houses, e.g. Trerice (though this has now been underbuilt).
- Ovolo* A half round moulding producing a diffused shadow. Used in both wood and stone in the seventeenth century and sometimes found in Cornwall. An excellent example of its use is to be seen in the mullions of the Elizabethan House in Plymouth (see Fig. 15).
- Pendant* Small more or less ornamental post at the bottom of a *newel* (q.v.) (See Fig. 15).
- Platform* The levelled area cut out of the slope on which houses are sometimes built in hilly areas. Examples are to be found on and around Bodmin Moor.
- Plinth* The projecting base of a wall generally moulded or chamfered.
- Post and Panel* Timber posts alternating with boarding used to form screens between rooms and at stair heads. It seems to have had a long run in Cornwall and is a common feature in houses built before the nineteenth century.
- Principal Rafter* An enlarged rafter forming part of a truss. It follows the slope of the roof and carries purlins which support the common rafters (see Fig. 14). Its use derives from a system of carpentry different from that denoted by the use of the truss-blade (q.v.).
- Purlin* A horizontal roof timber supporting rafters. In Cornwall there are two types, side purlins and ridge purlins (see Fig. 14).
- Quoin* Dressed stones at the external angles of a building. Often alternatively large and small and sometimes found in quite humble buildings.
- Rafter* See Common Rafter and Principal Rafter.
- Risers* The vertical boards between treads of a staircase (see Fig. 15).
- Reeding* A surface decoration with parallel mouldings touching one another, rather like a series of sticks cut in half and placed alongside each other. It is sometimes found on original doors still in use. There are examples at Trecarrel, Lezant.
- Round Chimney* A semi-circular chimney rather like a buttress, normally on the gable of a house. Some are stepped, some go up in an unbroken line (cf. *CA* 3 (1964), p.107).
- Rubble* Building stones, neither dressed nor squared, and not laid in regular courses. This is typical of much rough walling in Cornwall, especially in granite areas.
- Screens Passage* The cross-passage between the service end of a house and the screen of the hall.
- Slate hanging* The covering of walls by overlapping rows of slates. Some excellent examples of this are to be seen in St. Columb Major, though it is common all over north Cornwall and is found to some extent in most parts of the county.
- Spandrel* The space between the curved head of an arched opening and the right angle formed by the jamb and lintel. In Cornish sixteenth and seventeenth century doorways and windows these are sometimes used for dates or initials, and many have a stylised leaf ornament.
- Splay* Any surface inclined to a main surface, but usually it is the vertical side of a window opening or doorway cut diagonally. Cornish windows are often splayed through the thickness of the wall forming a window seat inside.
- Stop* The curved or carved feature at the end of a chamfer. These vary considerably



and with the type of chamfer sometimes help in dating. In Cornwall stone stops are usually very simple, but in woodwork they tend to become more elaborate (see Fig. 15).

*String* The sloping side piece enclosing or supporting the steps of a stair-case. It may be open, allowing treads and risers to be seen from the side, or closed (see Fig. 15).

*String Course* The moulding which runs from the labels or hood-mouldings round a building. It acts as a drip.

*Stud and Panel* An alternative name for post and panel.

*Talfat or Tallet* The half-loft forming the only "upstairs" accommodation in a few of the remaining early cottages, now outhouses. Those that have been seen so far are all in the area north of Tintagel.

*Tie-beam* A horizontal timber across a building at the level of the top of the walls, tying them together and preventing the roof from spreading (see Fig. 14).

*Transom* A horizontal stone or timber bar subdividing a window and helping to strengthen the mullions. Transoms are normally chamfered or moulded in the same way as the mullions, and are usually found in the bigger houses only, though just occasionally they occur in small buildings. Trecize and Trecarrel have fine transomed windows.

*Tread* The horizontal board of a step in a stair-case (see Fig. 15).

*Truss* An arrangement of timbers in a roof framed together within the triangle of a pitched roof to span the building transversely and to support the side purlins and ridge purlins. The trusses divide a roof into bays (see Fig. 15).

*Truss Blade* (Often referred to simply as 'Blade') Part of a roof truss following the slope of a roof and supporting on its upper side the side-purlins which carry the common rafters (see Fig. 14). It gives no direct support to the roof covering and in this way can be easily distinguished from the principal rafter. Its use derives from a system of carpentry different from that denoted by the use of the principal rafter.

*Wall-Plate* A timber running along a wall top to receive the load from the roof members (see Fig. 14).

*Wind-Brace* A roof member across the angle between a principal rafter or truss blade and a purlin or wall-plate, strengthening the roof longitudinally (see Fig. 15). Some good examples can be seen at Trecarrel.

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### *What can be done to help?*

Any interested person can do much to help in the recording of vernacular architecture. As already indicated houses threatened with demolition or major alteration are the most urgent cases, and any record is better than none. If nothing else can be done a photograph is always worthwhile. Please do this if at all possible.

The National Buildings Record, housed at The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), Fielden House, Great College Street, London, S.W.1., is always glad to receive photographs, drawings, plans or elevations of buildings. The writer spends some time in his native county each year and will always be willing to come to see any building which seems to be of interest and to give advice on recording it by letter in the more urgent cases. In any case he is always willing to look over any plans made.

His address is: Chy-an-Whyloryon, Wigmore, Leominster, Herefordshire.

Although the subject has been treated largely from an archaeological standpoint the local historian can sometimes help. Documents exist in the County Record Office, the library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall (both at Truro) and in national and local archives which are of assistance in dating and identifying buildings. Even so, in many cases, especially with smaller houses, work is almost completely archaeological.

## Bibliography

Very few general books have been published on the subject but the following are a big help, and contain many hints both for the beginner and the more experienced worker in the field.

BARLEY, M. W. *The English Farmhouse and Cottage* (1961), Routledge and Kegan Paul.

This is the best general work and contains a large number of excellent plans.

BATSFORD, H. and FRY, C. *The English Cottage* (3rd edn., 1950), Batsford. A small, easily read book with a wealth of illustrations.

BRIGGS, M. S. *The English Farmhouse* (1953), Batsford. A very useful book, rather more detailed than the previous one. Perhaps a little misleading in dividing types by materials alone.

CLIFTON-TAYLOR, A. *The Pattern of English Building* (1962), Batsford. A 'must' on the sub-

ject of building materials and their effect on housing in different areas.

PEVSNER, N. *The Buildings of England—Cornwall* (1951), Penguin Books. Not always accurate, but nevertheless a useful guide to the bigger domestic buildings of the county.

C.B.A. *Research Report 3—The Investigation of Smaller Domestic Buildings* (1955), C.B.A., London. This excellent reprint from *Archaeologia Cambrensis* is available from the C.B.A., 10 Bolton Gardens, London, S.W.5, at 8d. plus postage, and is very worthwhile to all who attempt any recording of buildings at all.

CHARLES HENDERSON'S list of buildings worthy of preservation in *C.P.R.E.—Cornwall* (1930) is still a valuable guide to the more important medieval, sixteenth and seventeenth century houses in the county.



# Excavation News, 1964-1965

## CASTLE-AN-DINAS, ST. COLUMB MAJOR

Sponsored by the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, excavations continued for four weeks in June-July 1964. An Interim report for 1962 and a short Progress Report for 1963 may be found, respectively, in *Cornish Archaeology* 2 (1963), 51-55 and fig. 18, and *ibid.* 3 (1964), 85: allusions below may be referred to these earlier reports.

1. *Interior of the fort, inside Rampart 1* Mr. M. S. Tite (Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, Oxford) continued the proton magnetometer survey, concentrating on the anomalous areas plotted in 1963. No significant changes were revealed, though anomalies were defined in greater detail and, in one area on the north-west side, extended beyond the limits of the 1963 survey. On the basis of this work, and of the 1963 phosphate survey, selective cuttings were made in this interior area of the fort. Though some gullies and small pits were revealed, there was nowhere evidence of more than slight occupation. Further excavation to check anomalies remains to be done, but the results to date suggest that little of archaeological benefit would accrue. The suggestions made in the 1963 and 1964 reports, that there is evidence of only the scantiest occupation, is increasingly confirmed.

2. *Rampart 3* Two entrances through Rampart 3 were discovered in 1962-3, one on the south-east, the other on the south-west, the latter partially under the single entrance of the main period of construction (Ramparts 1, 2 and 4). Attempts in 1963 to use the proton magnetometer and Geohm resistivity meter to locate further entrances to Rampart 3 having proved totally unsuccessful, a careful surface study was made in 1964 of the total circumference of Rampart 3. Nine possible further entrances were noted, and all were tested by excavation. Of these nine, four proved to be entrances, while five were places where Rampart 3 had eroded almost to the natural slope of the hill-side, but continuity of the Rampart 3 ditch could be demonstrated. The total of Rampart 3 entrances is now six, disposed as follows: Entrance 1, first noted in 1962, on the south-east; on the south-west, Entrance 2;

on the north-west; Entrances 3 and 4, only about 30' apart; on the north-east, Entrance 5, rather narrower than the others; and Entrance 6 on the south-east again, about 30' north-east from Entrance 1. A rough pattern is thus revealed: single entrances on the south-west and north-east, and 'twin' entrances on the south-east and north-west. It is just possible that a second Rampart 3 entrance remains undiscovered on the south-west, by Entrance 2, but the restricted space available makes this unlikely. In all cases where the Rampart 3 ditch was sectioned it appeared to have silted up naturally: in no case was there any evidence of deliberate in-filling or levelling. No traces of posts were discovered in any of these entrances, nor any indication of artificial cobbling, such as that which marks the single south-west entrance of the main construction phase at a later period. Again, there is still not a single artefact that can be associated with Rampart 3, though water-worn pebbles (? 'sling-stones') were frequently found high in the secondary silt, another suggestion that Rampart 3 was constructed prior to Ramparts 1, 2 and 4, since these (?) 'sling-stones' are often associated with the latter constructions. We reiterate that the stratigraphical evidence in Area III (first noted in 1963, and duplicated in 1964) strongly suggests an appreciably earlier date for Rampart 3, for here the erosion from the inner face of Rampart 4 overlies the secondary silt of the Rampart 3 ditch. The fact that five of the six Rampart 3 entrances are 'blocked' from effective use by Rampart 4 also indicates chronological priority for Rampart 3.

*Philadelphia, April 1965*

BERNARD WAILES

## NOR'NOUR, ISLES OF SCILLY

The excavation at Nor'Nour was continued in the early summer of 1964, on behalf of the Ministry of Public Building and Works. Thanks are given to the Ministry, to Major R. McLaren (Land Steward of the Duchy in the Isles), and to the members of the Isles of Scilly Museum

Association who rendered continuous and valuable help.

Some damage was done to the eastern wall of House II during the winter storms of 1963-64. The necessary clearing and repairs enabled a close examination of the wall structure to be made, but unfortunately the fine hearth and associated cooking-pit were destroyed. The wall was dated to Early Iron Age B.

The 'workshop' found at the close of the 1963 season was excavated, probably to its full extent. The clearance in the 'hearth' area showed that it was placed almost centrally in a small, almost circular, enclosure. It resembled the normal kerbed hearth, except that the back wall was partly open, perhaps for draught. Projections at the side possibly carried a shelf on which corn could be dried. About 2 ft. behind this hearth was a long, deep, carefully-lined stone pit; no artefacts or pottery were recovered from this area. A few coarse Early Iron Age sherds came from the top of the boundary wall to the north which was set against the rock of the hillside. A 3 ft. entrance, paved, led from the north-east side of the room into a paved and cobbled area. Excavation will be made to the east of this paved area in 1965.

It is thought that the two smaller pits found in 1964 could, perhaps, have been used for treating skins. Possibly the fine, washed, sand in the larger pit may have been suitable for metal casting, but more evidence to support this suggestion is needed.

Further examination in House I showed that there were two periods of construction—probably earlier and later in the Early Iron Age; House II belongs to the later stage. The majority of the finds seem to belong to the second century A.D. The latest coin is dated A.D. 371.

Truro

DOROTHY DUDLEY

#### PERRANZABULOE 'SECOND CHURCH'

The remains of the 'second church' or old parish church on Perran Sands, Perranzabuloe (built c.1100, deserted 1804—SW 772565) were examined in 1964 at the invitation of the Vicar (Rev. F. P. Royle) by Rev. P. B. Willmot and a party of senior boys from Winchester College.

The chief concern of the work, which occupied four days, was to recover the foundations of the tower (cf. Dexter, *A Cornish Legend: The Three Churches of Perranzabuloe* (Truro, 1923), plan, p. 11), and two trenches were also dug, one running south from the eastern half of the rood-stair recess some 14 ft. into the body of the church, and another at right angles from this point due east to the E. wall. A grave was encountered, its foot against the east wall, at a depth of 2 ft. 6 ins., its N. side 5 ft. south of the inner north-east angle of the chancel. A fragment of wood covered with thin leather or *cuir bouille* and ornamented with a chevron design carried out in large dome-headed brass or latten tacks was found 1 ft. down near the W. end of this grave; the Victoria and Albert Museum kindly confirm the identification as part of the angle of a 17th-century (English) travelling-chest. An unidentifiable piece of wood with remains of an iron insert, possibly a fragment of the rood-screen frame, was found in the first trench. The Society is grateful to the Rev. Willmot for this information. It is understood that further work is not planned.

April, 1965

#### CHAPEL JANE, ZENNOR

Members of the Society, under the direction of Miss V. Russell, are excavating a site at Treen Cove, Zennor, called 'Chapel Jane' on the O.S. maps. The site (SW 434383) is now on the extreme edge of an eroding cliff a short distance S.E. of Gurnard's Head, and clearly could not have been built with the cliff edge where it is now.

