

PREHISTORIC STONE MONUMENTS—CORNWALL

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POLLARD, Bookseller,
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*George Bonsor.
St. Mary's - Scilly.
23rd Sept. 1901.*

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OF

THE BRITISH ISLES.

CORNWALL.

JORGE BONSA
CASTILLO DE MARENA DEL ALCAZAR
(SEVILLA)

THE
PREHISTORIC STONE MONUMENTS
OF
THE BRITISH ISLES.

CORNWALL.

BY
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PRINTED BY NICHOLS AND SONS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER,
FOR THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,
LONDON.

M.DCCC.LXXXV.



P R E F A C E .

THE Prehistoric Stone Monuments of the British Isles are more numerous as well as more interesting and instructive than has been generally supposed. Many well known examples are of a striking and unique character, *e.g.* Avebury and Stonehenge in Wiltshire ; and some which are less known are of great importance for purposes of comparison with those of other European countries.

They are of various kinds—chambered and cisted Cairns and Barrows, and Barrows without such enclosures ; Circles ; Lines and Avenues of Monoliths ; single or isolated Monoliths ; surface and subterranean dwellings ; defensive earthworks, &c.—all more or less in ruins. The elements and many accidental causes have been, and are, annually yet slowly, bringing about their destruction ; and, year by year, thoughtless demolition is effecting the same result, but more rapidly.

It is therefore of great consequence to science that the ancient monuments which still remain, in whatsoever condition they may now be, should be preserved. For they are the scarcely silent witnesses to the physical strength, mechanical genius, and indomitable perseverance of primitive communities. But they are more—in many instances they are, or rather should be, the imperishable memorials of departed rulers, the rude exponents of a religious belief, and, to a certain degree, a revelation of the social life of these unknown peoples. The only knowledge, indeed, which we have the means of gaining respecting these peoples is derivable from their rude monuments and the contents of their sepulchres : whence they sprang,—by what routes they travelled to this country and to others,—what position they occupied in the succession of races,—whether some of the monuments were mere adaptations by a conquering race of those sepulchral and religious structures which were erected by their conquered and dispossessed predecessors, as early Christian churches were constructed out of pagan basilicas,—these are questions which have exercised the minds of imaginative men, as indeed they still continue to do. As the arguments in favour of one view or another have been founded upon a too slender acquaintance with the structures themselves, it is very desirable that plans, &c., of these monuments, whether existing amongst us or scattered over other lands, should be brought together to be studied and compared.

Much, then, may be learnt on these several points from a scientific study of the subject ; and this research deserves whatever encouragement can be obtained and given by direct legislative enactment, and by the concurrent action and watchful supervision of the oldest and leading Antiquarian Society of this country in conjunction with the Royal Antiquarian Institutions of Ireland and Scotland, assisted by the numerous county and other Archæological bodies now established.

For several years the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London has been actively engaged in promoting this desirable end. Measures have been strongly advocated by the Society to procure from the Government a recognition of the value and importance of these monuments, though hitherto without any marked success. As a serviceable step towards the attainment of this end, a large number of scale-plans, sections, elevations, drawings, &c., have been acquired. The Council, having decided to make a beginning without further delay, and to issue periodical parts containing alternately British and foreign examples, has undertaken the publication of the most important and typical monuments of Cornwall, as the first instalment of a work which it is confidently hoped will afford material aid to students of prehistoric antiquities at home and abroad.

These plans will likewise be a permanent record of the existing condition of the monuments, a record most desirable, for it is to be feared that, a few years hence, this will remain in some instances as the only record of structures which will have disappeared, if no protective measures be speedily adopted to save them from demolition.

As it is proposed that this work shall include foreign examples, it is considered desirable to give here for the convenience of continental students, and for easy comparison, a table showing the equivalent measures in mètres, centimètres, and millimètres.

W. C. LUKIS.

Wath Rectory, Ripon.

EXPLANATIONS.

The magnetic meridian was taken to be $20^{\circ} 30'$ west of the true north in the year 1879, and the plans have been drawn to agree with this variation.

The nature of the stones employed in the construction of the monuments will be stated, and also whether they are of local origin or otherwise.

Quoit signifies the roofing slab or cap-stone, and is locally used in this sense.

Cromlech, among English archaeologists, designates a rude sepulchral vault, constructed with unhewn blocks of stone, whether in the form of a chamber or a cist, when it is partially or wholly divested of its mound. By continental antiquaries the same kind of structure is called a *Dolmen*. It is much to be wished that a uniform nomenclature could be used.

The monument which is known in the British Isles as a Stone Circle is designated a *Cromlech* on the Continent.

Cairn is a stone heap, and corresponds to the word *Galgal*, as used in France.

A *Chamber* is a burial vault which is not entirely closed, and to which, in many cases, access was had for additional interments by means of a gallery or covered passage.

A *Cist* is a stone chest or receptacle closed on all sides, to which it was not intended that access should be had in future.

TABLE OF ENGLISH, AND THEIR EQUIVALENT FRENCH,
MEASURES.

ENGLISH.		FRENCH.			ENGLISH.		FRENCH.		
Feet.	Inches.	Mètres.	Centimètres.	Millimètres.	Feet.	Inches.	Mètres.	Centimètres.	Millimètres.
	$0\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	·3	12		3	·66	
	$0\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	·6	13		3	·96	·5
	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	·01	·2	14		4	·27	
	$0\frac{3}{4}$	0	·01	·8	15		4	·57	·5
	1	0	·02	·5	16		4	·83	
	$1\frac{1}{8}$	0	·02	·8	17		5	·18	·5
	$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	·03	·1	18		5	·49	
	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	·03	·7	19		5	·79	·5
	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	·04	·3	20		6	·10	
	2	0	·05	·1	25		7	·62	·5
	3	0	·07	·6	30		9	·15	
	4	0	·10	·2	35		10	·67	·5
	5	0	·12	·7	40		12	·20	
	6	0	·15	·3	45		13	·72	·5
	7	0	·17	·8	50		15	·25	
	8	0	·20	·4	55		16	·77	·5
	9	0	·22	·9	60		18	·30	
	10	0	·25	·4	65		19	·82	·5
	11	0	·28		70		21	·35	
1		0	·30	·5	75		22	·87	·5
2		0	·61		80		24	·40	
3		0	·91	·5	85		25	·92	·5
4		1	·22		90		27	·45	
5		1	·52	·5	95		28	·97	·5
6		1	·83		100		30	·50	
7		2	·13	·5	200		61		
8		2	·44		300		91	·50	
9		2	·74	·5	400		122		
10		3	·05		500		152	·50	
11		3	·35	·5	1000		305		

CORNWALL.

The work, of which the present Part is a first instalment, is not intended to be a popular exposition of megalithic monuments. Its purpose is (1) to show the actual position of the stones, as they exist at this time, in ground-plan, elevation, and section; and thereby (2) to assist the archæologist in his endeavour to solve problems relating to the original construction, uses, and antiquity of these monuments by comparing one with another of the same class, whether situated in the British isles or in other countries.

It may be said with much truth that the study of these structures has not been conducted hitherto methodically or scientifically, as it should have been. Archæologists have been contented with a brief inspection, or with drawings and photographs, of a few of them. With these materials they have written learned articles full of theory and conjecture as to their classification, and to prove them to have served a purpose which it is pretty certain they could not have served, and have supported their views by quotations from older authors whose knowledge was derived from observation equally cursory and insufficient. Pictures and photographs of these half-ruined buildings are of very little use unless accompanied by ground-plans; and even ground-plans are shorn of much of their value for scientific study without sections and levels. These have generally been absent, and hence conjectures and opinions, which should have been swept away years ago, continue to be advocated and asserted to be very probable, if not absolutely demonstrable and true.

The time has arrived for a wider and more satisfactory inquiry respecting structures whose history the stones themselves, according to their disposition, may help to develop; for as no written chronicles, however ancient, throw any light upon them, the best and safest course to pursue is to investigate that history by a careful study of the monuments. The relics, which have been discovered in some of them, will also aid in the investigation, and will therefore be mentioned whenever possible. It is hoped that the purpose stated above will be attained by the publication of the successive portions of this work.

The monuments of Cornwall consist of circles of monoliths; cists, some of which are in great measure deprived of their cairns; cists wholly buried in their mounds; chambered mounds; numerous holed stones; single pillars; one example of a line of pillars; and dwellings both above and below ground.

The circles, which are for the most part of large size, vary from 148 feet 6 inches to 36 feet 6 inches, in diameter. The largest is called "the Stripple Stones"; the smallest is near the village of Duloe. The circle on Fernacre is 140 feet, and the middle circle of the Hurlers is 135 feet in diameter. Two circles, viz. Boscawen-ûn and the Stripple Stones, have a large monolith within the area. In the former it is still standing, in the latter it is prostrate, and has been split for conversion into gate-posts. Some of the other circles may have had a central pillar also, for they are all in a mutilated and imperfect condition. From the smallness of the Duloe circle it may be inferred that it was the ring of stones encircling a cairn which has been entirely removed.

There are features in the Stripple Stones monument which are not found elsewhere, and one of the features is probably unique in the British Isles. A vallum, which appears to have a gap on the west side for an entrance, surrounds the platform on which the stones of the circle are erected, and has an internal fosse. In three places the vallum and fosse swell out into demilunes, the platform retaining its circular form. The object of this unusual arrangement is an enigma which may find a solution when our knowledge is increased.



Another unsolved problem with regard to circles is their occasional collocation in groups. Why, *e. g.*, should there be two 79 feet apart as at Tregaseal, and two at a lesser interval as at Wendron, or two at an average distance of 90 feet from a third or central circle as the Hurlers? This grouping is found on Dartmoor and elsewhere. If they were temples, as supposed by some antiquaries, and not sepulchral enclosures or protective walls for herds of cattle as supposed by others, why should the worshippers have been divided into so many different congregations? The largest of the three circles of Stanton Drew, Somersetshire, was sufficiently capacious to accommodate all the devotees of the district.

It is expected that this work will also help to establish or demolish a theory which originated in the early part of the last century, respecting the number of monoliths composing the circles, *i. e.*, whether their builders had a superstitious reverence for the multiples of three, and consequently whether the number of monoliths bears any definite relation to the circumference of the circles. Dr. Stukeley believed he had discovered the key to the measure of intervals between the monoliths; and this theory, put into practice, led him into divers errors, especially at Avebury in Wiltshire. There has been much speculation on this subject ever since his day, some persons accepting and others rejecting the theory.

An opinion, which has been propounded and defended for many years, is that some of the exposed monuments, commonly called cromlechs by English, and dolmens by continental, archæologists, were never intended to be hidden from sight beneath mounds of earth or in cairns. The plans of these monuments, which will appear in the several parts of this work, will help to determine the question, and it will be a great gain in the pursuit of the study if this view can be shown not to be tenable. Views relating to other points in their construction will be shown to be fallacious as the work continues.