The excavation has so far revealed a building of at least two structural phases, the first being apparently a rectangular structure orientated E-W, and measuring externally 20 ft. by 12 ft., with a probable doorway in the south wall. Later, an extension was made at the W. end, slightly wider than the original chapel, and 7 ft. long, with a doorway in the W. wall. A plain granite slab, probably an altar, was found in the extension overlying a modern pit, and there are probable traces of an altar recess at the E. end of the building. Most of the pottery found can be attributed

to the 12th and 13th centuries, but evidence suggests that the building was in use as a chapel for most of the medieval period and in some secular capacity thereafter.

Work is continuing at the site, and a full report will appear in this journal as soon as possible.

April, 1965 V. RUSSELL AND P. A. S. POOL

#### GWITHIAN, SITE SL

During the autumn and winter of 1964, considerable further surface erosion took place here (cf. *CA* 3 (1964), 48). The midden area is now seen to be at least 100 ft. long, roughly E-W., and the remains of a cultivated (?) buried land surface on the north, or beach-wards, side, stand out clearly. Further finds include part of a second flat piece of grit, incised for a merrills or 'nine men's morris' board, very like the one shown in pl. I (*loc. cit.*), and a great deal more pottery. This amplifies rather than alters the sequence of three styles already published, but the number of new instances, particularly in style 3 (wheel-made, late 12th and 13th centuries), is impressive, and an illustrated supplementary account of these will appear in due course. 'Final grass-marked' pottery of styles 1 and 2 is now known from here, from St. Helen's, Scilly, see G. C. Dunning, *Arch. J.* CXXI (1964), 55 ff. from Chapel Jane (this issue, p. 66), from Lanyon in Madron (p. 44) and possibly from Goldherring; it is clear that we have a regional West Cornish 'Sandy Lane' style, hitherto quite unknown, and apparently confined to that area which in earlier centuries was the home of post-Roman grass-marked pottery.

March, 1965

CHARLES THOMAS

#### TRESMORN, ST. GENNYS, CORNWALL

The four level topped platforms, situate at Tresmorn, St. Gennys, SX 161977, appear, hitherto, to have escaped the notice of archaeologists. It was not until a chance finding of a thirteenth

century midden pit, adjoining the site, in the year 1961, that it was decided to excavate one of the mounds. Little work, however, was done, until the autumn of 1964, when an excavation by the writer revealed what is, probably, a platform settlement.

The platforms have all been damaged and they are partly covered with dense scrub. It is impossible to determine their exact size without further excavation. They would, however, appear to extend approximately one hundred and ten feet from north to south and to be about eighty feet in width. Their average height is three feet and they are all rounded at the ends. Three are situate side by side, while the fourth is situate to the north of the central one.

The partial excavation of the northerly mound revealed two cultural sequences. The primary workings consisted of a raised level topped platform, containing an inner ditch, surrounded by a stone retaining wall and a wide open ditch. A finely cut central pit—the origin of which has not been determined—was found, cut in the shale. This pit, shaped somewhat like a bath, measured from north to south, was ten feet long at the top and five feet at the bottom. At the top, the maximum width was two feet, while that at the bottom varied from twelve inches at the south end to sixteen inches at the north end. A hole, nine inches in diameter and six inches deep, was found at each end of the channelled floor of the pit. The floor of the pit was covered with charcoal and the sides thereof were reddened, apparently by fire. At the north end of the pit, a small step, fifteen inches long and eighteen inches wide, had been cut four inches into the shale. Upon this, a round stone, one inch in diameter, and two grey flints had apparently been placed. At the side of the pit, two shallow trenches were exposed, running parallel with it. Two more flints were found in the primary workings. The second sequence revealed some unidentified stone foundations, amongst which many thirteenth century cooking-pot sherds and limpet shells were found.

It is proposed to carry out further excavation in the months of June, July and August, 1965.

April, 1965

GUY BERESFORD

# Digest of Cornish Periodicals:

## 4. 1964-1965

THE PURPOSE of this feature is to acquaint our 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. This fourth Digest covers the period from April 1964 to the end of March 1965, inclusion depending on the actual date of publication of any issue. Some, but not all, of this material (in general, only contributions representing original research or giving new information) is also listed in the year's *Cumulative Index*. Omission of any issue of any journal from this particular Digest means either that nothing has appeared during the relevant period, or that the issue (s) in question do not contain anything relevant to the Society's fields of interest.

**Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall** *New Series, vol. IV., pt. 3 (1963). Price on request from Curator, County Museum, River Street, Truro.*

R. A. J. Potts' *Early Cornish Printers, 1740-1850*, breaks new ground in our industrial past, is both scholarly and authoritative, and includes (p. 301) a catalogue of printers arranged under towns. Charles Morton (1627-1698), born at Pendavy near Wadebridge, is the subject of two full essays: F. L. Harris' biography of this interesting man, and of his activities in 17th-century New England (pp. 326-352), and F. A. Turk's shorter study (pp. 353-363) of Morton's place in the historical development of British science. In a report on *Pollen Analyses from Two Cornish Barrows* (p. 364), Professor G. W. Dimbleby discusses profiles from Otterham and Wilsey Down. The conclusions are of great interest, as for example (p. 368) that 'within the Bronze Age there was a change from a forested landscape, through a stage when clearings were made in the forest, to one in which the area surrounding the barrows was treeless.' In the upper part of the Wilsey Down profile, traces of cereal pollen, and of weeds of cultivation, were noted.

**Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries** *current volume XXIX, parts ix - xi (1964). One guinea annually to subscribers; non-subscribers 7/6d. each part, from Mrs. M. C. S. Cruwys, F.S.A., 31 St. Peter Street, Tiverton, Devon.*

Surg. Capt. Ellis' '*Cornish Crosses*' series includes St. Teath and Tintagel (x) and Trevalga (xi). C. E. Welch's *Survey of Some Duchy Manors* deals with Trelugan and Leigh Durants (ix), Trelowya and Landulph (x), West Antony, Craffhole, and Treworgey (xi). The three issues contain much of interest, notably Theo Brown's *The "Radiant Boy" and other Child Ghosts* (ix, x), report of some Thomas Tonkin MSS. in the British Museum (x), and Canon Adams on St. Katherine's Chapel, Marazion, prompted by his review of T. Reynolds' recent *Chapels and Curates of Market Jew (CA 3 (1964), 110).*

**Old Cornwall—Journal of the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies** *Vol. VI no. 7 (1964), no. 8 (1965). Each number, 2/10d. post free from L. R. Moir, Esq. (Editor), Pengarth, Carbis Bay, St. Ives.*

No. 7 contains (pp. 292-302) some memoirs by James Cliff of St. Keverne (1858-1938), of great interest to the student of Cornish wrecks and shipping. The parish history series is continued with F. A. Hosier's *Tregony* (pp. 304-310) and maritime matters are again contained in an account (p. 314) of Daniel Gwin, the first (1689) Packet Service agent at Falmouth. P.A.S. Pool reprints (p. 320) a rare pamphlet of 1686 concerning witchcraft at Penzance. On p. 328, Dr. E. Van T. Graves outlines his doctoral thesis on the Old Cornish Vocabulary (*Cum. Index* no. 487). G. H. Anthony's *Borough of Helston* is the parish account in no. 8 (pp. 340-345) and



an account of Bryan Rogers, merchant of Falmouth (1632-1692) by J. C. A. Whetter (pp. 347-352) will interest students of the period. *The Celtic bird-names of Cornwall* (p. 362) is a post-humous paper by Mordon, edited by Dr. Graves. P. A. S. Pool edits a 1753 account of St. Issey, one of the 'questionnaire' accounts sent to William Borlase in that year, and still in MS. F. A. Hosier contributes a paper on *Probus* (p. 368) and J. C. A. Whetter a document of 1651 (p. 374) concerning Gorran Haven. The two issues well illustrate the value of making accessible both primary (and inaccessible) documents, and current work in local history, of an admirable standard.

**The Lizard—a magazine of field studies** *Vol. II no. 4 (1964)*. Price on request from Lizard Field Club (secretary, Mrs. Holden), Kernyk, Housel Bay, Lizard, via Helston.

This issue completes (for those who can still afford to bind periodicals) Vol. II of the Lizard Field Club's 8vo annual. On p. 4 there is an account of a nineteenth-century find of bronzes in Sithney which, though now dispersed, may perhaps have claims to constitute an 'ornament horizon' hoard of the M.B.A.

**Journal of the Cornish Methodist Historical Association** *Vol. II no. 1 (May 1964) and no. 2 (Oct. 1964)*. Biennial: 2/6d. annually from J. C. C. Probert, 1 Penventon Terrace, Redruth.

No. 1 continues (p. 14) John Probert's series on Cornish Methodist architecture—concluded in no. 2 (p. 32)—which has broken new ground in a concise and authoritative fashion, and perhaps merits reprinting as a pamphlet? The useful *List of Meeting-House Licenses* is continued at pp. 17 and 41. Thomas Shaw prints (p. 10) two MS. *Letters from Cornish Circuits* of 1813 and 1816, and we are delighted to see (p. 47) that membership of this active and productive body is now over 220.

**New Cornwall** *Vol. 12, nos. 1-6 (1964)*. Six issues annually: by post, 8s. 6d. a year from Richard Jenkin (editor), An Gernyk, Leedstown, Hayle.

This enterprising journal now appears in a new, and much handier, format (8 in. x 10 in.). As a chronicle of the contemporary Cornish scene it is probably unrivalled. Among the many items of interest may be noted (no. 6, p. 111) a useful account of the Cornish slate industry, and (pp. 117-120) Inglis Gundry's account, with music, of the traditional Padstow carols (reprinted from the *Padstow Echo*). The heraldic article, *The Arms of Cornwall*, no. 1, p. 5, is perhaps over-simplified.

**Cornish Magazine** *Vol. 6, no. 12 (April 1964), Vol. 7, nos. 1 to 12 (May 1964-April 1965)*. Monthly, 1/6d.: most Cornish booksellers, or (also back numbers) from *Cornish Magazine*, Ponsharden, Falmouth (add postage).

Vol. 6 no. 12 has an account of St. Michael's Mount (200-yard-long) tramway, surely Britain's smallest railway, Cyril Noall (p. 375) on the Cornish smugglers, especially their boats, and a chapter of R. Roddis's *Penryn* (Cum. Index no. 556). Vol. 7 is, as usual, full of good things. In no. 1 there is a paper on Victorian St. Columb, and Cyril Noall (p. 22) on the history of the Wolf Rock light. In no. 2 there is an illustrated account of Padstow church. No. 3 sees the start of Cyril Noall's series on man-engines, and no. 4 the first of a series (illustrated) on the history of Cornish railways. This is continued in no. 5. No. 6 has one of the many obituaries (p. 165) of our member Peter Lanyon (died September 1st, 1964), who drew the cover design for *CA 2* and is here aptly described as 'our greatest native painter since John Opie'; time alone will provide the perspective in which we must view this irreplaceable loss. No. 7 has (p. 212) Cyril Noall again on broad-versus-narrow-gauge railways, and no. 8 the same author on a good survey of Cornish Carols and (p. 247) an account of St. Ives Church. In no. 10 there is the (illustrated) story of the great St. Ives flood of 1894 and in no. 12 a report on the remarkable historical collection of firearms at St. Michael's Mount (p. 368) by John Bishop.

# Parochial Check-Lists of Antiquities

THE SOCIETY now offers the first list from Penwith (East) and the first three from Kerrier, in addition to continuations of Penwith (West) and Powder. We acknowledge with gratitude a substantial grant from the Ministry of Public Building and Works towards the growing cost of printing these very important lists.

The following abbreviated references should be added to the list given in *CA 1* (1962), 107, and the additions in *CA 2* (1963), 64, and *CA 3* (1964), 90.

- Bart.** Bartholomew's Half-Inch Maps, sheet 1 (Cornwall), Edinburgh, n.d.  
**CCG II** Charles Henderson's part of *Cornish Church Guide*, 2nd edn., Barton, Truro (1964).  
**CRO** Documents *penes* County Record Office, Truro  
**Essays** Charles Henderson, *Essays in Cornish History*, O.U.P. (1935)  
**GPG** A. C. Thomas, *Gwithian: Notes on the Parish, etc.*, Earle, Redruth, (1964)  
**GTY** A. C. Thomas, *Gwithian: Ten Years' Work, 1949-1958*, Camborne (1958)  
**Hend. IV** Charles Henderson, MS *Notebook* of parochial antiquities (Kerrier), at R.I.C., Truro  
**Hend. Topog. II** Charles Henderson, *Topography of Kerrier* (MS vol. at R.I.C., Truro)  
**SWE** A. Fox, *South West England* (Thames & Hudson, 1964)  
**TEM** Tehidy (Basset) Estate Maps, *circa* 1850, I to IV, at Tehidy Minerals Ltd., Camborne  
**Thomas 33, 35, 36, 37** Rd. Thomas, Letters to the *WB* of 15.8.1851, 12.9.1851, 26.9.1851, and 10.10.1851 respectively  
**Thomas Map** Rd. Thomas, *Geological Map of the Mining District between Camborne and Chacewater* (1819)  
**Thomas Plan** Rd. Thomas, (unpublished) Maps of earthworks, etc., Penzance Public Library

## HUNDRED OF PENWITH, WESTERN DIVISION

### 8: PARISH OF GULVAL (4511 acs.)

VIVIEN RUSSELL

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Barrows</b>			
1 Boskednan	43423510	Yes	NC 281-3; VCH 387, P1.388; Lukis 2, 24-5, P1.IV; H. 84, 297; PZ 1893-4, 149; CBAP I.33, table 3; CBAP II.53, 60, P1.61.
2 Boskednan	43313526	Yes	} NC 283; Borlase Par. Mem. 9; GM Mar.1868
3 Boskednan	43303529	Yes	