The *Cists* of Cornwall are numerous, and remarkable in this respect that in several instances they are of enormous proportions in comparison with those of other parts of England, although they may be rivalled by two or three in Wales. On the other hand, the *chambers* are few in number and small. One of the large cists (Pawton) is in an oval barrow, and, so far as is known, is the only existing instance of a barrow of this form in the county. According to Dr. Borlase, Lanyon quoit was in a long barrow, 70 feet by 20 feet, and 2 feet high in his day, but the form of the barrow cannot be traced now. The Trethevy barrow or cairn was most probably round, and has been greatly reduced and altered by the cultivators of the field. The two great cairns called the Hummock, on Karn-Brea hill, and Ballowal, near St. Just, are slightly ovate, but the difference of diameter is so small that they must be classed among round barrows. One immense slab covers the cists in each of the following monuments: Zennor, Trethevy, Mulfra, Chywoone, Lanyon, and Pawton, and an incredible amount of labour must have been expended in placing them upon their lofty supports, in the first two and fourth examples. Attention is drawn to a peculiarity of construction in the Zennor and Trethevy monuments, particularly in the former, not observable in the others. This peculiarity may find a solution hereafter. The feature alluded to is the erection of large and lofty stones outside of the eastern support of the cist. At Trethevy there is one such stone; at Zennor there are two which are very wide and extend far beyond the north and south walls of the cist. Their position is such that they cannot have been intended merely to serve as a buttress in support of the main structure.

C O N T E N T S .

C O R N W A L L .

MAP OF LANDS-END DISTRICT,
SHEWING THE SITES OF PREHISTORIC STONE MONUMENTS.

STONE CIRCLES.

WEST CORNWALL.

PLATE

- I. Dawns-Maen, St. Buryan.
II. Boscawen-Ūn, St. Buryan.
III. Tregaseal, St. Just, No. 1.

PLATE

- III. Tregaseal, St. Just, No. 2.
IV. Boskednan, Gulval.
V. The Nine Maidens, Wendron.

EAST CORNWALL.

- VI. Fernacre, St. Breward.
VII. The Trippet Stones, Blisland.
VIII. The Stripple Stones, Blisland.
IX. „ „ Details of.

- X. The Hurlers, St. Cleer.
XI. XII. „ Details of.
XIII. Duloe.

CISTED CAIRNS.

WEST CORNWALL.

- XIV. Chapel-Karn-Brea, St. Just.
XV. Tregiffian, St. Just.

- XVI. Ballowal, St. Just.
XVII. Tregaseal, St. Just.

CISTS MORE OR LESS DEPRIVED OF THEIR CAIRNS.

WEST CORNWALL.

- XVIII. Lanyon Quoit, Madron.
XIX. Mulfra Quoit, Madron.
XX. Chywoone or Chŭn Quoit, Morvah.
XXI. Zennor Quoit.

- XXII. Zennor Quoit, Sections and Elevations.
XXIII. The Three Brothers of Grugith, St. Keverne.
XXIV. Caerwynen, Camborne.

EAST CORNWALL.

PLATE

XXV. Pawton, St. Breock.
 XXVI. „ Sections of.

PLATE

XXVII. Trethevy Quoit, St. Cleer.

CHAMBERED CAIRNS.

WEST CORNWALL.

XXVIII. In Brane Valley, Sancreed.

XXIX. Pennance, Zennor.

ISOLATED MONOLITHS.

WEST CORNWALL.

XXX. The Pipers, St. Buryan.
 „ Goon Rith, St. Buryan.
 „ Trelew, St. Buryan.
 „ Trenuggo, Sancreed.

XXX. Trigganceris, Sancreed.
 „ Tresvenneck, Paul.
 „ Men-Scryffys, Madron.
 „ Polmeor, Zennor.

EAST CORNWALL.

XXXI. The Old Man, St. Columb.

XXXI. Monolith, St. Breock.

LINE OF MONOLITHS.

EAST CORNWALL.

XXXII. The Nine Maidens, St. Columb.

HOLED STONES.

WEST CORNWALL.

XXXIII. Gate Post, Dawns Maen, St. Buryan.
 „ In hedge, road-side, St. Buryan.
 „ Gate Post, Sancreed.
 „ Tregiffian Cliff, St Just.

XXXIII. Tregaseal, St. Just.
 „ Road-side, Wendron.
 „ The Tolven, Constantine.
 XXXIV. Men-an-Tol, Madron.

DWELLINGS.

WEST CORNWALL.

XXXV. Chapel Euny, Sancreed.
 XXXVI. „ Details of.
 XXXVII. Chysoister, Gulval.

XXXVIII. Chysoister, Gulval, Details of.
 XXXIX. The Crellas, Bosporthenis, Zennor.

EAST CORNWALL.

XL. Rowtor, St. Breward.

STONE CIRCLES.

WEST CORNWALL.

PLATE I.—DAWNS-MAEN.

This very perfect Circle, which is 75 feet 8 inches in diameter, stands in a cultivated field which slopes gently to the south.

It consists of 19 granite stones placed at tolerably regular distances from each other, but there is a gap on the east side, where another stone was most probably once erected.

Many of the stones are rectangular in plan at the ground level, vary from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet in height, and are separated by a space of from 10 to 12 feet. There is a somewhat shorter interval between four of the stones on the south side. The plans and elevations are arranged in reference to B on the circle, proceeding thence from left to right.

In the vicinity of this monument are two monoliths called the Pipers; another called Goon Rith; a holed stone (not long ago there were two others); and several Cairns.

PLATE II.—BOSCAWEN-UN.

The inclosed ground on which this Circle stands is uncultivated and heathy, and slopes gently to the south. Twenty years ago a hedge ran across it and bisected the Circle.

This monument is composed of 19 standing stones, and is of an oval form, the longer diameter being 80 feet, and the shorter 71 feet 6 inches. One of the stones is a block of quartz 4 feet high, and the rest, which are of granite, vary from 2 feet 9 inches to 4 feet 7 inches in height. On the west side there is a gap, whence it is probable that a stone has been removed. Within the area, 9 feet to the south-west from the centre, is a tall monolith, 8 feet out of ground, which inclines to the north-east, and is 3 feet 3 inches out of the perpendicular.

In 1594 Camden described this monument as consisting of 19 stones, 12 feet from each other, with one much larger than the rest in the centre. It must have been much in the same condition then as now. As he does not say that the monolith inclosed within it was inclined, it is possible that it was upright at that time. Dr. Stukeley's supposition was that it originally stood upright, and that "somebody digging by it to find treasure disturbed it."

On the north-east side at A there are two fallen stones which Dr. Borlase, in 1749, imagined to have formed part of a Cromlech. It is more probable that they are the fragments of a second pillar which was placed to the north-east of the centre, and as far from it as the existing one is. There are instances, I believe, of two pillars occupying similar positions within a circle. One of the stones, that marked C in my plan on the eastern side of the ring, was prostrate in the Doctor's time.

At a short distance to the south-east and south-west there are Cairns, which have been explored.

PLATE III.—TREGASEAL.

Here are two Circles, about 75 feet apart, placed in a direction east and west of each other. The eastern Circle is 65 feet in diameter, and is on a piece of moorland. The western is 72 feet 6 inches in diameter, and is in a newly made croft, which is at a slightly lower level. In the former are 9 stones erect and 4 prostrate, and there are the small fragments of another stone. It probably consisted originally of 28 stones. The highest stone is 4 feet.

In the latter there are 5 standing stones, of which 3 are in the hedge which sweeps round its north-east side, and 6 fallen, of which one on its edge is seen on the outside of the hedge. The ground in and about this circle has been recently broken up for cultivation, and it is to be feared that the prostrate stones, one of which has been split to form gate-posts, will be carried away if precautions are not taken to preserve them. This circle consisted originally of about 25 stones. On the south-east side of it there are 4 boulder-shaped stones which have been supposed to be the remains of a sepulchral cist, but they are in no order, and have the appearance of having been gathered from the croft and deposited there to be out of the way. All the stones are of granite. On the moor, to the north-east, there are several cisted cairns, and five holed stones placed in a line. (Plate XXXIII.)

Dr. Borlase, in his "Parochial Memoirs," 1738, thus describes these monuments: "On Tregaseal-downs are two circles of stones placed on end, standing east and west of each other. In the eastern, 17 stones are still standing, two prostrate, one broken off. Diameter 23 paces. In the western, 10 standing, 4 prostrate, about 26 paces diameter, called Tregaseal Dancing Stones."

PLATE IV.—BOSKEDNAN.

This circle, which is 69 feet 4 inches in diameter, is situated on the Downs which slope towards the west and north. Six stones are erect, two are nearly down, and three are prostrate. The standing stone at B is 6 feet 1½ inches out of ground, and the adjacent fallen stones are 7 feet 5 inches and 6 feet 3 inches in length respectively. The circle probably consisted originally of twenty-two stones; its circumference on the south side is cut by the base of a cairn 32 feet 6 inches in diameter and 2 feet 6 inches in elevation. At a distance of 5 feet east from the centre of the cairn is a small dilapidated cist 4 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide, from which the covering stone has been removed. In Dr. Borlase's time thirteen stones of the circle were erect and six fallen. The stones are of granite.

PLATE V.—WENDRON.

The Nine Maidens on Carthew Common in a cultivated field, not far from the back of a house which stands on the road side, there is a small Circle consisting of five standing stones and a displaced stone at the hedge bottom, all of granite. The field slopes to the east and south, and is separated from the common by a thick wall or hedge.

The Circle is 50 feet in diameter, and the stones are from 3 feet to 4 feet in height. At 62 feet distance in a north-west direction an erect stone is partly enclosed in the wall, and about 60 feet further in the same direction there are two standing stones, 8 feet apart, 4 feet 2 inches and 3 feet 10 inches high respectively. These are probably the remains of a second Circle; for Dr. Borlase speaks of two being here, the southernmost consisting of eight erect stones and the other, or larger circle of ten stones, of which two or three only were then erect. The larger Circle stood on higher ground than the smaller, and at the back of the house there was formerly a small Cairn, of which no vestige now remains. I was informed by the occupier of the house that the stone in the hedge bottom was removed by him from its proper position in the Circle, which he indicated.

EAST CORNWALL.

PLATE VI.—FERNACRE.

This large Circle, the largest but one in Cornwall, is 140 feet in diameter, and stands on boggy ground, sloping southwards, not far, to the east-south-east, from Rowtor. It consists of forty-five erect and ten prostrate stones of granite; they mostly appear to be of small dimensions, but many are deeply sunk in the peaty soil. One stone, which is fallen in the north part of the Circle, is 6 feet 3 inches in length, and other prostrate stones are 3 feet, 3 feet 8 inches, and 4 feet long, so that an idea may be formed of the probable size of those which are sunk, and of the imposing appearance of the monument when it was newly erected.