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
4 Boskednan	App. 43353518		VCH 387
5 Boskednan	43723521	Yes	NC 283
6 Boskednan	43993514	Yes	
7 Boskednan	43173512	Yes	
8 Boskednan	43323524	Yes	
9 Rosemorran	? 47663260	? Yes?	Diary of George John, CRO AD 72/8
10 Tredinnick			Borlase Ant. P1.219; Borlase Par. Mem. 9
11 Tredinnick			Halliwell 101
12 Try (Tolcreege)	45303606	Demolished 1963	Crom. 169; PWCFC II.4.148 (18); CA 3 ('64), 105
13 Carnaquidden	46963598	Yes	} PWCFC II.4.149 (33)
14 Carnaquidden	46943599	Yes	
15 Carnaquidden	46933596	Yes	
16 Crankan	46263398	? Yes?	
17 Bodrifty	44663568	Yes	
18 Bodrifty	44623568	Yes	
19 Bodrifty	44573556	Yes	
20 Carnaquidden	47613544	Yes	PWCFC II.4.149 (34)
21 Boskednan	43503494	Yes	
22 Tredinnick	? 44303491?	?	Hend. II.38-40
23 Boscreege	? 46683377?		TA 727 Park Creeg; PWCFC II.4.147 (9); Air Photographs
24 Gear	App. 45733378		TA 1221-2, 1226 Crowsen Burrow
25 Gear	App. 45943372	TA 1216	White Burrow
26 Boskednan	App. 44303418		TA 147-9 Cromlea; Grambley in Lanhydrock Atlas 1696
27 Tredinnick	App. 44553454		TA 173, 175-8 Gweal Creeg
28 Carfury	App. 44853406		TA 110 Croggan Field; Dorcreek in Lanhydrock Atlas 1696
29 Bosoljack	App. 45653260		TA 1052, 1055-7, 1060, 1063-4 Gambler
<b>Cists</b>			
1 Tredinnick	44653476	Yes	Hend. II.38
<b>Menhirs</b>			
1 Boskednan	43383518	Yes	Borlase Par. Mem. 9; NC 281
2 Carfury	44013401	Yes	Hend. II.21; PWCFC II.3.128
3 Try	45973498	Yes	PWCFC II.4.147 (12), II.5.192, 195; CA 3 ('64), 15-24; SWE 58, 67, 79, P1.15
4 Rosemorran	47533254	? Yes?	
5 Trythall	App. 44893334		TA 959 Long Stone
6 Carfury	App. 44653440		TA 171 Lower Long Stone
7 Bosulval	App. 46403511		TA 511 Long Stone
8 Boskednan	App. 43813453		?TA 42 Gweal an Menor?
<b>Stone Circles</b>			
1 Boskednan	43423512	Yes	Borlase Par. Mem. 9; Borlase Ant. P1.198; H. 56, 297, 319; Lukis 2, 24-5, P1.IV; GM Mar. 1868; NC 126n, 280-3; VCH 386-8; PZ 1893-4, 149, 155, 157, 168
2 Tredinnick			Borlase Par. Mem. 9; Borlase Ant. 206, P1.198; Halliwell 100; TRGSC III.245
3 Tredinnick	? 44283490?	?	Hend. II.38-40
<b>Rounds, Fortified Areas</b>			
1 Try	46233576	Yes	PWCFC II.4.148 (16)
2 Crankan	46023425	Yes	PWCFC II.4.146 (3)
3 Carfury	App. 44563415		Name Carfury
4 Gear	App. 46153327		Name Gear
5 Tredinnick	App. 44473480		Name Tredinnick

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
6 Crankan	App. 46363390		Name Crankan
7 Boskednan	App. 44303431		TA 155 Castle Field
8 Helnoweth	App. 47743222		TA 1736, 1768-9 Castle Minack
9 Trythall	App. 44753357		TA 932-3 Castle Field
10 Bosoljack	App. 45503296		TA 1024 Castle Field
11 Trevaylor	App. 46823220		TA 1123, 1132 Castle Close
12 Carfury	App. 44513445		TA 174 Gweal Lamcha; Gweal un Ker in Lanhydrock Atlas 1696
13 Tolver			Field called Castle Baghe in 1624, Hend. Topog. 164
<b>Huts</b>			
1 Crankan	46143435	Yes	Misc. 43 (15); Hend. II.59; PWCFC II.4.146 (1)
2 Chysauster	472350	Yes	Proc. Soc. Ant. 1933; H. 133-9, 151, 167, 288-9, 297; Min. of Works Guide 1960; SWE 148-50, P1.92; PWCFC I.3.117, II. 4.149(24), 158
3 Carnaquidden	47063527	Yes	PWCFC II.4.149 (32)
4 Chysauster	47743462	Yes	PWCFC II.4.149 (28)
5 Chysauster	47653458	Yes	PWCFC II.4.149 (29)
6 Bodrifty	445354	Yes	Man XX, 61; Arch. J. CXIII, 1-32; PWCFC II.2.34, 43, 47-8, 50; SWE 90, 112, 126, 150
7 Bodrifty	44753545	Yes	
8 Try	46143556	Yes	PWCFC II.4.147 (14)
9 Try	46173551	Yes	PWCFC II.4.147 (14)
10 Try	46083543	Yes	PWCFC II.4.147 (15)
11 Carnaquidden	46603548	Yes	PWCFC II.4.149 (20)
12 Carnaquidden	46613565	Yes	PWCFC II.4.149 (22)
13 Carnaquidden	46903551	Yes	PWCFC II.4.149 (23)
14 Carnaquidden	46683562	Yes	PWCFC II.4.149 (21)
15 Boscreege			PWCFC II.4.146-7, II.5.242
16 Crankan	46083425	Yes	PWCFC II.4.146 (2)
17 Boscreege	46963360	Yes	PWCFC II.4.147 (8); CA 2 ('63), 19-22
18 Crankan	46383433	Yes	PWCFC II.5.242
19 Boscreege	46543384	Yes	PWCFC II.4.146-7 (7), II.5.242
20 ? Bodrifty?	App. 442353		DCNQ IX Pt. VII, 194?
21 Crankan	45913435	Yes	PWCFC II.4.146 (4)
22 Crankan	45993405	Yes	PWCFC II.4.146 (6)
23 Chysauster	47043492	Yes	PWCFC II.5.242
24 Chysauster	? 47123485?	Yes?	PWCFC II.5.242
25 Carnaquidden	46543565	Yes	PWCFC II.5.242
26 Carnaquidden	46533560	Yes	PWCFC II.5.242
27 Carnaquidden	47173540	Yes	PWCFC II.4.149 (31)
28 Carnaquidden	47093538	Yes	PWCFC II.4.149 (31)
29 Carnaquidden	47363515	Yes	PWCFC II.4.149 (30)
30 Carnaquidden	47153526	Yes	
31 Carnaquidden	46663574	Yes	PWCFC II.5.242
<b>'Round Fields'; ? Rounds, Huts, Barrows?</b>			
1 Carfury	44953430		TA 120 Round Moor
2 Carfury	44293410		TA 146 Round Carne
3 Tredinnick	44783393		TA 99 Round Field
4 Bodrifty	44563529		TA 319 Park Round
5 Kenegy	48043358		TA 1638 Round Field
6 Try	45703605		TA 381-3, 390 Round Downs; PWCFC II.4.148 (19)
7 Resoon	47283325		TA 1351 Round Field
8 Gear	45943352		TA 1235 Round Downs

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
9 Boscreege	46553387		TA 734 The Round
10 Bosoljack	45503272		TA 1046 Round Field
<b>Fogous</b>			
1 Rosemorran	47493270	Yes	Arch. J. 120 (1873), 333n; Blight S.B. 44; Hend. II.37; Fogous 123
2 ? Boskednan?	44043467	Yes	Arch. J. 120 (1873), 331, P1.336 (3); PZ 1893-4, 93; VCH 371; Hend. II.41-2, P1s.43-4; Fogous 18, 46, 103-8, P1.14
3 Chysauster	47203483	Yes	CWC 210; Hend. II.56-8; Fogous 36, 64-6
4 Chysauster	47253482		CWC 210; Hend. II.56-8; Fogous 64
<b>Fields and Terraces</b>			
1 Chysauster	476346	Yes	
2 Chysauster	472352	Yes	
3 Crankan	463344	Yes	
4 Crankan	461339	Yes	
5 Boscreege	465342	Yes	
6 Boscreege	470337	Yes	
7 Try	462355	Yes	
8 Try	460354	Yes	
9 Carnaquidden	467356	Yes	
10 Carfury	443342	Yes	
11 Carnaquidden	465356	Yes	
<b>Medieval and later</b>			
1 Crankan, "Giant's House"	46203398	Yes	Hend. II.59; PWCFC II.4.146 (5)
2 Trezelah, Pound	47953449	Yes	TA 1462 Half of the Pound
3 Chapel and Holy Well	App. 485314		Couch 75; Hend. I.16
4 Crankan, house	46033402	Yes	PWCFC II.4.146 (6)
PROVENANCE	PRESENT LOCALITY		REFERENCES
<b>Inscribed Stones</b>			
1 Bleu Bridge	47653179		Borlase Par. Mem. 9; Borlase Ant. 394, P1.391; H. 242, 244, 297; LE 65, P1.57; XW 67; PZ 1893-8, 81; VCH 411, 416, P1.413; JRIC VIII, 366; JRIC XII, 112-4
2 Church	Churchyard		see Cross no. 1
3 Kennegy	? 48313237?		Hend. II.37, P1.36
<b>Crosses</b>			
1 Church	Churchyard		Langdon 372; VCH 416, 438, P1.422; H. 271, 278, 298; Dexter 266-8
2 Rosemorran	47653256		Langdon 142; XW 13
3 Churchyard	Churchyard		Langdon 426; XW 50
4 Churchyard	Churchyard		Langdon 426; XW 50
5 Gear			TA 1221-2, 1226 Crowsen Burrow
6 Trythall			TA 872 Crusen Bellows, 885 Crousen Bellows
7 Boscreege			TA 750-1 Park Grouse; PWCFC II.4.147 (11)
8 On boundary with Zennor, Morvah, Madron			see Madron Cross no. 10
9 Bishop's Head and Foot	? 46313623?		PWCFC II.4.148 (17), II.5.242
10 Bosoljack			TA 1021 Cross Field
11 Trevarrack			TA 2099, 2100 Cross Close; Blight S.B. 25
12 Gear			TA 1239 Cross Meadow
13 Churchtown			TA 2140-1, 2147-8 Cross Close

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
<b>Miscellaneous Finds</b>			
1 Eastern Green	Battle-axe	Penzance	H. 297, P1.67; Axes IV.252 (514)
2 Bosulval?	Axe or Hone	Zennor?	Axes IV.252 (499)
3 Chysauster	Pounder	Penzance	Axes IV. 255 (660)
4 ?	Bowl and Crucible		PZ 1893-4, 185
5 Rosemorran	Bronze Axe		A.Cwll. I.P1.3
6 Bodrifty	Mace	Miss Dudley	Axes IV. 256 (714)
7 Bodrifty	Muller	Miss Dudley	Axes IV. 257 (753)
8 Kenegy	Cup-marked stone	48143253	Cornishman 5 March 1964
9 Crankan	Quern		Hend. II.59; PWCFC II.4.146
10 Crankan	Fragments of Querns	St. Ives Museum	Hend. II.59; PWCFC II.4.146
11 Crankan	B.A. Flints		PWCFC II.4.146
12 Rosemorran	3 Urns		CRO AD 72/8

## HUNDRED OF PENWITH, EASTERN DIVISION 1: PARISH OF GWITHIAN (2661 acs.)

CHARLES THOMAS

(Note: Many of the individual sites in the complex now widely known as 'Gwithian' are actually within the neighbouring ecclesiastical parish of Camborne, and will be included in the appropriate list in a future issue.)

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Flint-working sites</b>			
1 Godrevy headland	58154330		GTU 8 ('GB')
2 Godrevy cliff	58154287		GTU 8 ('GT')
3 Godrevy Towans	58554213		GTU 8 ('GU')
<b>Barrows</b>			
1 Godrevy headland	58154330	Yes	Hend.II. 135; GTU 13
2 Nanterrow Cot	App. 599401		TEM
3 Nanterrow Cot	App. 599401		TEM
4 Nanterrow Cot	App. 599401		TEM
5 Horsepool	60203940		O.S. 'Tumulus, urns found'; Hend.II.135; CBAP no.D.9?
6 Horsepool	60173955		O.S. 'Tumulus'; Hend. II.135
7 Horsepool	60223950		O.S. 'Tumulus (site of)'; Hend.II.135
8 Horsepool	(near 5,6,7?)		Thomas 33
9 Connor Downs	58923862		O.S. 'Tumulus (site of)'; Thomas 33
10 ? Porth Godrevy	577412		CA 1('62) 19, fig.6,M
<b>Cist</b>			
1 Gwithian Towans	App. 577412?		Borlase Ant. 236, pl.xvi; RRIC(1844), 19; N.C. 170; CBAP no. E.7
<b>Settlements (R.B.)</b>			
1 Porth Godrevy	58154287	Yes	GTU 17, fig. 7 ('GT'); CA 1 ('62), 17-60
2 ? Gwithian beach	584416		CA 3 ('64), 44: site 'OLS'



PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Rounds, Fortified Areas</b>			
1 Crane Godrevy	589426	Yes	GTY 17, fig. 13 ('CG'); CA 3 ('64), 41, 48, 56 ff.
2 Trevarnon Round	557401	Yes	CA 3 ('64), 38 fig. 10
<b>Fields and Terraces</b>			
1 Godrevy headland	581432	Yes	CA 1 ('62), 80, fig. 21, A; CA 3 ('64), 43, fig. 14 ('Celtic' fields, 4 acs.)
2 Porth Godrevy	582430	? Yes	CA 1 ('62), 81, fig. 21, A ('Celtic' fields, 1 acre),
3 Godrevy Green	582432	Yes	CA 1 ('62), 80, fig. 21, D; (rig-and-furrow, lynchets, terraces, 7 acs.)
4 Crane Godrevy	588425	Yes	CA 1 ('62), 82, fig. 21, CG and E-E (strip fields, etc.)
<b>Linear Earthworks, Dykes</b>			
1 Godrevy Green	58254300	Yes	Hend.II.135; GTY 30; CA 1 ('62) 21-22; CA 3 ('64) 54 (= 'Armada' bank?)
2 Godrevy Towans	58904255 to 58754225	Yes	CA 3 ('64) 53, fig. 16; 1601 'bank & ditch' (= parish boundary with Camborne)
<b>Chapel</b>			
1 St. Gothian's	58824180	(Buried)	Borlase Par. Mem. 14 (cf. A. of S. 65 n.1); Leland 1540 (Lake IV. Suppl. Pap., 73); WB 20.7.1827 (letters); Arch. J. II (1846), 225; Arch. Cambrensis IX (1863), 52; C.W.C. 88 ff.; Antiquary I (1871), 28; CCG 107; JRIC (NS) II.4 (1956), 203 (=Hend. E.A.); Hend. I.141; GTY 24, fig. 11; GPG 5-7, fig. 2
<b>Cemetery</b>			
1 St. Gothian's	58824180	(Buried)	As above
<b>Crosses &amp; Cross-sites</b>			
1 Churchyard	58674126	Yes	Langdon 168; GPG 12, pl. ii
2 Nanterrow	596411		T.A. 78, 118 'Park Grouse'; JRIC(NS) II.4 (1956), 205
<b>Hundred Pound ?</b>			
1 Gwithian Green	588413	Yes	CA 3 ('64), 54; JRIC(NS) III.3 (1959), 184 (= 'pound of Connerton'); T.A. 275 'The Round': GPG 5, fig. 1
<b>Abandoned Medieval Settlements</b>			
1 Godrevy	58214285	Yes	(By pond: =pre-1800 farm?) CA 1 ('62), 19
2 Crane Godrevy	589427	Yes	(Manor, c.1100-c.1700; excavated). GTY 26-30, figs. 13, 14; CA 3 ('64), 41, fig. 13, 51, 56 (finds)
3 Conerton	? 585415 to 588414	? Yes	(Archaeology only) CA 3 ('64), 54 (site 'SL' and Gwithian Green): GPG 3-5, fig. 1 (map)
4 Garrack	594417	? Yes	CA 3 ('64), 52; finds, <i>ibid.</i> fig. 19
5 Negosias	595416	? Yes	CA 3 ('64), 52; T.A.33 'House, garden, etc.' (?of <i>Nansgracias</i> , 1343); local tradition
6 Boskensa	603406		CA 3 ('64), 52; T.A. 176 'Town plot, etc.' (? of <i>Boskensa</i> , 1335); local tradition
7 Upton Barton	App. 582399		CA 3 ('64), 52 (drowned by sands c. 1650; cf., e.g. Gilbert P H II.149, etc.)
<b>Post-medieval</b>			
1 The Knavocks	App. 594432	Yes	? Early cliff-mining (? 16th-17th cents.)
2 Porth Godrevy	58154290	Yes	Boathouse in cliff, 18th cent.
3 Gwithian Towans	58134151	Yes	CA 3 ('64), 55; O.S.1876 'Coastguard Look-out'; earlier huer's hut? now 'Jampot Stores'
4 The Knavocks	App. 591435		TEM 'Preventive Hut'; ruins visible c.1935
5 Churchtown	587412	Yes	Methodist Chapel, thatched, cob, 1810; GPG 15
6 Churchtown	586412	Yes	Apple Orchard Farm (K. Frost), barn steps in yard; bee-boles (cf. CA 1 ('62), 120)

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
<b>Miscellaneous Finds</b>			
1 Godrevy farm	Neolithic axe	A.C.T.	Axes IV, no. 718 (Gp. I); GTY 10
2 Godrevy headland ('GB')	ditto	A.C.T.	Axes IV, no. 824 (Gp. I); GTY 10
3 Gwithian	Gold lunula	Lost	Hayle Miscellany, Dec. 1860, 2; Hencken, 70, 298, 307; DCNQ vi.102; GTY 12 (not from Paul parish)
4 Connor Downs	M.B.A. urn	?	(? From barrow no. 5); drawing of sherd, BSA fol. 23
5 Godrevy headland ('GB')	Bronze brooch	R.I.C.	Surface find 1950; Burley type A3; CA 2 ('63), 76
6 Parish church	Stocks	S. aisle	Wooden, 19th cent; GPG 16, fig. 5

## HUNDRED OF POWDER

### 3: PARISH OF KENWYN with Tregavethan and Truro St. Mary (10513 acs.)

RICHARD B. WARNER

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Barrows</b>			
1 Penventinnie	79214602		Hend III 197 & 199 fig; RRIC XXIX 43
2 Chyvelah	79404521	Yes	OS LVII SE; Thomas 42; Hend III 196 & 199 fig; TA 883 'Barrow Field'
3 Gloweth	79884517		JRIC suppl. 1960 14-18 & figs; Hend III 196 & 199 fig; JRIC II xix; RRIC XXIX 42 & Pl. XVI; JRIC VI 171; W.B. 28.9.1866; Thomas 42; OS LVII SE; TA 'Beacon Downs'
to	to		
10	79854505		
11 Saveock Water	76584535	Yes	OS LVII SW; Thomas 42
12 Saveock Water	App. 766453		Thomas 42
13 Three Mile Stone	App. 774453		Thomas 42
14 Gloweth	?	?	Thomas 42
15 Trevaskis	App. 769465	?	Thomas 42
16 Three Burrows	74944704	Yes	OS LVII NW; Hend III 197; Thomas 42; Gilbert PH II 317
17 Three Burrows	75024705	Yes	as 16
18 Three Burrows	75074704	Yes	as 16
19 Four Barrows	76194822	Yes	OS LVII NW; Hend III 202 & 201 fig; Thomas 43; Gilbert PH II 317; H & D 358; Borlase Par Mem 93 no. 7; Redding 128
20 Four Barrows	76234822	Yes	as 19
21 Four Barrows	76204816	Yes?	Hend III 202 & 201 fig
22 Chybucca	App. 785488		Thomas 42; CA 2 ('63), 79
23 Allet Common	79504851	Yes	Hend V 82 & 84 fig; OS LVII NE; RRIC XXIX 44 & Pl. IX fig 1; Thomas 42; CA 2 ('63), 79
24 Allet Common	79524853	Yes	as 23
25 Nanteague	79024929	Yes	Hend V 82; RRIC XXIX 44; Thomas 42
26 Halgarras	79924839	Yes	Hend V 82 & 84 fig; RRIC XXIX 44 & Pl. IX fig 1; Thomas 42; CA 2 ('63), 79
27 Halgarras	80074834		at centre of Henge 1. which see for refs.
28 Halgarras	80364826		OS LVII NE; Hend V 82 & 84 fig; Thomas 42; CA 2 ('63), 79
29 Whitehall	73054473	Yes	Thomas 42; Thomas Map. 'Creegbagla'

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
30 Carvinack	77614874		OS LVII NW; Hend III 203; Thomas 43
31 Carvinack	77484865		OS LVII NW; Hend III 202 & 203 fig; Thomas 43; RRIC XXIX 44; 'Carvinack B'
32 Creegbrawse	?App. 747436?		Name, 'Creegbroas'; Thomas 42; RRIC XXIX 36
<b>'Barrow Fields'</b>			
1 Carvinack	80984755	?	TA 2104,5 'O, I Barrow closes'; Hend V 83; ?—camp 16?
<b>Henge Monuments</b>			
1 Halgarras	80074834		Thomas 42; OS LVII NE; Air Photos; Hend V 82 & 84 figs; RRIC XXIX 43 & Pl. IX fig 1; CA 2 ('63), 79; (VCH 466)
<b>Rounds, Camps &amp; Fortified Areas</b>			
1 Penventinnie	79384602	Yes	OS LVII SE; Thomas 42; Hend III 197 & 199 figs; RRIC XXIX 43 & Pl. XV; VCH 466; TA 858 'Ancient fort', 864 'Fort F', 863 'Fort Cr'; see also Linear Works 1
2 Mount Pleasant	78654492	Yes	OS LVII SE; JRIC suppl. 1960 1-13 & figs; Hend III 196 & 199 figs; RRIC XXIX 43 & Pl. XVI; Thomas 42; VCH 466
3 Polstain	78274445	Yes	Thomas 42
?4 Carvinack	App. 778483		TA 191 'Park en Clize', 196,7 'N, S Langhear'
5 Carvinack	78324794	Yes?	Name, Carbowling (TA) & Carvinack; TA 112 'Carvinack close'; Thomas 43
?6 Chybucca	78754872		Bart; C.A. II 79
?7 Creegbrawse	75434310		TA 3849 'Dane close'
8 Killifreth	?	?	Thomas 42
9 Bosvisack	78284626	Yes	OS LVII NW; Thomas 42; Hend III 197 & 198 fig; VCH 466; TA 3369 'The Round', 3368 'Park Bawden'
10 Gwarnick	81414846		RRIC XXIX 44 & Pl XV fig 2; VCH 466; TA 2333, 2332 'Castle close' and 'W do'; Hend Topog III 131
?11 Garras	81904898	Yes	RRIC XXIX 46 & Pl.XV fig 4; Thomas 42; ?Name, Garu
12 Shortlanesend	80504756	Yes	Hend V 83 & 84 figs; TA 1495 'Round Field'
13 Truro	?App. 818447?		Name Carvedras; see also 15 & Linear 3
?14 Tolgarric	82154370		TA 202 'Lr Denick Fld'
15 Truro (N.W. of)			Tregeare Water (Leat on Kenwyn River)—Essays 2; ?—Camp 13 or M.E 5
16 Carvinack	App. 810475		Name OS, Carveynek 1342; ? ref. to Barrow Fld 1 or Camp 12
17 Cardege	?		Name, Hend Topog III 126, Kairdick 1582
18 Truro	App. 825454?		Hend Topog III 131 'Carveth close'
<b>Linear Works?</b>			
1 Governs	78944580	Yes	} Thomas 42; related to Camp 1
2 Governs	78654552	Yes	
?2 Boscolla	80554628		TA 1309 'Park an Vos'
3 Truro	81944472	Yes	CA 4
	and 81904454		TA 302 'Lr Dennick Fld'
<b>'Round Fields'</b>			
1 Treworder	App. 798467		TA 1410 'Round Downs'
2 Tregavethan	77384720		TA 3485 'Round'
3 Hayle Mills	75504235		TA 3704 'Round Gdn'
4 Todpool	74674301	Yes	TA 4079 'Round Fld'; Quarry rubbish? or Barrow?

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
5 Newmill	81044606		TA 2047 'Round Fld'
6 Pencoose	81444626		TA 2015 'Round close'; Hend V 83 & 85 fig
7 Featherbeds	82084630		TA 1977 'Round Close'
8 Trevellan	806484		TA 1875 'Round Croft'
9 Treliske	806454		TA 691 'Round Close'; Hend 88 fig
10 Little Gloweth	79484478		TA 1162 'Round Fld'
<b>Chapels</b>			
1 Besore	App. 79424446		TA 1144 'Chapel Meadow'; name Besore an Chapple 1605
2 Tregavethan	78344748		OS LVII NW; TA 113,4 'Lr, Hr Chapel Fld'; Hend III 203; Hend V 107; Borlase Par Mem 93 nos 9, 12; H & D 359; 'St Mary's Chapel' Name 'Chapel Hill'; Hend EA 255; Hend V 73; Essays 17; Borlase Par Mem 93 no 10; St George's Chapel
3 Truro	App. 816446		Borlase Par Mem 93 no 12; Essays 8
4 Kenwyn	81974585?		
<b>Medieval and Later</b>			
1 Chacewater, Manor Pound	74464426	Yes	OS LVII SW
2 Kenwyn Chyd. Holy Well	81964583	Yes	Couch 103
3 Idless Holy Well	App. 819478		TA 2241,4 'St Clares Closes'; OS LVII NE (wrong?); Couch 34; Borlase Par Mem 93 no. 8; Hend EA 256; Gilbert PH II 315; St Clare's Well
4 Kenwyn, site of Truro Gallows	App. 81784555		Name—Comprigney (TA); Gweal Cloke-prynnyer 1597; Essays 12; Hend Topog III 126
5 Truro Castle	82304508		RRIC XXII 31; Thomas 43; VCH 466; Essays 5
6 Truro, Dominican Friary	App. 824449		Hend EA 257; Borlase Par Mem 93 no. 3; Essays 9, 18; C.C.G 194; Hend Topog III 131
7 Truro Lazar House	App. 816446		Hend Topog III 129; Hend EA 257; ?—Chapel 3?
8 St Martyn's Well, Truro	?App. 825454?		Hend EA 257, 459; Hend Topog III 131; Essays 10, Fenton Martyn 1606
PROVENANCE	PRESENT LOCALITY		REFERENCES
<b>Crosses</b>			
1 Threemilestone 78084538	?		TA 3299 'Cross Close'
2 Saveock Water 76404510	?		TA 2733 'Grouse Fld'
3 ? 1 or 2	Eastbourne		Langdon 303 & 305 fig; Henken 270, 309
4 Lanner App. 822494	?		TA 2318 'Cross Close'; Possibly site of St Alun's Well, see CA 3 ('64), 99, M.E 2
5 Truro App. 826449	Truro 82584490		Hend EA 459; Essays 3; 'High Cross'
PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
<b>Miscellaneous Finds, etc.</b>			
1 Truro App. 81504482	4 M.B.A Axes	RIC Truro	Hend V 86, 85 fig; Henken 309, 81, 80 fig 2B
2 Four Barrows	Flint Arrow-head	?	A Cwll II 28 fig
3 Shortlanesend?	Cypriote Coin	?	Henken 115, 166-7, 309; VCHR 11
24 Nr Truro	M.B.A Axe	St Ives	Henken 309
75 Nr Truro	Neol. Axe		Henken 309