As this Circle is situated at a considerable distance from dwellings and enclosed lands it has not been much meddled with, and it consists accordingly of the large number of fifty-five stones. Where there are gaps it is probable that stones have sunk out of sight, and that they would be discovered by probing.

On the south-east, south, and south-west sides of Rowtor, and near its base, are the remains of numerous huts, many of which are within ancient walls of enclosure.

PLATE VII.—THE TRIPPET STONES.

This Circle is situated on Blisland Manor Down, and on ground which is nearly level; It is 104 feet 7 inches in diameter and composed of ten erect stones and of two other stones which are lying on the ground where they once stood. The stones are of granite. If an average interval of 12 feet between the stones be allowed, the ring probably consisted of twenty-six pillars. The highest stone (at A) measures 5 feet 2 inches, and the fallen ones are 6 feet 9 inches, and 5 feet 11 inches in length respectively. This monument has suffered a great deal of maltreatment at the hands of stone-breakers who have left their unmistakable marks upon it. Other forces have concurred to bring it to ruin, and it is scarcely likely that it will continue for any length of time even in its present condition, for several of the stones are considerably out of the perpendicular. From this spot "The Stripple Stones" (Plate VIII.) Circle is distinctly visible eastwards, on the slope of Hawk's Tor, about three-quarters of a mile distant, wet, boggy ground intervening.

PLATES VIII., IX.—THE STRIPPLE STONES.

This is the most interesting and remarkable monument in the county. It is situated on the boggy south slope of Hawk's Tor, and consists of a circular level platform 175 feet in diameter, on which a circle 148 feet 6 inches in diameter is erected, of which 5 stones are standing and 11 are prostrate—they are all of granite. In its centre lies a great pillar 12 feet in length and nearly 5 feet in its widest part, from which a fragment has been split lengthwise, but not removed. The stones are of large size, one of the fallen ones on the south-east side having been 12 feet long when entire, and 6 feet in width at its foot. If we allow 12 feet average interval between the stones, the ring probably consisted of 37 pillars. Surrounding the platform is a fosse 11 feet wide containing water, and beyond the fosse a vallum about 10 feet in width. The vallum is penannular, having an opening to the west. The peculiarity of the vallum consists in its possessing three semi-lunar projections on the north-west, north-east, and east points. On the south side the vallum has been nearly levelled and the fosse obliterated, and no projection is discernible here.

At a distance of 232 feet from the central pillar, in an easterly direction, there is a small barrow 24 feet in diameter, containing a cist 5 feet long and 3 feet wide internally, erected in a north-north-east and south-south-west direction. The slabs which form the walls of the long sides are each about 7 feet in length. The covering stone, which has been displaced, measures 7 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 3 inches. At the period of my visit the cavity had several inches of rain water in it.

PLATES X., XI., XII.—THE HURLERS.

On the moor, about a mile to the south of the singular pile of granite slabs, which rest upon and overlap each other, and is vulgarly called the Cheesewring, there are three large circles of granite stones placed in a nearly straight line in a north-north-east and south-south-west direction, of which the middle one is the largest, being 135 feet in diameter, the north 110 feet, and the south 105 feet.

The north Circle is 98 feet, and the south 82 feet from the central one. If a line be drawn uniting the centres of the extreme Circles, the centre of the middle ring is found to be 12 feet 6 inches to the west of it.

These Circles have been greatly injured. The largest consists of 9 erect and 5 prostrate stones; the north Circle has 6 erect and 6 prostrate, and a fragment of a seventh; and the south has 3 erect and 8 prostrate. In Dr. Borlase's time they were in a slightly better condition. A pen-and-ink sketch made by him, which is extant in one of Dr. Stukeley's volumes of original drawings, represents the middle Circle as consisting of 7 erect and 10 prostrate stones: the north of 10 erect and 6 prostrate; and the south of 3 erect and 9 prostrate. The stone to the east of that marked C in the plan of the middle Circle is the highest, and is 5 feet 8 inches out of the ground, and appears to have been wantonly mutilated recently. Two of the prostrate stones of the north Circle are 6 feet 6 inches in length.

About 17 feet south from the centre of the middle Circle there is a prostrate stone 4 feet long and 15 inches wide at one end. It may possibly have been of larger dimensions formerly, and been erected on the spot where it now lies, but as Dr. Borlase has omitted it in his sketch it is probably a displaced stone of the ring.

If we allow, as before, an average interval of 12 feet between the stones, there will have been about 28 pillars in the north, 26 in the south, and 33 in the middle Circle.

From F in the north, to A in the South, Circle the ground falls nearly 18 feet.

At a distance of 409 feet westwards from K in the middle Circle there are 2 stones, 7 feet apart, both inclined northwards. One is 4 feet 11 inches in height out of the ground, and overhangs its base 2 feet 7 inches; the other is 5 feet 4 inches high, and overhangs 18 inches.

N.B.—It is right to state that during the whole day, when Mr. Borlase and I were measuring these Circles, a very strong wind was blowing from the west, and rain falling heavily, and that our measures were no doubt a little affected thereby. The plan may nevertheless be taken as being sufficiently accurate for the purposes of scientific comparison.

PLATE XIII.—DULOE.

This is a remarkable monument on account of the great size of its stones. It is situated in a grass field close to the village of Duloe, and is 36 feet 6 inches in diameter. Seven stones are erect, and one is prostrate. They are placed at distances of from 8 to 12 feet apart, and are all blocks of quartz. The highest stone, A in plan, is 8 feet 8 inches high, and 7 feet 6 in greatest width. The lowest is 3 feet.

The fallen stone, the largest of the Circle, has been artificially split into two parts, and is partially buried in a pit which appears to have been excavated when it was thrown down for the purpose of converting it into building materials or gate posts.

The ground on which the monument stands is level.

The monument is so small, and differs so much in character from all those Circles which have been described, that it is probably the enclosing ring of a Cairn which has been entirely removed.

CISTED CAIRNS.

PLATE XIV.—CHAPEL-KARN-BREA.

This great Cairn, locally called "The Hummock," is on Karn-Brea Hill, a lofty eminence nearly 700 feet above the sea-level, and is a very conspicuous object for many miles. Upon the summit of the Cairn there was formerly a small chapel, removed in 1816, which was approached by a flight of steps. A correspondent, whose initials were S. S., writing from S. Molton, Devon, thus described the chapel to Dr. Stukeley in 1747. "Coming to the foot of the hill [Cairn] there were 20, 30, or 40 steps ascending, and at last we come into as neat a chapel (originally) as I ever saw, but not above 6 foot long, nor 5 at the most broad; but a niche where S. Michael had been placed, and a neat window on each side, but the door taken away, and the windows demolished, and none taking sanctuary there but the sheep. I see it taken notice of in the map of Cornwall by St. Michael's Chapel within 2 or 3 miles of the parish of Terran, wherein is the Land's End."

The Cairn is ovate, 66 feet in the longer, and 58 in the shorter diameter. Its altitude is about 14 feet. The base of the mound was formerly bounded by a kind of low wall of stones, many of which are missing, and were probably used in the construction of the Chapel.

At the period of my visit to Cornwall in 1879, Mr. W. C. Borlase explored it with the following result. He opened a trench 18 feet wide on the west side, and directed his course towards the centre. At a distance of 15 feet from the base he found a low wall 2 feet 6 inches high, and about 3 feet further came to a second wall 4 feet 6 inches high, and then a third somewhat higher than the second. These he considered to be rudely concentric. Within the third wall and forming a chord of the arc, there was a trench 20 feet long bounded by two parallel lines of upright stones from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches in height. All these walls were observed to be perpendicular, and not inclining inwards as at Ballowal.

Three feet beyond the trench a Cist, 7 feet long and 3 feet wide, covered with four capstones, was discovered, occupying a nearly central position in the Cairn. The bottom of the inner end of the Cist, instead of being square, is an acute angle. The walls throughout are composed of dry masonry, and the end, through which Mr. Borlase effected an entrance, fronts the south-east.

That part of the natural hill, on which the Cist is erected, appears to have been removed for the purpose of obtaining a level and firm bed for the walls (see Section from K to L).

Impressed with the idea that this huge mound contained more than one tomb, Mr. Borlase extended his researches in a south-east direction from the Cist, and was rewarded by finding a second Cist of small dimensions erected upon the loose stones of the Cairn, 2 feet 6 inches above the surface-level of the hill. It is 3 feet 6 inches long, by 29 inches wide, internally, and 20 inches high, and is composed of four stones covered by a heavy rectangular slab measuring 5 feet by 4 feet 6 inches.

These two tombs were perfectly empty, not a fragment of bone nor a relic of any kind was found in them, although it was evident that they had not been previously disturbed.

At the spot marked \times burnt human bones were discovered; and rude blackened pottery and burnt wood were scattered all through the mound at a depth of three feet above the ground level. Above this level the stones were heaped up more carelessly.

It is not improbable that one or more graves might yet be found.



PLATE XV.—BARROW AT TREGIFFIAN.

This small barrow is situated on the downs above the cliffs at a short distance westwards from the foot of the hill upon which the Cairn of Chapel-Karn-Brea stands. Its diameter is about 21 feet 6 inches, and there was formerly a ring of upright stones surrounding it, of which three or four remain, forming a retaining wall at its base. In the centre of the barrow is a Cist, 8 feet in length, composed partly of upright stones and partly of dry masonry, covered by three capstones. It is not improbable that the structure belongs to two dates. At first sight it might be taken for a chambered barrow, but that portion which is in the form of a passage may be either an extension of what may have been the original Cist, and is both narrow and of small elevation; or, it may be, that the south-west or larger portion may have been added to it. These two portions are very unlike each other in construction. The internal height of the one, on which there are two capstones placed horizontally, its side walls being composed of long slabs, is only 1 foot 9 inches; and the height of the other is 3 feet, and its capstone is more ponderous and less carefully selected, while its walls are composed in great part of irregular dry masonry.

An account of the exploration of the Cist by Mr. W. C. Borlase has been printed in the *Journal No. XXI. of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, 1879. He found a layer of incinerated bones extending over a large surface of the floor of both portions of the Cist. The direction of the grave is north-east and south-west, and the floor is 1 foot below the level of the surrounding ground.

PLATE XVI.—BARROW AT BALLOWAL.

In some respects this Cairn resembles that of Chapel-Karn-Brea. It is larger, being 74 feet in diameter in one direction, and 67 in another, and when perfect was probably a loftier mound; but it possesses, as the other does, an outer ring or wall, two inner rings, and contains more than one cist, one of them being above the ground level. It differs, however, in the two inner rings being inclined inwards in the form of domes, and in having simple earthen graves in addition to six stone cists and a chamber.

This very remarkable and interesting monument stands on ground sloping southwards on the summit of the Ballowal Cliffs, about 200 yards from their edge. The base of the mound presents an irregular outline, and is bounded by a ring of contiguous upright stones leaning inwards, and supporting other stones laid horizontally upon them. About 20 feet from this outer wall there is a domed wall, varying from 6 to 8 feet in perpendicular height, composed of layers of large and small stones neatly fitted together as dry masonry. Mr. W. C. Borlase, who discovered and explored this Cairn in 1878, states, in *No. XXI. Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, that "At a height of 4 feet 6 inches from the ground a layer of well chosen square stones ran all round the structure, forming a kind of rude plinth, from which the upper portion of the truncated cone or dome rose more perpendicularly than was the case with the lower portion;" and he imagines that "this plinth marked the level to which the Cairn was carried between the first and second walls," and that from it the cone would take its rise and be exposed to view. In the Section from A to I, a trace of the plinth is shown. Four feet within this dome there is a second constructed in the same manner as the first, but without a plinth, and its wall is composed of smaller stones rising more perpendicularly. If Mr. Borlase's opinion respecting the form of the cone be correct, its diameter was from 28 to 30 feet.

The area within the second dome contains three Cists (one being double) upon the floor, and a grave in the form of the letter T sunk in the ground. Five feet above the floor-level a small Cist was discovered, but it fell in pieces in the exploration. Between the outer dome and the external ring two Cists, a chamber, and a simple grave, were found.

Grave No. 1 is 8 feet in length, and 2 feet in breadth, and is hollowed out like a cave under the natural surface which supports the superimposed walls of the two domes. Its sides are sloping, and the bottom of the grave is seven feet from the roof. Access to it was obtained by two long descending steps, a, a. No human remains, and no relic but a stone bead, were found in it; and Mr. Borlase concluded that

the mode of burial was by inhumation. In Cist No. 1, which is three feet long, one foot broad, and 20 inches deep, there was a plain cylindrical vessel $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches high. Also fragments of a second vessel, and minute portions of burnt bone.

In Cist No. 2, which is 2 feet long, one foot broad, and one foot deep, there was an urn $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high of coarse black clay. Cist No. 3 contained nothing worth recording; and in the Cist which was constructed at a higher level, there were fragments of a thin well-baked vessel of domestic type.

The area between the outer ring and the first dome was found to contain on the south-east side a grave (No. 2), 5 feet 6 inches long, 3 feet 9 inches in greatest width, and 3 feet 6 inches deep, with sloping sides. The bottom of the grave is 4 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet 3 inches wide. This grave and No. 1 also lie in a direction south-east and north-west. At the north-east point of the outer dome, and touching its wall, there is a small Cist, No. 4, of rude construction, protected by several stones laid in a slanting position against two of its sides, and paved with one slab. This Cist was empty. At the foot of the outer dome on the south-west side there is a Cist No. 5, 4 feet 9 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches broad, and 15 inches deep, paved with a single stone, and covered with two slabs. This Cist contained nothing. Between this Cist and the outer ring there is a well constructed chamber opening to the south-west. Its walls are built with dry masonry, and two capstones cover it; probably there was a third capstone formerly. The chamber is 9 feet long, 3 feet 3 inches broad, and 3 feet high internally. Upon its rudely paved floor, and beneath the pavement, were cremated human bones and fragments of pottery. All the stones composing these Cists and the chamber are of granite.

PLATE XVII.—BARROW ON MOOR, TREGASEAL.

In August 1879, Mr. W. C. Borlase explored a barrow which is at a short distance from the Stone Circles (Plate III.). The plan, drawn to the scale I have adopted, was made by a civil engineer, and I have been permitted to copy it, but he has put no measures upon it. The barrow is ovate, and, as is usual in Cornwall, has a retaining wall of stones at its base. In the centre there is a Cist, constructed with upright slabs, 11 feet 3 inches in length, 2 feet wide, and 4 feet high, with a compass bearing of south-east and north-west, upon which two capstones, and fragments of a third remain. In the interior, at its north-west end, there is a small secondary Cist covered by two slabs (see Section). Outside, at this end there is another small Cist built with dry masonry, within which the urn here depicted was found, mouth downwards, resting upon a large flat stone, and packed round with stones and rubbish. The bottom of the urn, inside, is drawn full size to show a cruciform design in relief. Within the large Cist Mr. Borlase found a stratum of burnt bones, pottery, and a perforated whetstone.

CISTS MORE OR LESS DEPRIVED OF THEIR CAIRNS.

WEST CORNWALL.

PLATE XVIII.—LANYON QUOIT.

This monument, in its present condition, is an instance of unscientific reconstruction. It fell in 1815, and was re-erected in 1854; but its modern builders, regarding it merely as a mysterious relic of a past age, placed the stones in different positions from those they formerly occupied.

Sketches of the monument exist, made by Dr. Borlase and Canon Rogers, as it appeared at two periods of the last century, and if due allowance be made for the drawings, and the Doctor's ground-plan be taken as approximate, an idea may be formed of what it was like, and of the faint resemblance it bears to the former structure.

When Dr. Borlase sketched it, it had already suffered much injury. Its enveloping Cairn, as well as many of the wall stones of the sepulchral vault, had been in great part removed. Copies of his ground-plan and sketch are here given, from which it will be seen that there was then a fourth upright stone which did not sustain the capstone, and that all the erect stones were more or less parallel to each other, and in a direction north-east and south-west.

According to his scale, which I take to be three-tenths of an inch to one foot, the capstone or quoit was 20 feet 6 inches, by 9 feet 6 inches in its widest part. It actually measures 18 feet 6 inches, and its extreme width near the northern end is 13 feet 6 inches, and the height of its under-surface from the ground is 5 feet 8 inches, and average thickness 18 inches. If, as stated in *Nenia Cornubiæ*, p. 17, a portion of the quoit has been broken off, the stone was formerly of a rectangular shape and resembled those of the great Cists of Zennor and Trethevy.

Dr. Borlase has described the monument as standing "on a low long bank of earth not two feet higher than the circumambient soil, about 20 feet wide and 70 feet long, running north and south;" and has left on record a brief statement that about the middle of the last century the owner of the property excavated beneath it in search of treasure, and found nothing; and that at the depth of 6 feet he reached the bottom. This incidental reference to the depth of the excavation implies the existence at that time of the remains of the barrow, of which a faint trace may yet be detected on the east side.

It has been thought desirable to give the plan and description of the monument for the information of students who, being unacquainted with its modern history, might be misled by its present appearance.

At the foot of the support which bears the date of reconstruction are two prostrate stones which probably formed part of the side walls of the Cist; and the stone on the north side, which measures 5 feet 5 inches in length, is also very probably a support now resting on its edge.

At a distance of about 50 feet to the south-east of the monument there is a low barrow 26 feet in diameter, formerly containing a stone Cist which has been ruined by explorers.

PLATE XIX.—MULFRA QUOIT.

The site of this monument is an elevated plateau from whence a magnificent panorama is obtained. From this spot are visible, among many other prominent objects, the huts on Bartinny to the south-west, and those at Bodinar to the west-south-west; the huts at Ding Dong Mine, and the Boskednan Circle to the west; barrows on Morvah Hill to the west-north-west; Zennor Quoit to the north; barrows on Lady Down to the north-east; Castle-an-Dinas to the east; and in a southerly direction the eye wanders over Penzance, Mount's Bay, and the Lizard. Indeed the whole of the Land's End district is within the range of vision.

The base of the Cairn is well defined, and is about 40 feet in diameter. What is left of the mound is but slightly raised above the natural level, but in Dr. Borlase's time it was 2 feet high. In its centre is a dilapidated Cist consisting of three stones, forming the south-west, north-west, and north-east sides. By the removal of the stone on the south-east side the quoit has been displaced, one of its edges being now on the ground, and the slab resting against two of the supports. The quoit, which appears to have had a large piece broken off one of its angles, measures 11 feet by 8 feet, and has an average thickness of about one foot. All the stones are of the granite of the locality. The length of the Cist internally from south-west to north-east is 6 feet 6 inches, and its width was probably about 5 feet.

When Dr. Borlase described this monument in 1749, it was in the same condition as now. The following is his account of it: "The cover-stone is 9 feet 8 inches by 14 feet 3 inches, with a piece evidently clove off from it, and lying near it, of a pretty square figure. The supporters are 3 feet high, inclosing an area 6 feet 8 inches from east to west, and 4 feet wide; so that it bears due east and west, has a side stone to the north, but is open to the south, that stone being probably moved. The quoit was evidently brought from the karn below, about a furlong to the west, in which karn may be seen several very large flat stones lying one on the other horizontally, and some thin ones near the top, seemingly by their parallel edges raised or clove off from the rock underneath by art, as if on purpose to form more cromlechs, those that did not rise well serving for supporters, and the more entire for quoits or covering stones. The barrow on which this Cromlech stands is low, not 2 feet high from the general surface, 37 feet 3 inches in diameter. As this quoit is off from its ancient situation with one edge resting on the ground, I thought it might permit us safely to search the inclosed area or Kistvaen. In digging, 1 foot was very black, the natural soil; then we perceived a whitish cinereous, stiff clay 2 inches deep; then a stratum of yellow clay, mixed with gravel (the stones being of a large grain), for 4 inches deep; then a flat black, greasy loam mixed in and throughout more or less with the yellow natural clay for 10 inches deep, under which appeared the hard natural rabman never moved. The pit down to the fast was 20 inches under the natural level of the hill."—*Paroch. Memo.*, 23 Oct. 1749; a MS. in the possession of Mr. W. C. Borlase.

PLATE XX.—CHYWOONE, OR CHÛN QUOIT.

This cisted Cairn is situated on elevated ground not far to the west of Chûn Castle, an ancient fortified structure of which Dr. Borlase has given an elaborate description.

The present diameter of the cairn is about 40 feet, and elevation 2 feet. A ring of stones appears to have formerly surrounded it, of which a few stones remain at its base on the north side. In the centre of the cairn is a quadrangular cist, 5 feet each way, in a tolerably perfect state, composed of four supporting stones, upon which rests a massive quoit of a squarish form 12 feet by 9 feet 6 inches, and 2 feet in greatest thickness. The eastern and western upright stones are 8 feet 6 inches, and 7 feet 9 inches, in width respectively, and lean inwards. They are of equal height, 6 feet 6 inches. The northern and southern stones, being smaller, the intervals between them and the larger uprights are closed by the insertion of small slabs for the purpose of preventing the rubbish of the mound from falling into the grave. All the stones are of a hard-grained granite.

There is a stone, 5 feet 3 inches broad, set upright about 8 feet to the south of the Cist, and a smaller prostrate slab, at a distance of 10 feet from it eastwards, which may possibly have belonged to a second Cist contained within the same Cairn.

PLATES XXI., XXII.—ZENNOR QUOIT.