# HUNDRED OF KERRIER

## 1: PARISH OF MAWNAN (2237 acs.)

EDITH DOWSON

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Barrows</b>			
1 Carlidnack	App. 783294	}	Hend IV 429; Inf. Col. Goodden
2 Carlidnack	to		
3 Carlidnack	784294		
<b>Cist</b>			
1 Maenporth	78852900		Local information
<b>Rounds, Fortified Areas, etc.</b>			
1 Carlidnack	78252935	Yes	Thomas 37; Hend IV 429 & 441
2 Meudon	78222865		Thomas 37; Air photo.
3 Carwinnion	77872825		Hend IV 441
4 Porth Sawsen	77952717		Thomas 37; Hend IV 430 & 441
5 Tregarne	76532982		Hend IV 441
6 Trerose	78902745		TA 418/19 'Great' & 'Little Castle Close'
7 Carwinnion	78002812		TA 481/2 'Great' & 'Little Berry'
8 Boskenso	76752917		TA 166/7 'Kessels Higher' & 'Further Field'
<b>Round Fields</b> Rounds or Barrows?			
1 Bosaneth	76432890		TA 173 'Round Field'
<b>Fields</b>			
1 ? Rosemullion	79352795		TA 403 'Stitch Field'
<b>Lan</b>			
1 Churchyard	78782725	Yes	Hencken 236; Hend IV 405
<b>Chapels</b>			
1 Penwarne	77353019		Hend IV 437; Lake III 300; TA 87, 88 & 100 'Chapel Closes'
2 Trerose	app. 787276		Hend IV 437
3 Boskenso	app. 774280		Hend IV 428
<b>? Holy Well</b>			
1 Rectory garden	78692738	Yes	JRIC(NS)III.2.343; TA 416 'Lady's Meadow'
	PRESENT LOCALITY		REFERENCES
<b>Crosses &amp; Cross Sites</b>			
1 Churchyard wall	Church wall		Langdon 90; Hend IV. 404; Baird
Cross head	(West exterior)		
2 Churchyard wall	Churchyard		Hend IV 413; Baird
Cross base			
3 ? Churchyard	Rectory garden		Hend IV 400; Baird
? Gable cross	wall		
4 ? Trerose	app. 787278		TA 426 Cross Meadow
5 ? Tregarne	app. 772294		TA 15/16 Cross Meadow, Cross Close
	PRESENT LOCALITY		REFERENCES
<b>Miscellaneous Finds</b>			
1 Parish	Bronze spearhead	Truro	A.Cwll 1.5
2 Nr. Helford R.	Three bronze axes		Lake III 303
3 Nr. Helford R.	Bronze axe	Truro	A.Cwll 1.23; ?=1 above. Hencken 303
4 Maenporth	Flint arrow- head	Col. Goodden	

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
5 Meudon	Spindle whorl	Truro	Hend IV 423
6 Maenporth	Urn		Local information
7 Penpoll	Greenstone axe	Col. Goodden	
8 Nr. church	Roman coins		V.C.H.R. 12
9 Carlidnack Round	Spindle socket (stone)	Col. Goodden	Information, A. C. Thomas
10 Carlidnack Round	Axe	Col. Goodden	Axes IV 254 no. 581
11 Carlidnack Round	Medieval sherds	Col. Goodden	Information, H. L. Douch
12 Maenporth	Quartzite rubber	Col. Goodden	Information, H. L. Douch
13 Penwarne	Carved stones from chapel	77403030	JRIC(NS)III.2.345

## HUNDRED OF KERRIER

### 2: PARISH OF ST. ANTHONY IN MENEAGE (1656 acs.)

EDITH DOWSON

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Barrows</b>			
1 Roskruge	77912314	Yes	Thomas 35; Hend IV 144
<b>Cliff Castle</b>			
1 Dennis Head	78632565	Yes	Borlase Ant.290; Pol HC I 121; Thomas 35; Hend IV 136
<b>Rounds, camps, fortified areas</b>			
1 Gillan	78182525	Yes	Pol HC I 122; Thomas 35; Hend IV 145
2 Tregithey	77402497		Thomas 35; Hend IV 148; TA 291 'Round'
3 Boden Veor	76882377	?	Thomas Plan; Hend IV 145
4 Menifters	78222370		Thomas 35; Hend IV 144; TA 173 'Rounds'
5 Roskruge	app. 780233		'Goon an Gear' 1615 (Hend Topog II 8) may refer to 4 ?
6 Trewince	76682330		Thomas 36; Hend IV 107; TA 89 'Gear'
7 Condurra	app. 772257		Pol HC I 123; Thomas 35; Hend IV 145; TA 391/2/3 'Crows Castle'
8 Caveldra	76992549		O.S.1813; 'Kaerveldrou' 1329 (Gover 542)
9 Tendera	78032580		Name 'Tyndere' 1302 (Gover 543)
<b>Lan</b>			
1 Lantening	78302565		JRIC(NS) II 3 14; Lanynteny 1344 (Gover)
<b>Medieval &amp; Post-Medieval</b>			
1 Churchyard ? Chapel site & Well	783257 78282572	Yes	Borlase Par.Mem. 201; JRIC(NS) II 3 16
2 Treworthack chapel	77752415		JRIC(NS) II 3 17; O.S.SW72NE
3 Dennis Head ? chapel	78772564	?	JRIC(NS) II 3 16
4 Dennis Head Royalist fort	78802565	Yes	Pol HC I 122; Thomas 35; JRIC 18.65 Hend IV 138
<b>Crosses &amp; Sites</b>			
1 ? Churchyard wall	78282566	Yes	Hend IV 128; Baird
2 Trewarneas	78902475		TA 202/3 Cross Closes
3 Treworthack	783242		TA 155/6 Cross Parks



PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
<b>Miscellaneous Finds</b>			
1 Condurra	Roman coins		Borlase Ant.280; Pol HC I 122; VCHR 12
2 Gillan	Socketed axe	Truro	} To be published
3 Gillan	3 bronze or copper lumps	Truro	
4 Gillan Cove	Sherd	Truro	
5 Tregasso	Sherds	Helston	

## HUNDRED OF KERRIER 3: PARISH OF MANACCAN (1893 acs.)

EDITH DOWSON

PLACE	GRID REF.	ANY REMAINS EXTANT	REFERENCES
<b>Barrows</b>			
1 ? Tregonwell	75702450		Hend IV 111; TA 489 'Well an Creeg'
2 ? Tregithew	75602485		TA 408/9 'Creukra'; O.C.VI 1 17
3 ? Carplight	App. 748239		'Crukbleyth' 1296 (Gover 565);?=Round 1?
<b>Burials</b>			
1 Treath	App. 76232617		Pol HC I.141; Lake 3.261; JRIC(NS) III.2.328
<b>Rounds, Camps, Fortified Areas</b>			
1 Carplight	74982382	Yes	Pol HC I 125; Thomas 36; Hend IV 100
2 Treath	76502608	Yes	Thomas 36; Hend IV 109; TA 16, 25, 'Gears'
3 Kestle	75202625	Yes	Thomas 36; Hend IV 99
4 Treworgie	76332348		Thomas 36; Hend IV 107
5 Rosemorder	76302275	?	Thomas 36; Hend IV 104
6 Tregonwell	75802435		Hend IV 111; TA 580/81 'Park Gear'
7 Glebe	76662495		TA 144 'Gunnyberries'
<b>Round Fields, camps ? barrows?</b>			
1 Bosahan	76452590		TA 28 'Round Field'; May refer to Round 1?
<b>Linear Earthworks, Dykes or Bounds?</b>			
1 Tregidden	75552295	Yes	Pol HC I 125; Thomas 36; Hend IV 103
2 Deadman	76402245	Yes	Hend IV 104; part in St. Keverne
3 ? Halvose	76002555		Name Halvosmer 1334, Halvos 1354
<b>Medieval</b>			
1 Churchyard lan	76402502		Information A. C. Thomas
2 Kestle chapel	App. 754255		JRIC(NS) III 2 327; TA 320/21 'Park Chapel'
3 Tregonwell chapel & Holy Well	App. 761245		JRIC(NS) III 2 328; Pol HC II 185; Lysons (ii) 213; Circle 169; TA 460 'Chapel Close'
<b>Cross Sites?</b>			
1 Trezebal	76752365		TA 619 'Cross Field'
2 Tregithew	75502473		TA 405 'Cross Close'
3 Treworgie	76452290		'Park Grouse' in 1812

PROVENANCE	OBJECT	PRESENT LOCALITY	REFERENCES
<b>Miscellaneous Finds</b>			
1 Tregonwell	Roman coins		Pen HS ii 57; Lake 3 261
2 Manaccan	Jews' House tin	BM	JRIC IV 251
3 Manaccan Moor	Jews' House tin (fragment)		JRIC IV 251
4 Kestle	Axe	Miss Lyne	Axes IV 254 no. 585

# Cumulative Index of Cornish Archaeology

LIST No. 13 APRIL 1964—MARCH 1965

THIS LIST covers material published between the dates given above, with a few additional references to earlier material which has been brought to the compiler's notice. In all items which do not form parts of journals, or separate ('hard-cover') books, the letters (PC) imply 'paper covers', i.e. unbound. Certain items will be found to be more fully noticed under *Reviews*. Numbers in brackets, thus (390), are cross-references to earlier and related items in this Index; and numbers below 341 will be found in *PWCFC*, the predecessor of this journal.

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- 498 BARTON, R. M. An Introduction to the Geology of Cornwall. Barton, Truro, 1964  
499 FOX, (Lady) A. South West England. Thames and Hudson, 1964  
500 RUSSELL, V. Lists of the antiquities of west Penwith, by parishes, 7; Madron and Penzance. *CA 3* (1964), 90  
501 THOMAS, A. C. and POOL, P. A. S. The Principal Antiquities of the Land's End District. *CAS Field Guide* no. 2, 9th edn., 1964 (PC)  
502 THOMAS, A. C. Settlement-History in Early Cornwall: 1, The Hundreds. *CA 3* (1964), 70  
503 WARNER, R. B. Lists of the antiquities of Powder, by parishes, 1; Kea, 2; St. Allen. *CA 3* (1964), 95

## Mesolithic

Nil

## Neolithic

- 504 THOMAS, A. C. The Society's 1962 Excavations: The Henge at Castilly, Lanivet. *CA 3* (1964), 3 (149, 394, 454)

## Bronze Age

- 505 DIMBLEBY, G. W. Pollen Analyses from Two Cornish Barrows (Otterham, Wilsey Down). *JRIC VI.3* (1963), 364 (396)  
506 POOL, P. A. S. Tolcreeg Barrow, Gulval. *CA 3* (1964), 105  
507 RUSSELL, V. and POOL, P. A. S. Excavation of a Menhir at Try, Gulval. *CA 3* (1964), 15 (292)

- 508 THOMAS, A. C. An unrecorded 'Ornament Horizon' hoard from the Helston area. *The Lizard, II.4* (1964), 4

## Early Iron Age

- 509 BROOKS, R. T. The Rumps, St. Minver; Interim Report on the 1963 Excavations. *CA 3* (1964), 26  
510 THOMAS, A. C. Minor Sites in the Gwithian Area (Iron Age to Recent). *CA 3* (1964), 37; *Gwithian Report* no. 3

## Roman and Native (- 400)

- 511 Note on work at Nor Nour, Scilly. *JRS* 53 (1963), 147  
512 Note on coins found c.1908 at Trebursye, Launceston; 1 Carausius, 2 Gratian, 2 Valens. *Western Morning News* (correspondence), 24.8.1964  
513 SIMEY, W. S. Roman Roads west of Exe; Some Suggestions. 4to, dupl., 15 pp. (PC)  
(510) THOMAS, A. C. Minor Sites in the Gwithian Area (site at Carwin in Phillack, rectangular earthwork) (133)

## Early Christian (400 - 1100)

- 514 Note on newly-discovered crosses at Glyn (Cardinham) and Altarnun. *New Cornwall XIII.1* (Feb.-March 1965), 2  
515 FAHY, D. When did Britons become Bretons? (study of the Armorican migrations). *Welsh Hist. Rev.* 2 (1964), 111  
516 NOALL, C. Nineteenth-Century Discoveries at Lelant. *CA 3* (1964), 34

- 517 RADFORD, C. A. R. The Celtic Monastery in Britain (new account of Tintagel, fully illus.). *Arch. Cambrensis, CXI* (1962), 1-24
- (510) THOMAS, A. C. Minor Sites in the Gwithian Area (two new post-Roman sites, pottery sequence)

**Medieval (1100 - 1500)**

- 518 Note (illus.) on re-erection of Latin cross at Lelant. *Old Cornwall VI.8* (1965), 361
- 519 Note on Launceston Castle excavations. *Med. Arch. VI/VII* (1963), 320 (475)
- 520 Note on Crane Godrevy, Gwithian, medieval field-system. *Med. Arch. VI/VII* (1963), 346 (405)
- 521 Note on Houndtor, Devon. Medieval houses (relevant parallels). *Med. Arch. VI/VII* (1963), 341
- 522 ADAMS, J. H. St. Katherine's Chapel, Marazion. *DCNQ XXIX* (1964), 294 (496)
- 523 ADAMS, J. H. Berry Tower, Bodmin. *DCNQ XXIX* (1964), 304 (407)
- 524 BERESFORD, M. W. Dispersed and Group Settlement in Medieval Cornwall. *Agric. Hist. Rev. XII* (1964), 13
- 525 DUDLEY, D. and MINTER, E. M. The Medieval Village at Garrow Tor. *Med. Arch. VI/VII* (1963), 272
- 526 DUNSTAN, G. R., ed. *Registrum Commune of Bp. Edmund Lacy*, vol. 1. Canterbury and York Society, 1963
- (516) NOALL, C. Nineteenth-Century Discoveries at Lelant (possible earlier vicarage site?) *CA 3* (1964), 34
- 527 MINTER, E. M. The Medieval Settlement at Lanyon in Madron. *CAS Field Guide* no. 10 (1964) (PC)
- 528 SAUNDERS, A. D. Launceston Castle: an Interim Report. *CA 3* (1964), 63 (275, 475, 519)
- 529 SOMERSCALES, M. I. The Deserted Village of Sheepstall. *CA 3* (1964), 102
- (504) THOMAS, A. C. The Society's 1962 Excavations: The Henge at Castilly, Lanivet (conversion of henge to *plen an gwar* in 13th cent.). *CA 3* (1964), 3
- (510) THOMAS, A. C. Minor Sites in the Gwithian Area (medieval pottery and various medieval sites). *CA 3* (1964), 37