Although very little of the Cairn now exists, very distinct traces were visible at the time (1738) when Dr. Borlase described this monument. At that time the Cist was also in a more perfect condition, and must have been a most striking object. Dr. Borlase, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, has given a ground-plan, elevation sketch, and description of it, and with the aid of these and the plan, sections, and elevations in its present condition, it is not difficult to form an opinion of what this great structure was like.

It is situated on the summit of a hill, about half-a-mile to the east of the village of Zennor. The Cairn was about 32 feet in diameter. The Cist is placed east and west, and measures internally between 6 and 7 feet in length, 5 feet 6 inches in width at the east end, and 4 feet at the west. The quoit is 15 feet 6 inches in its greatest length, 9 feet 6 inches in greatest width, and 15 inches in average thickness; and, as in the case of the Trethevy Quoit, this stone was supported by the east and west upright stones, and was inclined towards the west. (See restored section, Plate XXII.)

The south side of the Cist consists of one slab 11 feet 5 inches in breadth, and the north side of two slabs 7 feet 10 inches, and 4 feet 6 inches, in breadth respectively. One slab closes each of the east and west ends. Two great slabs, the one 11 feet 2 inches in breadth and 6 feet 10 inches in height, the other 7 feet 4 inches broad and 4 feet high, with an interval of 2 feet 5 inches between them, are erected in a line running north and south, at a distance of 2 feet 7 inches from the east end of the Cist, and form a kind of supplemental grave. It has been supposed that the great stone outside of the Trethevy Cist was erected as a buttress to render the structure more secure; and it is possible, though scarcely probable, that this may have been the purpose of these two slabs. When the demolishers injured this noble monument they broke the west support into two fragments, and the upper fragment, 3 feet 6 inches long, lies within the Cist. The quoit was at the same time shifted northwards, and is now supported in an inclined position partly upon the east support, and partly by the two slabs which form the north wall of the Cist, and its north-west angle is embedded in a bank of stones and earth, the remains probably of the Cairn. In the restored section these fragments are joined together, and the quoit is shown in its original position. Within the Cist there is a paving slab.

PLATE XXIII.—THE THREE BROTHERS OF GRUGITH.

This remarkable and interesting monument is situated on a wild and sterile tract of land, and is difficult to distinguish from the diallage rocks which are profusely strewn all around.

It is remarkable on account of its construction. A massive stone of irregular shape, 8 feet by 5 feet, is supported by two stones, one of which is 8 feet 6 inches long and nearly 5 feet broad, and appears to be a rock *in situ* and to have been selected on account of its suitability, and the other is a slab 7 feet 9 inches broad and 18 inches thick, set up on edge 2 feet 6 inches from, and parallel to, the former. The remains of a mound are still visible.

The direction of the Cist, which has been deprived of the closing stone at each end, is north-east and south-west.

The particular interest attaching to this monument relates to the cup-markings which it bears. These cups are nine in number; those on the capstone vary from 4 inches to 8 inches in diameter, and from half-an-inch to one inch and a-half in depth. The single cup on the rock is 6 inches in diameter, and one inch and three-eighths in depth.

Mr. J. F. Blight communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, London, in 1866, an instance of cup-markings on a rock in the parish of Sancreed (*Proceedings*, vol. iii., 2nd ser., p. 302), and states that they are five in number, and vary from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. I do not know if they have been seen by any one else.

The peculiar name of this monument is evidently modern, and alludes to the three stones of which it is composed.

PLATE XXIV.—CAERWYNEN.

This monument, having fallen, was re-erected many years ago by Mrs. Pendarves, on whose property it is situated. It stands in a meadow immediately opposite the front windows of the mansion of Pendarves, and the ground slopes to the west. A sketch and plan taken before its fall by Dr. Borlase show that the capstone was sustained by three upright stones, which occupied nearly the same positions as now.

The instability of the monument was no doubt owing to the situation of the single pillar on the north-west side, it having been near an angle of the capstone. When it was re-erected this pillar was placed more to the south, and the position of the capstone, which measures 12 feet by 9 feet, was also slightly altered so that it might be better balanced. Two prostrate stones are lying on the outside of the south-east supporters, and probably formed part of the structure formerly. All these stones are of granite.

EAST CORNWALL.

PLATES XXV. XXVI.—PAWTON.

In the centre of a field, on high ground which slopes rapidly to the north, there is a large Cist in the remains of an oval Cairn 72 feet long and 50 feet wide. The Cairn and the Cist have a north and south direction. The Cist is to the south of the centre of the Cairn, and is very irregular in the construction of the east and south sides. The covering stone has been broken into two pieces, and a large fragment is lying to the south of the grave; when entire it must have measured 14 feet by 9 feet; its thickness is 2 feet 2 inches. The height of the Cairn is 5 feet. The length of the grave is about 7 feet and its width 3 feet 6 inches, except in the middle where the two stones of the east wall are directed inwards. The south-west end of the capstone bears at present on a stone which does not belong to the grave wall, but it is evident that before it was broken it rested upon the stone marked A in the ground-plan and longitudinal section looking east.

The Cairn has been a convenient quarry for many years, and a pit has been made very near the north end of the Cist.

PLATE XXVII.—TRETHERY QUOIT.

The Cairn which once enclosed this immense Cist has been greatly shorn of its proportions. It stands in a field at the rear of some houses, and by degrees has been encroached upon and so reduced as to be only just sufficient to preserve the stones of the Cist from falling. The field slopes to the east and south, as shown in the sections. The mound is now ovate, 23 feet 6 inches by 20 feet 6 inches and about 2 feet 6 inches in elevation.

The Cist lies in a direction north-west and south-east, and is formed with two unequal slabs on each of the long sides and a single slab at each end, inclosing an area of about 7 or 8 feet by 5 feet, and is covered with a quadrangular stone 15 feet long by 9 feet wide, and one foot in average thickness. The

western end stone has fallen inwards and leans against the eastern, and the capstone has settled down. The support at the eastern end, which is 9 feet 8 inches above the present summit of the Cairn and has a square top 5 feet wide, has been thrust out of the perpendicular by the lateral pressure of the falling capstone.

There can be no question that the quoit was supported by the eastern and western stones only; for if the western support be raised to its original position, as shown in the restored elevation, the cover will be quite clear of the side stones of the Cist. There is therefore no reason for the supposition that the side stones of the Cist have been forced out of the line of their base.

The eastern support has an aperture at the bottom (see elevation looking north-west), but it is the result of a natural fracture, and was not intended for an entrance.

Beyond this support eastwards a large stone is set upright, 8 feet high. What its purpose is I cannot say; perhaps there were two stones, as at the Zennor Quoit.

A rectangular hole, 8 inches by 6 inches, has been cut through the capstone in a line perpendicular to the ground. Norden (temp. Q. Elizabeth), who observed it, thought it had served to hold a staff, and this is the generally received opinion.

CHAMBERED CAIRNS.

WEST CORNWALL.

PLATE XXVIII.—BRANE VALLEY.

This small barrow is situated in a field, on ground gently sloping to the west, at about a quarter of a mile to the south-east of the hamlet of Chapel Euny. It is round and conical, and composed of small stones and earth, 15 feet in diameter and 7 feet 6 inches in height. The base of the Cairn is supported by granite slabs set on edge inclining inwards against its sides.

The chamber which it encloses is about 6 feet in length, 4 feet wide at the extreme end, 3 feet 6 inches at the entrance which fronts the south-south-east, making an angle of 25° with the corrected meridian and 3 feet 6 inches in height.

It is covered by two large capstones, made level by the insertion of small stones between them and the supporters. The entrance is not in a perfect condition, and it is probable that the chamber was about 3 feet longer, and that a third capstone covered it.

The end wall within consists of a stone erected on its smaller end, and the side walls are composed of a single stone on the west supported upon small stones, and on the east, of a large slab of several small stones and dry masonry.

This tomb was emptied of its contents many years ago, and no tradition exists respecting them.

PLATE XXIX.—PENNANCE.

This Cairn is situated near the hamlet of Pennance, on ground rapidly falling eastwards. The base of the mound has an irregular outline, owing probably to the removal of many of the slabs which supported it. Its diameter is about 25 feet, and height 7 feet. The chamber does not occupy a central position in the Cairn, but is placed within the south-west and south-east portion, and its entrance fronts south-east by east. The length of the chamber is 12 feet 6 inches, and its width 3 feet 6 inches, which is narrowed at the entrance to 21 inches. One stone forms the end wall, 2 feet 8 inches wide by 19 inches high. The side walls are constructed with dry masonry, the bottom stones being the largest. Five capstones cover the chamber, and it is probable that a sixth covered the entrance. The capstone at the present entrance is 3 feet 9 inches from the ground level; the second is tilted, one side being 4 feet 6 inches and the other 3 feet 7 inches from the ground; the third is 3 feet 10 inches; the fourth, 3 feet 3 inches; and the fifth, which is also inclined, is 2 feet 8 inches from the ground, and overhangs the end support.

The bottom stones of the south wall have been displaced by the thrust of the materials of the Cairn. No record exists of the excavation of this tomb.

MONOLITHS.

WEST CORNWALL.

PLATE XXX.—THE PIPERS.

Two rude stone pillars of granite stand erect, 317 feet apart, and about 400 yards to the north-east of the Circle of Dawns Maen. No. I. is 15 feet high, 4 feet 6 inches in breadth, and has an average thickness of 22 inches, and is 2 feet 9 inches out of the perpendicular. The stone is of a laminated nature, and a thin fragment has flaked off from the upper part. No. II. is 13 feet 6 inches high, and is much split perpendicularly. At the ground level its plan in section is nearly a square of about 3 feet. These monoliths, together with another (Goon Rith) 350 yards to the west of the Circle, and five barrows in the immediate vicinity, imply a necropolis.

GOON-RITH.

No. III. is naturally of a rectangular form in plan, and is 10 feet 6 inches in height. The land on which it stands is called Goon Rith, or the Red Downs. The upper part of the stone is of irregular shape.

TRELEW.

No. IV. On the farm of Trelew, and in the same parish where the foregoing stones are situated, there is a fourth pillar 10 feet 4 inches high, and 3 feet 3 inches in greatest width at the base, which is rudely triangular. This stone is erected upon its smallest end. On the north side, at a distance of 3 feet from its base, Mr. W. C. Borlase found in 1871 a deposit of splintered bones, charred wood, and a piece of rudely baked clay, at a depth of 3 feet from the surface.

TRENUGGO.

No. V. About one mile from the Trelew pillar, and in the parish of Sancreed, and on the estate of Trenuggo, stands a pyramidal stone 11 feet 2 inches high, 6 feet 6 inches broad, and about 18 inches thick. Like the granite stones of the Pipers, this stone is laminated and split perpendicularly. Bone chips and ashes were discovered at its foot by a labourer while digging for treasure, and according to his statement the pillar was sunk four feet in the ground.