**Post-medieval (1500 - ) and architectural**

- 530 PROBERT, J. C. C. Cornish Chapels: comments on architecture and arrangement. *JCMHA I.6* (1962), 123
- 531 PROBERT, J. C. C. Further Notes on Cornish Methodist Chapel Arrangement and Architecture. *JCMHA I.7* (1963), 156
- 532 PROBERT, J. C. C. (continuation of entry no. 531). *JCMHA I.8* (1963), 177
- 533 PROBERT, J. C. C. (continuation of entry no. 532). *JCMHA II.1* (1964), 14
- 534 PROBERT, J. C. C. (conclusion of entry no. 533). *JCMHA II.2* (1964), 32

**Scilly**

- 535 GILLIS, R. H. C. Extracts from Board of Trade records (Pilot Cutter 1868-70). *Scill. Magazine no. 160* (1964), 143
- 536 MACKENZIE, M. Isles of Scilly Museum Association (report, with note on B.A. (?) cist, St. Mary's). *Scill. Magazine no. 160* (1964), 123
- 537 MATTHEWS, G. F. Some Old Scillonian Wills, I (1704-1851). *Scill. Magazine no. 160* (1964), 149

**Material Culture and Industrial**

- 538 Review article, Barton, *Mines and Mineral Railways of East Cornwall and West Devon* (1964). *JIA I.3* (1964), 201 (539)
- 539 BARTON, D. B. Historical Survey of the Mines and Mineral Railways of East Cornwall and West Devon. Barton, Truro, 1964
- 540 DOUCH, H. L. East Wheal Rose. Barton, Truro, 1964 (PC)
- 541 GOODRIDGE, J. C. Devon Great Consols: a study of Victorian mining enterprise (numerous refs. to Cornwall). *TDA XCVI* (1964), 228
- 542 HEDGES, E. S. Tin in Social and Economic History. Edward Arnold, London, 1964
- 543 HUDSON, K. Industrial Archaeology in the South-West. *CA 3* (1964), 80
- 544 JENKIN, A. K. H. Mines and Miners of Cornwall (issued in parts). 8, Truro to the Clay District; 9, Padstow, St. Columb and Bodmin. Barton, Truro, 1964 (PC)
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- 549 WHETTER, J. C. A. Postscript to an Exchequer Court Case relating to Gorran Haven (fisheries, 1651). *Old Cornwall VI.8* (1965), 374

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- 551 NANCE, R. M. (notes by E. van T. Graves) The Celtic Bird-Names of Cornwall. *Old Cornwall VI.8* (1965), 362
- 552 POOL, P. A. S. Cornish for Beginners, 2nd edn. Worden, Marazion, 1965 (381) (PC)
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- 555 RASHLEIGH, E. W. A short history of the town and borough of Fowey, 1887 (re-issue, Fowey O.C.S.). Fowey, 1964 (PC)
- 556 RODDIS, R. J. Penryn; the history of an ancient Cornish borough. Barton, Truro, 1964
- 557 SPREADBURY, I. D. Fowey: a Brief History. Jory, Fowey, 1965 (PC)
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#### Abbreviations

CA	Cornish Archaeology	JRIC	Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall
DCNQ	Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries	JRS	Journal of Roman Studies
JCMHA	Journ. Cornish Methodist Historical Association	Med. Arch.	Medieval Archaeology
JIA	Journal of Industrial Archaeology	TDA	Transactions of the Devonshire Association

## Short Notes

### EARTHWORKS AT CARVEDRAS, TRURO

In the district of Truro known as Carvedras, there is a broad, slightly curved bank running north and south across a low spur of Richmond Hill, between Bosvigo Road (called 'Bosvigo Lane' on some maps) and Chapel Hill, and facing east. It lies across the 100 ft. contour between two rows of houses; Stratton Terrace to the west, and Park Vedras and Dereham Terraces to the east. The concave side of the curve faces Stratton Terrace. From the point marked as 'X' on the plan (Fig. 16), there is a clear view of Truro, down to the creek.

This bank is crowned with trees and undergrowth, and is faced with stone on both sides. The facing on the Stratton Terrace side is a neat wall which continues, rather dilapidated, as a curtain wall at the edge of a steep escarpment sloping down to Chapel Hill. The eastern side of the bank forms the boundary of a narrow lane giving access to the backs of the houses in Park Vedras and Dereham Terraces, and is in less good condition, owing to people scrambling over it. At the north end, it has been shaved off for 10 ft., probably to provide an easier entrance for traffic into the lane. In all points where the

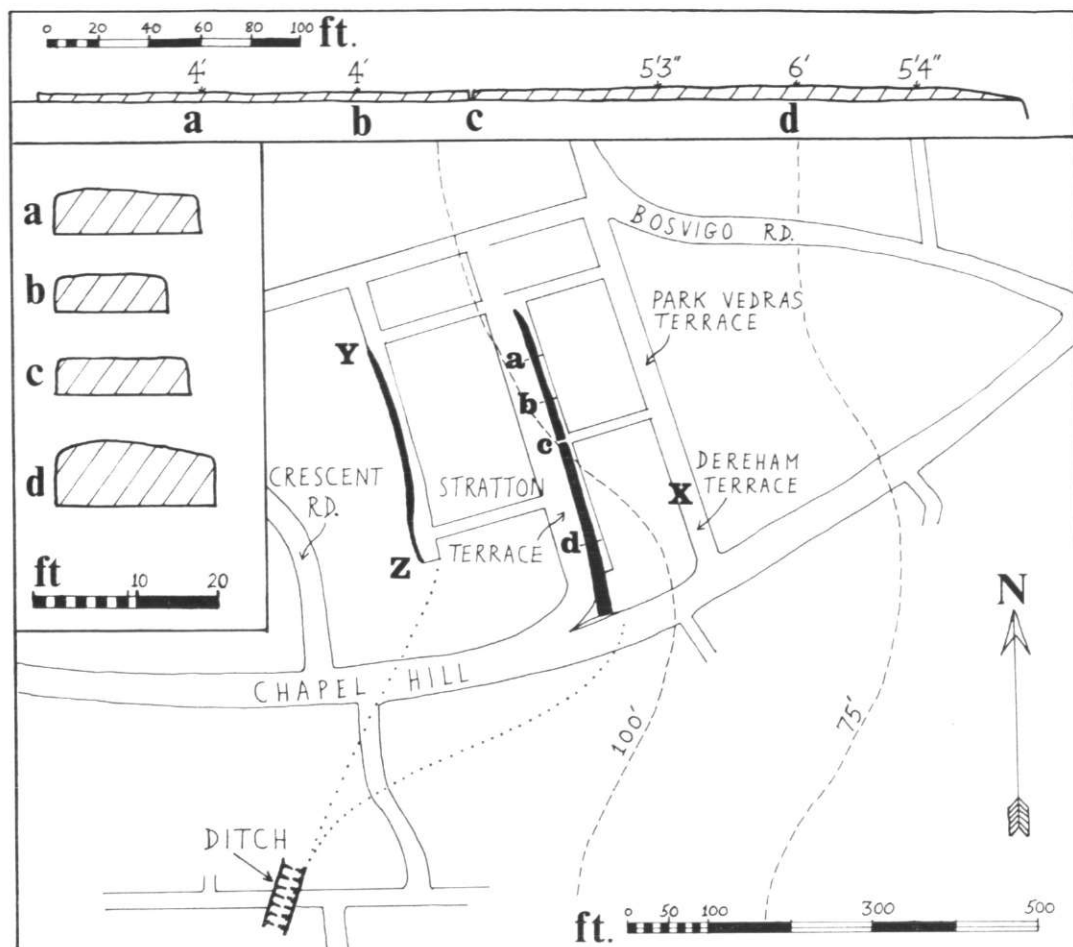


Fig. 16. Earthworks at Carvedras, Truro

soil make-up is exposed, it is dark brown, fine in texture, and without grit or stones.

The bank is 400 ft. long with an opening (at 'C' on the plan) 3 ft. wide in the middle, in line with a lane between the backs of Park Vedras and Dereham Terraces. The bank varies in width from 11 ft. to a little over 15 ft., all variations in width falling on the east side. The height averages 4 ft., but rises on the southern half to 6 ft. (at 'D' on the plan) and then drops to meet the escarpment above Chapel Hill. The end of the bank and the escarpment are so thickly overgrown that it is impossible to see whether there is any indication of the infill of a ditch.

Across Chapel Hill, to the south, a ditch was disclosed during building operations in the last year. Mr. A. M. Langridge, who made this discovery, has kindly permitted the position of

this ditch to be shown on the map. It will be seen that, if produced, it could be curved to meet either the Stratton Terrace bank, or the second bank described below (these suggestions are indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 16).

On the west side of a lane at the back of, and west of, Stratton Terrace, there are remains of part of another bank ('Y'—'Z' on the plan) which forms the boundary of the gardens of the houses in Crescent Road. These gardens have been levelled up, and the bank rises only a few feet above them. In the lane, it rises to 5 ft., except at the north end, where it is some 3 ft. high. It has large thorn trees growing irregularly along the top, and is very dilapidated and broken down. In one place ('Z') it has been cut back, and faced with stone. At its widest, it appears to be about 8 ft. across. The make-up soil is the same as that of the other bank.

There are no indications of any northward continuations of these features. The area is built up as far as the railway, and the excavation which was necessary to produce the railway station and sidings has cleared away the valley slopes between Richmond Hill and Bosvigo.

The name 'Carvedras' is recorded in an earlier form by Charles Henderson (*Essays in Cornish History* (1935), 119) as *Caervodret*, 'Modret's camp'. He also records two other early forms, *Kaervodred iuxta Tryveru* in 1297, and *Kaervodret* in 1283 (MS. *Topog. Powder*, R.I.C., p. 126).

The field in which the ditch shown on the map originally lay is called 'Lower Dennick' in the Tithe Apportionment Survey for Kenwyn parish. Of these names, *caer* (*car*, *ker*), invariably refers to an earthwork or fortified site of some kind—cf. *CA 3* (1964), 38, for a discussion of this term—and 'Dennick' may conceivably be a late corruption of an otherwise unrecorded adjectival form *\*dinek*, *\*dinak*, 'fortified' from *dinas*, 'fortress'. These names leave little room for doubt that the site formerly represented by the Stratton Terrace earthwork, and presumably the western bank, was regarded as some kind of pre-

medieval fortified place on this spur of land.

John Leland, in his *Itinerary* (*Lake's Parochial History*, ed. Polsue, IV, Supplementary Papers, 78) may refer to this site. 'Ther is a castelle' he wrote 'a quarter of a mile by west out of Truru, longging to the Earl of Cornwale, now clene doun. The site therof is now usid for a shoting and playing place.' The reference to the Earl is of course a mistake; his particular castle (an adulterine one, demolished by Henry II) was on Castle Hill. Thomas Tonkin, quoted in Davies Gilbert's *Parochial History of Cornwall* (IV, 1838, 76) comments on this mistake, while praising the general accuracy of Leland's description of Truro. He (Tonkin) identified the castle as the remains on Castle Hill. It is possible therefore that Leland, confusing two separate sites, preserves a tradition of a fortified site at Carvedras which lingered on into the sixteenth century.

My thanks are due to our members Mr. A. F. Langridge for his co-operation, and Mr. Roger Penhallurick for his help with the plan, and to Mr. Charles Thomas for the translation of "Dennick".

Phillack

M. I. SOMERSCALES

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#### FURTHER SHERDS FROM PHILLACK TOWANS

A new site was discovered in 1962 by Mr. Michael Williams, to the south-east of the original site (for this see *PWCFC II. 1* (1957) p. 9, and *PWCFC II. 5* (1961), p. 245). This new site, consists of a deep pit in the sand with a patch of bare or thinly covered soil at the bottom. A much abraded sherd showing the turn of the base was found.

The extensive nature of occupation in this area is shown by the discovery of a flared-rim sherd (no. 4) in his garden by Mr. Sleeman, a resident on the edge of the towans. It is in good preservation and similar to those found on the original site. The accompanying figure (Fig. 17) shows the rims and decorated sherds found on the original site between 1956 and 1960.



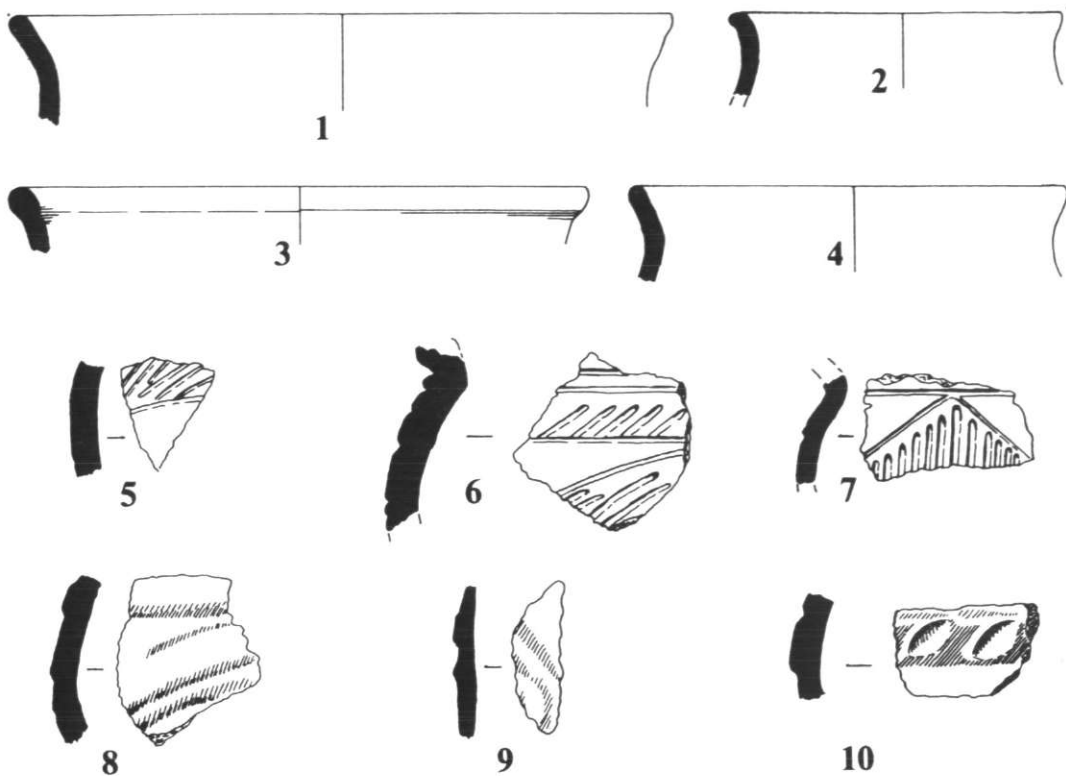


Fig. 17. Sherds from Phillack Towans (scale: one-half)

1. Rim of large vessel, grey paste with grit, dull black burnish on exterior.
2. Rim of small pot, terra-cotta-coloured paste with grit, slight burnish on exterior.
3. Small beaded rim, paste grey with pinkish surface.
4. Rim of small pot, paste as for no. 2, much abraded.
5. Small sherd decorated with incised lines, grey gritty paste, smooth sepia-brown surface.
6. Neck sherd with incised lines on band below rim, and below it, greyish-brown gritty paste.
7. Neck sherd with trace of cordon at turn and pattern of incised lines in triangular area, grey gritty paste, smooth brown surface.
8. Neck sherd with flat cordon at turn and a pattern of curved lines in relief, grey gritty paste, very much abraded.
9. Small sherd with decoration similar to no. 8, and of the same paste; much abraded.
10. Medieval sherd, bright terra-cotta-coloured paste with mica flecks; decorated with an applied band bearing an impressed pattern made with a sharp angled tool.

All the sherds except no. 10 are of types found at Chysauster, Porthmeor, Carloggas, Bodrifty and Goldherring, and indicate occupation of the site during the local Early Iron Age or the early centuries of the Roman period. Some of this material, like the rim of a small angled bowl from site I (CA 3 (1964), 61, fig. 21, PT. 81), may belong to the first century B.C., a period when occupation is considered to have taken place a short distance east on similar sand-hill sites at Gwithian.

Phillack

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## A FIND OF THE ROMAN PERIOD IN NORTH-EAST CORNWALL (Fig. 18)

The find-site (SS 198205) is at Widemouth, three miles south of Bude. The find itself consists of seven pieces of pottery and bone fragments in association with a burnt area. It was made in August, 1964, close to the mouth of Widemouth Brook and in the low (9 ft.) 'cliff' which backs the northern part of Widemouth Bay.

The related sequence of events at this site can be described most successfully by working backwards from the present time.

1. Nineteenth-century erosion of the 'cliff', the base of which consists of Culm measures with an overburden of beach sand, has destroyed a length of the old coast road south from Bude. In consequence, a transverse section of the road has been revealed 300 yds. south of the (? sixteenth-century) Salthouse.

2. The road, constructed some 15 ft. wide, was ditched and banked along its inland edge, and was metalled with a 5 in. layer of small beach pebbles over slaggy material bedded in natural silty sand. The roadside bank, of stoneless earth, was built to a height of about 3 ft. and erosion has exposed it in both cross- and long-p. of file.

3. The silty sand below the road is dark brown on top, becoming pale buff in colour lower down. It rests on a layer of blue sandy clay some 9 in. thick, and this in turn lies above a single layer of beach cobbles which form a regular cover over a buried land surface. The silty sand appears to be the result of flood deposits by the Widemouth brook, and this explanation might be adopted also for the sandy clay layer. On the other hand the layer may be estuarine in origin, pointing perhaps to a marine transgression, and in any case to a situation where sea level was some feet higher than it is today. These deposits also contain varying proportions of wind-blown sand. The dark brown upper part of the silty sand is charged with humus and appears to have been cultivated. The layer of beach cobbles is more difficult to explain. It is unlikely to represent a former storm beach a few feet above the present beach, since it is laid regularly and the cobbles are of fairly uniform, 'hand-picked' size. On the other hand, it is hard to imagine it as either part of a cobbled yard or as a road surface. It is true that several ancient tracks come down to the beach at Widemouth Bay. One of these,

now abandoned, is marked on the first Ordnance Survey of 1805, running from east to west along the Widemouth brook. Apart from the Salthouse, however, there was no surviving habitation at Widemouth until the Georgian era; nor is it very conceivable that the cobbling is related to the activities at the Salthouse.

4. The old land surface consists of a narrow band of brown soil, of clayey texture with a well-developed crumb structure and with rootlet holes. This soil is intermixed with abundant charred wood, predominantly oak, lying on undisturbed beach sand. The charred wood forms in places a band which, though discontinuous, is of even thickness and suggests the burning of felled vegetation. However, there is no hint here of agricultural usage—the buried soil is only 2 or 3 in. deep over the beach sand. Its burial is given a *terminus ante quem* by the pottery fragments which it contains (see note below) and which have been identified as, most probably, of the 2nd century A.D. These sherds, together with sheep bone and tooth fragments, lay on either side of a shallow pit some 3 ft. across and 6 in. deep, which was packed with charred oak fragments and charcoal.

Since the section was first observed, the find-site has been removed by further small-scale erosion of the 'cliff' face. No doubt, too, these Roman period remains are of merely local significance in themselves. But together with the apparently deliberate burning of what was presumably a coastal sub-Atlantic vegetation, the signs of long-continued use of this back-beach location may be of wider regional significance, adding to the slight scatter of Roman pottery in this part of the south-west peninsula.

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### Note on the Pottery (by A.C.T.)

(a) *Wheel-made sherd*. This is a rim and shoulder sherd of a fine uniformly reddish-buff fabric, much eroded, the interior being encrusted with a deposit suggesting a ferrous solution, and at a few points concealing what may be a darker slip or wash. The rim is a small everted flange

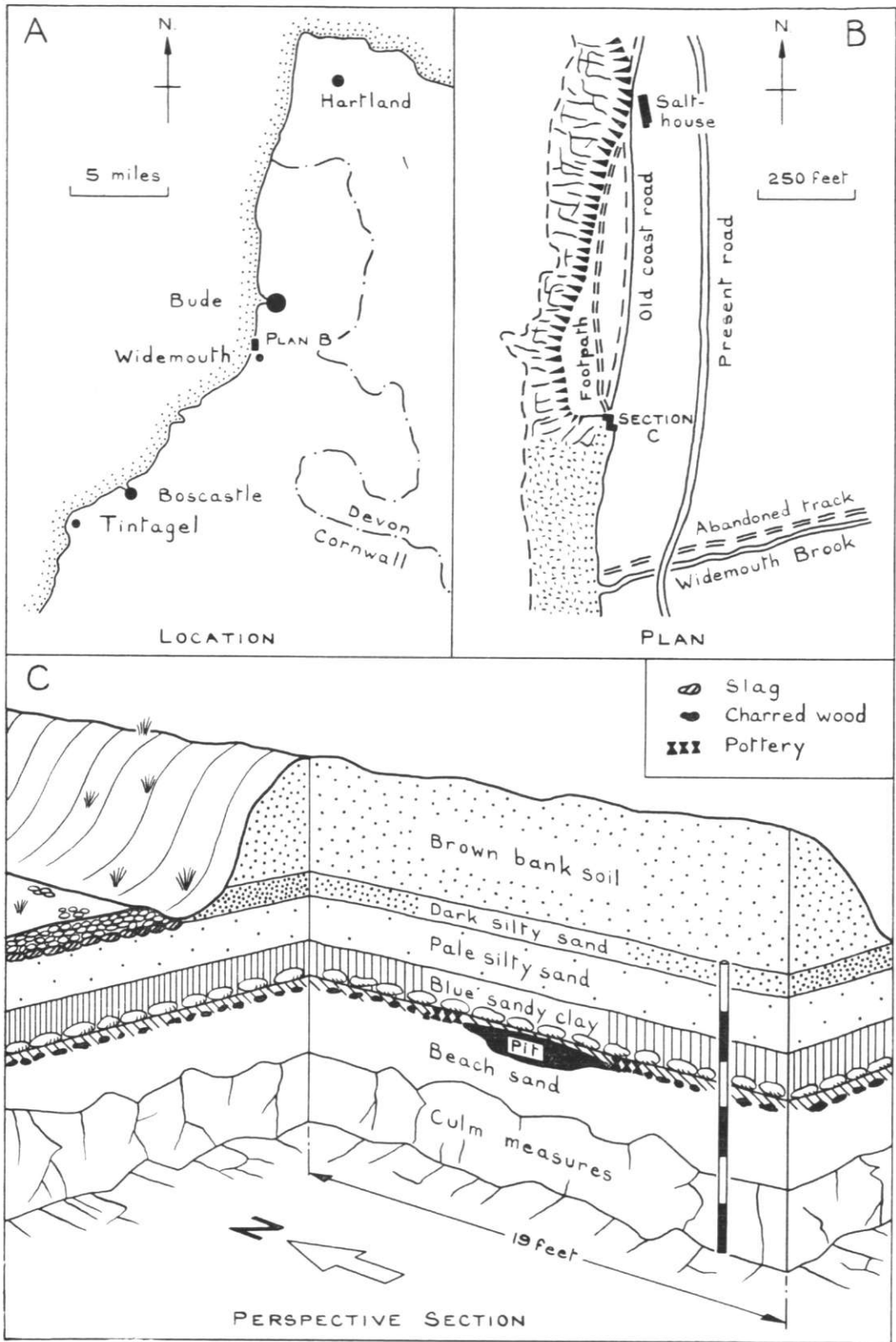


Fig. 18

with a sharply-tooled bead just below it; there is a worn but pronounced external groove on the body  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. below the rim. The precise dating of this piece is clearly of importance, and prolonged search of the larger (published) southern English sites suggests that this, clearly the rim of a Roman beaker, is most closely matched by an ovoid beaker of Antonine date from CLAVSENTVM (Roman Southampton). (Cotton and Gathercole, *Excavations at Clausentum . . . 1951-1954* (1958), H.M.S.O., London, their type BkR2, p. 99 no. 5 and fig. 22 no. 5, discussed on p.81). This rim sherd, which in form is almost identical with the Widemouth sherd, is of a thin hard reddish ware with an overall dark plum-coloured slip, and the similarly-placed external shoulder groove demarcates the top of the rough-cast finish which often occurs on this type. No instances have, to the writer's knowledge, pre-

viously been found in Cornwall. The temporal brackets for the precise context at Clausentum (rapid silt of a ditch on site C2) can be deduced as c.120 and c. 150 A.D., which accords with the assumption that this type of beaker only becomes common after about 120. An early or mid-2nd century date—perhaps the latter, in a rather remote area—would seem to fit the Widemouth example.

(b) *Hand-made sherds.* These must presumably refer to contemporary native products, and belong to some fairly thin-walled vessel like a rounded jar or bowl. Very little is known of wares of this period from native contexts in north or east Cornwall, but on the basis of the much more considerable corpus of similar pottery from the west of the county, there would be no difficulty in accepting these as native products of the 2nd century A.D.

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#### A SHERD FROM THE SUBMERGED FOREST AT PORTHCURNICK BEACH

The Submerged Forest at Porthcurnick Beach (Portscatho, Gerrans) has been known for many years. It is stated in the Geological Survey Memoir (Hill, J. B., and MacAlister, D. A., *The Geology of Falmouth and Truro and of the Mining District of Camborne and Redruth* (1906), 100) that this Submerged Forest was 'observed some years ago' when there were 'tree stumps projecting from the sand at low tide'. It is not normally now visible but the storms of the winter of 1962-63 removed a large amount of beach material and exposed it over a considerable area in the centre of the beach, approximately

midway between high and low water marks. The position of these exposed portions of the Submerged Forest clearly showed that its original location and extent were closely related to the relief of the land surrounding the bay. A fairly steep-sided valley reaches the coast in the centre of Porthcurnick, while on either side there are cliffs up to 50 ft. high. The Submerged Forest was exposed only in locations that must have formed the bottom of the valley when this continued across what is now the beach; it did not extend laterally under those parts of the beach that are backed by cliffs.

The deposits of the Submerged Forest period at Porthcurnick showed two distinct facies. The more extensive consisted of a stiff clay matrix which contained a large amount of wood, ranging in size from small twigs up to quite large timber, and many hazel nuts and acorns. In addition, there were a few large tree stumps in the position of growth. The clay also contained quite a number of quartz and flint pebbles. The less extensive facies covered a comparatively small area on the north-eastern side of the Submerged Forest. It consisted mainly of quartz pebbles and angular and sub-angular fragments of the local killas, all packed together tightly in the clay matrix. Wood was almost entirely absent.

In June 1963, a small fragment of pottery was found by P. S. Maxwell in the clay of the Submerged Forest at a point (SW 87943597) about 250 ft. seawards (i.e., south-east) of the wall at the end of the road up to Rosevine. The fragment was firmly embedded in the clay, with only the top of the lug projecting, so that it was presumably deposited during Submerged Forest times rather than at some later date.

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#### The Sherd (Fig. 19): note by A.C.T.

This is a wall sherd from a vessel with internal diameter of some 9 ins., showing a simple domed lug which has been luted on, and perforated with a bone or smooth stick (dia. 4.5 mm.) some ten degrees off vertical. The fabric is a dull grey brown, the surfaces being the same except for the outer part around the (projecting) lug, which has been organically stained a darker shade. Gritting and fabric include minute mica (muscovite?) specks, perhaps quartz, and fragments of killas (altered slates) and a darker mineral up to 2 mm. long. The sherd is hand-made, horizontally smoothed, with two internal dimples made when the lug was pressed into place.