TRIGGANEERIS.

No. VI. On the top of the hill, on the estate of this name, there are two pillars, one standing in a field and the other in a hedge, 16 feet apart. The former is 6 feet high, 3 feet 10 inches broad, and 22 inches thick; the latter 8 feet 6 inches high, and of a triangular form in section, the sides being about 3 feet in length. Between them Mr. W. C. Borlase found an empty grave 6 feet long, 3 feet broad, and about 5 feet deep.

TRESVENNECK.

No. VII. About a mile and a-half to the south-east of the Trenuggo monolith, and in the parish of Paul, on the farm of Tresvenneck, stands a granite pillar, also split from the top downwards, 12 feet 2 inches high, and 3 feet broad. Mr. W. C. Borlase informs us that the farmer who excavated at its foot in the year 1840, stated that it is sunk four feet in the ground. Two feet from the eastern face of the pillar a pit was discovered in the clay soil, and in it an urn, 19 inches high, containing burnt human bones, while a flat slab of stone 18 inches square covered the pit. About 18 inches to the north-east of the pit a small urn 5½ inches high was found without protection of any kind.

MEN SCRYFFYS.

No. VIII. This inscribed stone is situated on the moors, at a short distance from the Men-an-tol monument, in the parish of Madron. It was in an inclined position twenty years ago, in a pit dug by a treasure-seeker, and measured 8 feet 4 inches in length. It has been re-erected, and now measures 6 feet 9 inches high, and 18 inches square in section at the ground level. The inscription is RIALOBRAN CVNOVAL FIL. The Vicar of Penzance (Mr. Lobb), in 1712, states that in his day the stone had been in an inclined position "time out of mind."

POLMEOR.

No. IX. In a field on the left of the road to Zennor, after passing the hill on which the Mulfra Quoit stands, there is a pillar 6 feet 8 inches high, 2 feet 3 inches broad. A thin slab has flaked off from the upper part.

EAST CORNWALL.

PLATE XXXI.—THE OLD MAN.

This pillar stands on the right-hand side of the road leading from St. Columb to Wadebridge, and to the north-east of the line of monoliths called "The Nine Maidens" (Plate XXXII.). It is a quartz-spar stone 7 feet 6 inches above ground, and nearly 4 feet in extreme breadth. Being mis-shapen, and having one side over-hanging and heavy, a small stone has been placed on that side at its foot to sustain it. Mr. W. C. Borlase (*Nænia Cornubiæ*, p. 99) states that it was "once apparently surrounded by a small circle of stones set on edge," but I saw none.

MONOLITH ON ST. BREOCK'S DOWN.

Upon these Downs there are two pillars, the taller being 12 feet 4 inches, the shorter 8 feet, in height, and the latter on less elevated ground. They are both of quartz-spar, the common stone of the locality. The larger monolith is very mis-shapen and bulky, and leans considerably.

LINE OF MONOLITHS.

EAST CORNWALL.

PLATE XXXII.—THE NINE MAIDENS, ST. COLUMB.

About four miles from St. Columb, on the right of the road to Camelford, and on a piece of enclosed moorland which slopes towards the east, there is a line of eight quartz stones erected in a direction north-north-east and south-south-west. The line extends 262 feet. The intervals between the stones are very unequal, but the average distance is 68 feet. The smallest unmutilated stone (marked D on plan) is 3 feet 6 inches, and the largest (C) 6 feet 7 inches in height. The stones are erected in a perfectly straight line. Whether there were formerly more stones composing the monument, and whether the line ever extended in a northerly direction as far as the rude monolith (Plate XXXI.) which stands beyond the brow of the hill about 800 yards distant, and is commonly called "The Old Man" [Maen], or "The Fiddler," there is no evidence to show. The intervening land has been partly enclosed, and it is therefore possible that the monolith, which is 7 feet 6 inches high, may have been its northern extremity. In such a case the monument would belong to that class, of which numerous examples exist on Dartmoor. This is, I believe, the only line of pillars in Cornwall.

Several barrows are in the immediate neighbourhood.

HOLED STONES.

WEST CORNWALL.

PLATE XXXIII.—ST. BURYAN, SANCREED, ST. JUST, WENDRON, CONSTANTINE.

The holed stones represented in this Plate vary in their forms and in the mode by which they have been pierced. Some resemble gate-posts, to which use they are now applied in a few cases, as Nos. 2 and 3; others are circular, Nos. 5 and 6; others, again, are broad slabs of irregular outline, No. 1; one is quadrangular, No. 4; and No. 7 is rudely triangular. The method of piercing has been in the greater number of instances, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, by counter-sinking; and Nos. 2 and 4 have been drilled cylindrically. With the exception of No. 7, the holes do not vary much in dimensions. They are from $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches to 5 inches in diameter where the counter-sinkings meet in the middle of the stones. Nos. 3 and 5 show that the boring from opposite sides was not carefully directed, and the result has been that the hole has taken a curved line.

No. 1 is a remarkable collection of such stones at a short distance from one another. They are five in number, the fifth being to the west of these, but I missed seeing it, not having been aware of its existence, and all are prostrate. From their arrangement in a line, north-east and south-west, I conclude that they all formed together one monument.

No. 7 is a slab of large dimensions, having a hole $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter bored through its centre. The section shows that the hole was made by picking away the opposite sides equally. The stone has been shifted from its original site by the tenant of the house, behind which it stands, in order to obtain room for a pathway to his back door. Within memory it has been used superstitiously for curing infirm children of their diseases by passing them through the aperture.

All these monuments are of granite.

PLATE XXXIV.—MEN-AN-TOL.

This monument, which takes its name from the hole through one of its stones, is situated on the moors at a short distance to the right of Lanyon Farm House, in the direction of Karn Galva. It consists of a granite block, rudely circular, 3 feet 9 inches high, 3 feet 10 inches broad, and 12 inches thick. The hole is not a perfect circle, being 21 inches in diameter in one direction and eighteen inches in another. It stands exactly mid-way between two high stones, which are in the same line with it, in a direction north-east and south-west. The stone B is 4 feet 4 inches in height, and the stone A 3 feet 3 inches, at the foot of which there is a prostrate stone 4 feet in length.

At a distance of 32 feet to the north-west from A there is a standing stone 3 feet high, and 2 feet 5 inches broad; and about 10 feet from it a fallen stone.

The hole has been made in the same manner as that of "The Tolven" (Plate XXXIII. No. 7), with this difference, that the countersinking is not equal. It is obvious, from a consideration of the section, that this was intentional; and the deeper of the two sinkings is on the eastern side of the stone. This suggests that its use, whatever it may have been, was from this side, and, if so, that sun-worship had nothing to do with the ceremony, for the actor would have to turn his back upon that luminary.

DWELLINGS.

WEST CORNWALL.

PLATES XXXV., XXXVI.—CHAPEL EUNY CAVE.

On the hill-side, close to the hamlet of Chapel Euny, in a small enclosure sloping rapidly southwards and overgrown by fern and furze, there are two constructions, the one superficial, and the other subterranean, and apparently connected with each other. The former consists of the foundations of several ancient oval huts, the walls of which were constructed in the usual manner with large stone facings within and without, and the spaces between them filled with stones and earth. Their doorways are in the direction south-east and east. The latter consists of a long serpentine passage or gallery "formed of rough granite blocks rudely but solidly fitted together without mortar" (*Proceedings of Soc. of Ant.* vol. iv. p. 164), and roofed over with great slabs after the manner of the dolmens. The general compass bearing of the gallery is north-east and south-west, and the principal doorway or entrance, at the surface-level, is at the north-east end, where it is connected with the superficial dwellings.

At the entrance E (see plan and longitudinal section) there is a raised threshold and step, and from this point a passage descends rapidly for 18 feet, its width increasing from 5 feet 3 inches to 7 feet 3 inches; and its walls are built with a dry masonry of unsymmetrical stones, not laid in courses. There is no roof at the present time over this portion, but no doubt it was ceiled, like the rest of the gallery, with great flat slabs. At the bottom of this descending passage there are two doorways, one being directly in front, and the other on the right hand (see Plate XXXVI. elevation B). The latter, 3 feet 6 inches wide, 4 feet 2 inches high, leads through a short passage 8 feet 6 inches in length, covered by three slabs, to a circular chamber, between 14 and 15 feet in diameter, and formerly domed with overlapping stones (see sections I to K, and D to A). Opposite to the entrance into the chamber there is a small recess, D, at the floor level, 3 feet wide, 2 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet deep, which was perhaps intended to serve for a passage leading to a chamber, beyond, which was never constructed.

The doorway at A, 3 feet 3 inches wide, 4 feet 6 inches high, opened into a gallery, 42 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high, ceiled with eleven flat slabs of granite, one of which near the middle is at least 7 feet long, and more than 5 feet broad, the whole being buried under stones and earth. The fragments of several roofing slabs were found on the floor when the gallery was cleared by Mr. Borlase. This gallery descends gently from A to F, where it contracts, and thence it ascends slightly for a short distance. Here the sides have no stone walls, and it is probable that they were removed to erect a house, now in ruins, which is built across and obstructs the end of the gallery. The walls of the gallery slightly converge towards the top by means of projecting stones, the better to carry the capstones (see transverse section L to M).

At G a narrow passage, 10 feet long, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and about 3 feet 4 inches high, covered by four slabs, branches off in a westerly direction, and ascends rapidly, and terminates in a small circular pit cut out of the "rabman," or compact natural clay, which is not faced with masonry. In the middle of the passage, on either side, there is a narrow recess, the purpose of which is not obvious (see plan and section H to G).

In 1863 Mr. Borlase found the floor of the circular chamber paved with small flat stones, beneath which were drains communicating with one in the long gallery; and among other articles he discovered in the course of his exploration an iron spear-head, iron crook and rivet, stone spindle-whorl, black pottery in fragments, animal bones, a piece of red ware resembling Samian, and fused tin.

PLATES XXXVII., XXXVIII.—CHYSOISTER.

This is the most complete of two or three Hut-clusters upon a hillside which slopes rapidly to the south-west, above a farmhouse. It has been explored by Mr. W. C. Borlase. Its walls are solidly built, especially upon the north, north-east, and south-east sides. Its plan shows a strong entrance passage 23 feet in length, 9 feet at the exterior, and 5 feet 6 inches at the interior opening which leads into a central oval court 28 feet by 18 feet, around which seven rooms are grouped. The total distance from A to E is 77 feet 10 inches. Immediately to the right on entering the court there is a nearly round chamber (No. 1) 16 feet by 12 feet 6 inches, in the centre of which is a flat stone 2 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 1 foot high, which Mr. Borlase supposes was a seat.

Next to this chamber, upon the same side of the court, there is an oblong room (No. 2) 14 feet 6 inches long, 7 feet wide, and connected with it, by a short passage, a small oval room (No. 3) 6 feet by 3 feet 9 inches. Within it there is a small circular pit, 18 inches in diameter and 1 foot deep. Further on, a short passage leads to another room (No. 4) which is separated from No. 2 by a thin partition wall. Then there is an oval room (No. 5) 25 feet by 18 feet. At the inner angle on the south side of the entrance to this room, there is a stone (see Plate XXXVIII., Jamb B) which is hollowed in the form of a circular basin, 11 inches in diameter and 5 inches deep. Next to this room, there is one (No. 6), of irregular form, 38 feet in length; and lastly No. 7, which is 9 feet long and 5 feet in greatest width. The small rooms Nos. 3 and 7 had originally coverings formed by overlapping stones, but there is nothing to indicate the roofs of the other rooms.

In Plate XXXVIII. two specimens of the wall masonry of No. 1 are given. In No. 5 the masonry is of a better construction. The north wall of room No. 5, which is very thick, has a rampart or parapet, the plan of which is shown in Plate XXXVII. in outline. Mr. Borlase found a pit at X, in which was some fused tin.

PLATE XXXIX.—“THE CRELLAS,” BOSPORTHENIS, ZENNOR.

This dwelling consists of two chambers, one round, 14 feet in diameter, and the other rectangular, 9 feet long and 6 feet broad. The entrance, which leads to the round chamber, is 4 feet in length, 2 feet 6 inches wide; and this chamber was covered with a conical roof, the remains of which are shown in the section. At A there is an opening neatly constructed with dressed stones (see Elevation). The walls of the long chamber are perpendicular, and nothing remains to show how it was covered.

EAST CORNWALL.

PLATE XL.—HUT CIRCLE, ROWTOR.

A typical example is here given of a hut belonging to a cluster of detached dwellings, forming a village, contained within a walled enclosure. Slabs on end line the inside of the hut, and a few stones of the outside face remain. The village is situated on the south slope of the hill near its foot.

A REFERENCE LIST OF
PREHISTORIC STONE MONUMENTS IN CORNWALL.

(LAID DOWN TO SCALE BY THE REV. W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., IN 1879), DRAWN UP BY W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., LAREGAN, PENZANCE, DECEMBER 1879.

Class of Monument and date when planned.	Name of Monument.	Place.	Proprietor and Residence.	Where near, or how reached.	Printed Books and MSS. in which mention is made of it.	General Remarks.
MONOLITHS. Plate XXX. Nos. 1 & 2. July 14, 1879.	"The Pipers" (2).	Boleit. (parish) St. Buryan.	The representatives of Thos. Paynter, Esq., Bos- kenna, Buryan, Penzance.	5 miles S.W. of Penzance; by the roadside, from Penzance to Boskenna.	"Antiquities of Cornwall," by W. Borlase, 2nd edit. 1769. Pl. x. p. 164. "A Week at the Land's End," by J. T. Blight. 1861. p. 56 (with sketch). "Guide to Mount's Bay," (Paris's), 2nd edit. 1824. p. 112. "Churches of West Cornwall," by J. T. Blight. 1865. p. 131. "Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase. 1872. pp. 214, 215. Original Drawings, by J. T. Blight, v. d. (in Library at Laregan). Halliwell's "Rambles." 1861. p. 149. Cyrus Redding's "Itinerary of Cornwall." 1842. p. 182. Davies Gilbert's "Paroch. Hist. of Cornwall." 1838. Vol. i. p. 141. C. S. Gilbert's "Historical Survey of Cornwall," p. 183. "Illustrations of Stone Circles &c. in West Cornwall," by W. Cotton. 1827. p. 21. Hals, "Paroch. Hist. of Cornwall," in voc. "Burian." "Paroch. Hist. of Cornwall" (Lake's). Truro, 1867. Vol. 1, p. 159. Borlase, W. MSS. "Drawings," p. 1, fig. 4; and "Parochial Memoranda," p. 21. 1738 (in Library at Laregan). "The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds. 1862. pp. 15, 16. Lysons' "Cornwall," p. cexvi. Gough's Camden's "Britannia," vol. i. p. 12.	Mr. Borlase, a few years since, caused pits to be sunk round the bases of these two monoliths, but no sepulchral interment was discovered.
MONOLITH. Plate XXX. No. 3. July 14, 1879.	The "Long-Stone."	Goon-Rith (<i>i.e.</i> the Red Down). (parish) St. Buryan.	The representatives of Thos. Paynter, Esq., Bos- kenna, Buryan, Penzance.	5½ miles S.W. of Penzance; by a hedge in a lane on the north of the road lead- ing to Boskenna.	"Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, p. 216.	Mr. Borlase caused a pit to be sunk by the side of this stone, with no other result than the discovery of a beach pebble which had been flattened on one side by having been used as a rubber.
CIRCLE. Plate I. July 14, 1879.	Dawns Maen (or Myin) (or Meyns) (<i>i.e.</i> Stone dance, or Dancing Stones), also known as "The Nine Maidens," and the "Merry Maidens."	Rosemoddren (<i>i.e.</i> "The Ring Heath,"), als. Rosemodreny.	Viscount Falmouth, Tre- gothuan, Truro.	5½ miles S.W. of Penzance; in a field by the roadside leading to Boskenna.	"The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds, pp. 15, 16. "Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 214, 215. Borlase, W. MSS. Paroch. Mem. p. 21. 1738. Davies Gilbert's "Paroch. History," vol. i. p. 141. Cyrus Redding's "Itinerary," p. 182 (with engraving). Halliwell's "Rambles," p. 149. Blight's "Week at the Land's End," p. 56. C. S. Gilbert's "Hist. Survey," p. 182. "Illustrations of Stone Circles," &c. by W. Cotton, p. 21, and plate. Lysons' "Cornwall," p. cexvii. Blight's "Cornish Churches," p. 129. Paris's "Guide to Mount's Bay," p. 112. "Notes on Stone Circles" (reprinted from Gentleman's Magazine, March 1868,) by J. T. Blight, p. 9. "Remarks on Stone Circles in West Cornwall," "Reliquary," Oct. 1869, p. 102. Hals in voc. Burian (but seemingly confusing this circle with Boscawen-Un). Plan (unpublished) taken by Mr. C. W. Dymond, C.E. Oct. 1870; and copy of drawing and plan, by Mr. Barnicoat, n.d. both in scrap books in Library at Laregan.	This monument has never been explored. The field is, however, in cultivation, and the area frequently ploughed. One of the stones which had been removed was replaced by order of the proprietor.

List of Prehistoric Stone Monuments in Cornwall—*continued.*

Class of Monument and date when planned.	Name of Monument.	Place.	Proprietor and Residence.	Where near, or how reached.	Printed Books and MSS. in which mention is made of it.	General Remarks.
HOLED STONE. Plate XXXIII. No. 2. July 14, 1879.	None.	Rosemoddress. (parish) St. Buryan.	Viscount Falmouth, Tre- gothnan, Truro.	5¼ miles S.W. of Penzance; used as a gate-post in the hedge close to the Rose- moddress Circle.	Blight's "Cornish Churches," p. 130 (with drawing). Borlase's "Antiquities of Cornwall," 2nd edit., p. 179. C. S. Gilbert's "Hist. Survey," p. 183. Sketch of—by Mr. Crozier, of Penzance, in a volume of scraps collected by Mr. J. T. Blight,—in Library at Laregan. Mr. J. T. Blight's Paper on "Holed Stones." Journal of Royal Institution of Cornwall. 1862. p. 27. "Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, p. 214. Borlase, W., "Paroch. Mem." MS., p. 21, in Library at Laregan.	There are three holed stones in all near the Rosemoddress Circle. Two (of which this is one) are long ones with holes near the top, and one a thick square stone with a deep hole through it.
HOLED STONE. Plate XXXIII. No. 4. July 14, 1879.	None.	Trelew. (parish) St. Buryan.	John P. Chenhalls, Esq., St. Just-in-Penwith, Penzance.	5 miles W.S.W. of Pen- zance; in the hedge by the side of the road lead- ing to Buryan.		
MONOLITH. Plate XXX. No. 4. July 14, 1879.	The "Long Stone."	Trelew. (parish) St. Buryan.	John P. Chenhalls, Esq., St. Just-in-Penwith, Penzance.	4½ miles W.S.W. of Pen- zance; in a field near the road to Buryan.	"Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, p. 101. Mr. Crozier's sketches, in Library at Laregan. Halliwell's "Rambles," p. 205. Blight's "Crosses," p. 66. 1856. 1st series. Original sketches by W. C. Borlase, in Library at Laregan.	On March 7th, 1871, Mr. Borlase found at the foot of this stone a deposit of splintered burnt bones together with charred wood, a flint chip, and a small piece of pottery in shape like a stopper.
MONOLITHS. Plate XXX. No. 6. July 14, 1879.	None	Trigganheeris. (parish) Sancreed.	Edward Bolitho, Esq., Trewidden, Penzance.	3 miles W.S.W. of Pen- zance; in a field adjoining the road to the Land's End.	"Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, p. 23. Borlase's "Antiquities," 2nd edit., p. 187. Blight's "Crosses," 1st series. 1856. p. 66. Original sketches by W. C. Borlase, in Library at Laregan. Original sketches by J. T. Blight, p. 63, in Library at Laregan. C. S. Gilbert, 1, 184.	Mr. Borlase, in 1871, caused a trench to be dug from one of these two pillars to the other, and midway between them, discovered a grave lying as nearly as possible east and west.
MONOLITH. Plate XXX. No. 7. July 14, 1879.	The "Long Stone."	Tresvenneck. (parish) St. Paul.	D. P. Le Grice, Esq., Treceife, Penzance.	3 miles W.S.W. of Pen- zance; can be seen on the S.E. of the Land's End road.	Blight's "Crosses," 1st series, p. 66 (with sketch of pillar and urn). Report of Penzance Nat. Hist. and Antiquarian Society, 1848. Vol. i. p. 233. "Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, p. 103 (with sketch of pillar and urn). MS. account of the discovery made there in the possession of J. N. R. Millett, Esq., Basavern, St. Just-in-Penrith. "The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds. p. 32. Halliwell's "Rambles," p. 183.	Two urns, a large and a small one, the former 19 inches, the latter 5½ inches high, were found at the foot of this pillar. They are at present in the Museum of the Penzance Natural His- tory and Antiquarian Society.
CHAMBERED MOUND. Plate XXVIII. July 15, 1879.	None.	Brane Valley. (parish) Sancreed.	Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., Menabilly, Cornwall; J. U. Scobell, Esq., Nan- cealverne, Penzance; Mr. R. Oats, Brané; and others.	6 miles W. of Penzance; in a field in the valley between the farms of Brane and Tredinny, reached either by the Land's End or Sancreed road from Penzance.	"An Account of a Barrow with Kist-vaen," by J. T. Blight, in the "Archæologia Cambrensis," 3rd series. Vol. x., p. 243, &c. "Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 75, 76, 77 (with drawing). Waring's "Monuments of Remote Ages." Pl. XI.	This interesting tumulus was discovered by Mr. Borlase in April, 1863. It owed its preservation to having served the purpose of a goat-house. It is not known when it was opened.