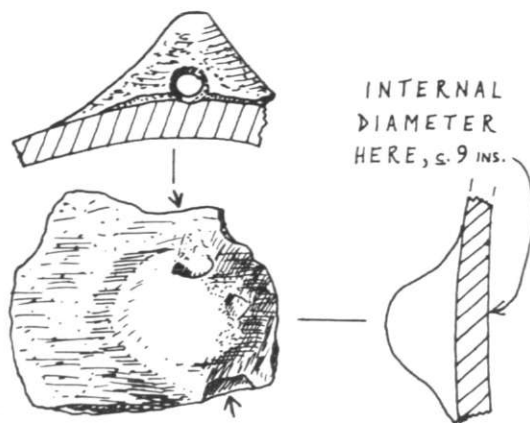


Fig. 19. Sherd from Porthcurnick Beach (scale: two-thirds)

Despite the superficial resemblance to a perforated Neolithic lug, this is probably an Iron Age sherd. The fabric would seem to be local. Dr. Isobel Smith, F.S.A., kindly writes: 'The fabric (even allowing for some submarine leaching) does not seem much like the Neolithic from Carn Brea, as I recall it. Nor is the surface treatment really typical of Windmill Hill practice; on a well-finished piece like this, burnish marks are almost always apparent, especially on the interior. Numerous particles of igneous rock in the clay, some quite large . . . rule out the possibility of the piece being an import from Wessex.' Lugs of this type occur in the local Early Iron Age. There is an imperforate example at Bodrifty (*Arch. J. CXIII* (1956), fig. 9, no. 24), a horizontally-perforated one from Gurnard's Head (*Arch. J. XCVII* (1941), fig. 7, no. 3), and another from Castle Dore (*JRIC (NS) I, appendix* (1951), fig. 18, no. 18) described as being 'gritty brown . . . smooth black surface'. The horizon indicated by these parallels is perhaps the 2nd century B.C. The Porthcurnick sherd is sharply fractured and well-preserved, and this date must presumably be applied to its incorporation into the Submerged Forest clay surface.

## Reviews

E. S. HEDGES *Tin in Social and Economic History* Edward Arnold Ltd., London (1964). Pp. xiv + 194, index; pls. 32. £2. 0s. 0d.

Dr. Ernest Hedges, as Director of the International Tin Research Council, and as the author of *Tin and Its Alloys*, would in any event be supremely qualified to write this book. But these bare qualifications do not reveal a further fact; that Dr. Hedges writes smoothly, wittily, with restraint and authority, and with an enthusiasm for his subject which is only matched by an extraordinary breadth of knowledge and a very genuine capacity to inform. This is a wholly admirable book, nicely produced and with a series of plates which can include an apposite cartoon from *Punch* and the great baroque tin tomb of Maria Theresa. Its appeal to anyone interested in the history of metallurgy is obvious enough; it will also appeal alike to the *amateur* of mining, of Cornwall, of economic experimentation in industry, of the bizarre, and of the future of tin.

Comparatively few books with so grandiose a title as this one actually prove to deal with all the aspects to which the jacket lays claim. Not so Dr. Hedges; and, for those who may regard the 'social' side as scarcely relevant, there is the history of tin in food-preservation (chap. 10—the world's first canned-food factory was in 1812), and chap. 11, 'Prospect', which treats of the many new uses for tin and tin compounds at present scarcely known to the lay public. Chapters 1 and 4-7 cover a great deal of archaeology, to which no exception need be taken by the purist, and which owe much to such experts as Dr. R. F. Tylecote and Dr. Joseph Needham.

Points of special interest come to light throughout the book. Dr. Hedges describes international tin control as 'the subject of one of the greatest experiments in the history of trade' which 'may well influence the whole pattern of world trade in years to come' (p. 24). Plate 7, a Roman pewter flagon, is a pretty fair instance of the high standard of illustration. Pewter is fully discussed; we learn (p. 75) that George IV ordered a *pewter* dinner service for his Coronation banquet! and the lovely modern pewter

(pl. 9) retrospectively justifies this Hanoverian whim. Chapter 6 ('Ceremonial Observances') is replete with obscure and fascinating detail; for example, tin-foil arrowheads reported from a Tumulus Period burial near Morbihan (*Bull. Soc. Polym. Morb.*, 1894), and the remarkable tin coffins of the Bavarian monarchs, and of General Tilly (1632). Readers should also try to identify the cover motif—provincial Han work? Merovingian?—before seeking the answer on p. 107. Our congratulations and best thanks to Dr. Hedges for this timely, scholarly, and most readable survey of tin in all its aspects.

Gwethian

CHARLES THOMAS

G. H. DOBLE *The Saints of Cornwall Part Four, Newquay, Padstow and Bodmin District*. Pp. 168, paper covers. Printed for the Dean and Chapter of Truro (1965). 21s. 0d. (by post, 21/6d. from Rev. R. M. Catling, St. Barnabas, Oakhill Rd., Beckenham, Kent).

This fat volume (for previous notices, see *CA* 2 (1963), 83-4; *CA* 3 (1964), 110-11), carefully edited by Mr. Donald Attwater, reprints the Doble pamphlets covering a group of saints whose commemorations are found, roughly, in that area of north Cornwall lying between the Gannel and the Camel. The chapter on St. Gonand is taken from Payne's *Story of the Parish of Roche* (1948), and St. Hermes (Cornish Saints no. 35) is relegated to a postscript, since, as Mr. Attwater points out his connection with St. Erme and St. Ervan must surely be no more than a similarity between their names and his: compare 'St. Dennis' where the commemoration of this Parisian saint is presumably due to nothing else but confusion with the Cornish noun *dinas*.

Students will be especially glad to have, once more in accessible form, the important Lives of Perran, Carantoc and Cadoc. In the maze of early Cornish legend, the stretch of north coast to which they belong is, historically, of some importance. It faces Ireland and south Wales: and somewhere between Newquay and Padstow there is a cultural boundary of the post-Roman period, the western limit of that (late 5th century?) settlement from the Irish colonies in south



Wales, and the eastern limit of another, slightly later, Irish settlement defined archaeologically by the use of grass-marked pottery.

Every support is urged for this series. It cannot be too highly commended, and a hundred and sixty eight pages in paper covers is very good return for a guinea. We look forward to the issue (no. 5?) covering that other mysterious nexus of north and east Cornwall, the 'twenty-four children of Brychan'. A.C.T.

H. L. DOUCH *East Wheal Rose* D. Bradford Barton Ltd., Truro (1964). Pp. 84, 4 pp. photos., 1 map, 2 text figs. Paper covers. 8s. 6d.

To those who associate Cornish mining solely with the production of tin, this book provides a useful corrective, for it is devoted to the history of what was once the greatest and richest of the county's lead producers—East Wheal Rose, in the parish of Newlyn East.

More than one writer has already attempted to pick the best out of the East Wheal Rose story, whereas here we have, for the first time, its full history, from the turning up of the first stone of lead in the cutting of a drainage ditch in this hitherto virgin area, to the final winding-up of the last, well-nigh fraudulent working in the 1880s. Telling part of the story, either from laziness or from lack of interest in any particular era, is a temptation the author has resisted. He makes, moreover, no attempt to impress his readers by a plethora of source references: the latter are well-nigh self-evident, and their lack will be bemoaned only by those who superficially judge a book solely by this yardstick.

It is a pity that no photographs of the mine exist as it was in the days of activity, for the view on page 34 conveys little of the bustle that must have been the over-riding feature then. The rescuing from oblivion and recording of the Old Shepherd's powder-house—tucked away in a forgotten corner of the old sett—is some compensation however.

One fault of omission perhaps lies in not setting the subject into some sort of place—if only for the purposes of comparison—in the wider canvas of Cornish and indeed British lead mining. It would be interesting to have East Wheal Rose compared, in size and richness, to (say) West Chiverton and Wheal Mary Ann, or in a wider

sphere (perhaps beyond the scope of the book itself) to Great Laxey or other up-country mines. This is, however, a minor complaint, far outweighed by the great virtue of the book's completeness and its author's readable style. Its publication opens up a whole new avenue, for there are a number of other great Cornish mines—of which Dolcoath, Wheal Busy, Consols and Levant spring to mind—which deserve similar treatment. East Wheal Rose sets an admirable precedent. W.P.

CHARLES THOMAS *Gwithian: Notes on the Church, Parish and St. Gothian's Chapel* P. R. Earle/Camborne Prtg. Co., Redruth (1963). Paper covers: pp. 20, pls. 2, figs. 5. 1s. 0d. (1s. 3d. post free from the Rector, Phillack Rectory, Hayle).

Gwithian is, archaeologically, the most widely-known Cornish parish both inside and outside the Duchy, thanks to the remarkable endeavours of Mr. Thomas and his colleagues since 1949. Strangely, it appears never to have had any kind of parish guide-book. Mr. Thomas, having provided one for Phillack (review, *CA* 1 (1962), 125), has now remedied this want. Seldom can so much have been provided for a shilling!

The identification, at last, of the actual site of Conerton, Domesday vill and forerunner of the present village, is as plausible as it is attractive. With the publication (*CA* 3 (1964) 37-62) of appropriately-dated pottery from the 'Sandy Lane' site, and the documentary evidence marshalled in the map, fig. 1, we must concede the very high probability of Mr. Thomas' arguments. The virtually untouched medieval 'Hundred Pound' (p. 5) deserves wider notice. In dealing with St. Gothian's Chapel, now wholly covered by sand, the author has collated a wide body of information, produced a coherent plan and section (fig. 2), and shattered popular belief as to the antiquity of this structure by suggesting that the *nave* is not older than 'the late 9th or 10th centuries', and the chancel an addition of the late 10th or 11th.

The section on the parish church, necessarily speculative in view of the almost complete restoration of 1865-7, takes into account the unusual chancel-arch recorded by Blight. Brief accounts of Methodism in the parish (Mr. Thomas says that 'John Wesley does not record any visit to

Gwithian village', but surely the *Journal* entry for 8th September 1757 implies that he may have ridden through it?) Connor Downs, mining and agriculture, Godrevy Island, and the older Cornish place-names (with translations), complete the guide. The attractive cover, designed and executed by the author, accurately depicts one of the carved pinnacles of the church tower, the details being visible only through field-glasses.

It is a welcome sign that archaeologists of Mr. Thomas' calibre are now taking the time, and trouble, to produce parish guides of this high quality. Since the deaths of Henderson and Doble, we have been offered some very poor stuff in this field—nine instances of slipshod repetitive compilation for every one example of real scholarship. The tide has apparently turned, and the results of years of painstaking and accurate research are being presented in a readable, cheaply-priced form. It is to be fervently hoped that others emulate the standards set by the Gwithian (and Phillack) guide; indeed, that Mr. Thomas himself will continue to produce more. What about his native parish of Camborne, ecclesiastically one of the richest in Cornwall?

J.P.D.

CYRIL NOALL AND GRAHAME FARR **Wreck and Rescue round the Cornish Coast—I: The Story of the North Coast Lifeboats** *D. Bradford Barton Ltd., Truro (1964). Pp. 128, pls. 8, figs. (maps) 4. £1. 1s. 0d.*

This well-nigh exhaustive work, which is to appear in three parts (II: The Land's End, and III: The South Coast, are announced as 'in active preparation') is not only a fitting tribute to the lifeboat services in Cornwall since 1803; it forms an essential and long-awaited source book to a colourful chapter of Cornish industrial archaeology. For wrecks, we have previously had the now very rare series of Gibson photographs (could not some of these be used? the copyright is surely now extinct), the information contained in smaller works like Claude Berry's *Padstow's Lifeboats* (1927), J. E. Acland's *Bude*

*Haven* (2nd edn., 1914), and J. du Boulay's 'Wrecks of the Isles of Scilly' in the *Mariner's Mirror*, vol. 45, 4, and vol. 46, 2. West Cornish people have, from the *Cornishman* and the *St. Ives Times*, long had a foretaste of the present work through Mr. Noall's copious and well-documented articles on local wrecks of the last century or so, and will need no introduction to the present volume.

It should of course be realised that the wrecks of the past form, in very large part, the underwater archaeology of the present and the future. Save for isolated and notable instances (the 'White Ship', the 'Indefatigable', the alleged Stuart treasure-ship on the Godrevy Stones, etc.), documentation is generally absent, and only becomes possible with the growth of the weekly, and daily, newspapers, and the records of bodies like the R.N.L.I. and Lloyd's. A remarkable example of what can be done comes from the Netherlands. The enclosure and drainage of the IJsselmeer (the old 'Zuider Zee') is producing fantastic quantities of wrecked merchant-ships, dating from the 14th to the 19th centuries. An account of the discoveries in the north east 'polder' (Noordoost Polder, the largest area so far reclaimed) appeared in two parts, by G. D. van der Heide, in *Antiquity and Survival* ('s-Gravenhage), vol. II. Admittedly the conditions are unique, unlikely to be repeated save in the Netherlands, but the information concerning the development of ship-building techniques alone would have made this project worth-while.

Aspects which arise from Messrs. Noall and Farr's survey include the extent to which 19th-century Cornwall relied on coastal trade, much of it naturally concerned with Brittany, Wales, and Ireland. In an attenuated form, this still continues, as the weekly record of Penzance or Hayle shipping in the local papers bears witness.

The book is attractively produced, as we might expect, and printed by our own printers, H. E. Warne Ltd. The further parts will be eagerly awaited.

Gwithian

CHARLES THOMAS





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The Association issues a bi-annual *Journal* which is now in the sixth year of its publication, and which includes articles, source material, book reviews, etc., relating to Methodist history in Cornwall.

*Public Lectures* are arranged from time to time and are held in different parts of the County.

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