CIRCLE.
Plate II.
July 15, 1879.

Boscawen-Un, or the
Nine Maidens.

Chyangwens. (parish)
St. Buryan.

Captain Ross.

5½ miles W. of Penzance ;
the farm of Boscawen-
Un is approached by a
gateway from the road
from Penzance to the
Land's End.

Tolands' "Druids," p. 125.
Gough's edit. of Camden's "Britannia," vol. i., p. 12.
Borlase's "Antiquities of Cornwall," 2nd edit., p. 205, and Pl. XV.
Paris's "Guide to Mount's Bay," p. 81.
Report of the Penzance Nat. Hist. and Ant. Society, 1849. Vol. i., p. 382.
Blight's "Week at the Land's End," p. 72.
Elevation and Plan by Mr. Barnicoat, n.d. in Library at Laregan.
Autograph Letter (MS.) from Dr. Stukeley to Dr. Borlase, in 1749, upon
the supposed *Kibla* in this Circle. MS. letters in Library at Laregan.
Plan (unpublished) by Mr. C. W. Dymond, C.E., Oct. 1870, in Library at
Laregan.
Borlase, W., "Paroch. Mem." p. 21. MS. in Library at Laregan, and his
original drawing in his MS. "Drawings."
Halliwell's "Rambles," pp. 187, 188, 189.
Blight's "Crosses." 1st Series. p. 65 (with engraving).
"Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, p. 122.
Blight's "Cornish Churches," p. 122 (mentions Miss Carne's building a
hedge round it).
"Guide to Penzance," by Mr. Courtney. 1845. p. 136.
"Notes on Stone Circles," by J. T. Blight (from *Gent. Magazine*, No. 27.
New Series. March, 1868. p. 7).
"Remarks on Stone Circles," by E. H. W. Dunkin, from "Reliquary," Oct.
1869.
Lysons' "Cornwall," ccxvii., 50.
Cyrus Redding's "Itinerary," pp. 182, 183.
C. S. Gilbert's "Hist. Survey," vol. i., 180, 181.
Hals in voc. "Burian."
"Paroch. Hist. of Cornwall" (Lake, Truro), vol. i., p. 159.
Davies Gilbert's "Paroch. Hist.," vol. i., 139.
"The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds, p. 16.
"Illustrations of Stone Circles," &c., by W. Cotton, p. 23 and Plate.
J. T. Blight's MS. "Scraps" in Library at Laregan (several views).
"Rude Stone Monuments," by Fergusson, pp. 160, 161. (But for *Boscawen*
read *Botallack*.)

It must be borne in mind that the hedge
and slight external ditch which now
surround this Circle are modern, having
been placed there by the then pro-
prietress, Miss Elizabeth Carne, of
Penzance, as a protection to the monu-
ment. A hedge formerly crossed the
Circle so as to bisect it. Miss Carne
also caused a trench to be cut through
the area, but without result. Two bar-
rows within a short distance of the
Circle have yielded evidence of inter-
ment in deposits of bone, some minute
pieces of bronze, and urns—one of
which (a small one) is preserved in the
Museum of the Nat. Hist. and Ant. Soc.
at Penzance. For a plan of the re-
markable barrow in which it was found
see Blight's "Churches of West Corn-
wall" (appendix on "Cornish Anti-
quities"), p. 123.

MONOLITH.
Plate XXX. No. 5.
July 15, 1879.

The Long Stone.

Trenuggo. (parish)
Sancreed.

Edward Bolitho, Esq.
Trewidden, Penzance.

4 miles W. of Penzance,
reached by road from
Penzance to Land's End.

Halliwell's "Rambles," p. 182.
"Nænia Cornubiæ," p. 182.
Original Drawings, by Mr. Crozier, in Library at Laregan.
Original Drawings by J. T. Blight and W. C. Borlase.

This stone is known as the Trigganebris
stone, though it is really on the estate
of Trenuggo. At the farm on the hill
above is a flat granite rock, which is
said to have been the Giant's Quoit,
and this stone the pin at which it was
thrown. A labourer digging for treasure
found a deposit of burnt bones by the
side of it.

List of Prehistoric Stone Monuments in Cornwall—*continued.*

Class of Monument and date when planned.	Name of Monument.	Place.	Proprietor and Residence.	Where near, or how reached.	Printed Books and MSS. in which mention is made of it.	General Remarks.
CAIRN. Plate XVI. July 17, 1879.	None.	Ballowal. (parish) St. Just-in-Penwith.	Richard Boyns, Esq. Boswedden, St. Just; Lord Robartes, Lanhydrock, Bodmin; and others.	¾ths of a mile from the town of St. Just, on the cliff overlooking Cape Cornwall.	Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1879, No. XXI. Paper by W. C. Borlase on "Archæological Discoveries in St. Just."	In this great Cairn, the central portion of which was constructed by two domes of uncemented stone the one encasing the other, no less than one chamber, six cists, and two graves were discovered. The chamber contained burnt bones and pottery, and two perfect little urns were taken out of two of the cists. It was thoroughly explored during the years 1878 and 1879 by Mr. Borlase, in whose possession, at Laregan, Penzance, the urns, &c. are.
CROMLECH. Plate XX. July 17, 1879.	Ch'un Quoit.	Chywoone or Ch'un. (parish) Morvah	John Borlase, Esq. Castle Horneck, Penzance.	5½ miles N. of Penzance, near the road to Pendeen.	"Illustrations of Stone Circles," &c. by W. Cotton, p. 35, Pl. IX. Courtney's "Guide to Penzance," p. 157. Blight's "Cornish Churches," p. 146. "Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 55-59, and p. 269. Halliwell's "Rambles," p. 40. Blight's "Crosses," 1st series, p. 64. "The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds, Pl. p. 25, and p. 26. Blight's "Week at the Land's End," p. 25. C. S. Gilbert's "Hist. Survey," p. 176. Cyrus Redding's "Itinerary," p. 173. Lysons' "Cornwall," ccxix. and good plate. Borlase, W. MS. "Paroch. Mems." p. 12. Paris's "Guide to Penzance," p. 126. Borlase's "Antiquities," 2nd edit. p. 232, Pl. XXIV. fig. 10. Buller's "Account of the Parish of St. Just," p. 92. Report of Penzance Nat. Hist. and Ant. Society, 1848, p. 198. J. T. Blight's "Scraps" (in the Library at Laregan) (several views).	This cromlech is the only one in West Cornwall which remains in its primitive condition: it has never been overthrown. Mr. W. C. Borlase, on searching the interior of a cist discovered a small pit in the floor. A round hole has been worked into the upper surface of the capstone, but it is probably recent.
CIRCLE. Plate IV. July 18, 1879.	The Nine Maidens	Boskednan. (parish) Gulval	Lord Robartes, Lanhydrock, Bodmin; T. S. Bolitho, Esq. Penzance; Col. Buller, the Duke of Leeds, and Mr. John Berryman.	Four miles N. of Penzance, near "Ding Dong" Mine.	Borlase's "Antiquities," p. 198, and Plate XV. fig. 2. Report of the Penzance Nat. Hist. and Ant. Society, 1850, p. 383. Plan and Elevation by Mr. Barnicoat, in Library at Laregan, MS. Plan (unpublished) by Mr. C. W. Dymond, C.E. " " " Original drawings by Mr. J. T. Blight, F.S.A. " " MS. C. S. Gilbert's "Hist. Survey," p. 183. Halliwell's "Rambles," p. 97. "Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 280-283. Borlase, W. "Paroch. Mems." MS. p. 9. "Illustrations of Stone Circles," &c. by W. Cotton, p. 25, and Plate III. "Parochial History of Cornwall" (Lake, Truro), vol. ii. p. 122. "The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds, pp. 18, 19. Lysons' "Cornwall," p. ccxvii.	

CAIRN WITH CIST. Plate IV. July 18, 1879.	None.	Adjoining the Boskednan Circle.	" "	" "	[Mentioned by several of the above writers on the Circle; see especially Mr. Blight's original drawings and "Nænia Cornubiae," p. 280 <i>et seq.</i>]	Mr. W. C. Borlase explored this Cairn in 1872, unearthened the cist, which has been opened and rifled, but near it found the fragments of a sepulchral urn, provided with small cleats or handles, and ornamented with the usual twisted cord pattern.
CROMLECH. Plate XVIII. July 18, 1879.	Lanyon Quoit.	Lanyon. (parish) Madron.	Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. Menabilly, Cornwall.	4½ miles N. of Penzance, by the side of the road to Morvah.	Borlase's "Antiquities," p. 231, and Plate XXI, figs. 1 and 2. "Nænia Cornubiae," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 16-19. Original drawings by the late Canon Rogers (taken in the latter part of the 18th Century) in possession of J. J. Rogers, Esq., Penrose, Helston. Paris's "Guide to Mount's Bay," 2nd edit., p. 122. 1824. (N.B.—The first edition was written while the monument was still standing (see p. 122), the engraved title page bears a view of this Cromlech.) "The Cromlechs of Cornwall," by J. T. Blight (printed by Parker of Oxford, but not published), pp. 90-98. "The Circle." Helston, 1819, p. 166. Davies Gilbert's "Paroch. Hist.," vol. iii., p. 32. Blight's "Guide to the Land's End," p. 16. Report of the Penz. Nat. Hist. and Ant. Soc., 1848, p. 197. Cyrus Redding's "Itinerary," p. 173. Halliwell's "Rambles," pp. 84-87. Higgins' "Celtic Druids." 1829. p. xlix, plate 26. Courtney's "Guide to Penzance," p. 155. Lysons' "Cornwall," ccxix. C. S. Gilbert's "Hist. Survey," vol. i., p. 175. Borlase, W., "Paroch. Mems." MS. p. 5, in Library at Laregan. Blight's "Crosses," pp. 60, 61. Blight's Collection of "Scraps," MS. Drawings in Library at Laregan. "The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds, pp. 25, 212. "Illustrations of Stone Circles," by W. Cotton, p. 33, and plate. Waring's "Monuments of Remote Ages," Plate 47. Plan and drawing (unpublished), by C. W. Dymond, C.E., in Library at Laregan.	This Cromlech fell in the year 1815; when it was set up again in the year 1823, the supporting stones were either broken off or sunk into the ground; the covering stone is also said to have been replaced the wrong way upwards. The present structure is therefore a modern erection having few features in common with the former one, and the only pictures of it which are worth noting are those taken prior to its collapse. This Cromlech must not be confused with another on the same estate—a large Cist partly covered by a mound.
HOLED STONE. Plate XXXIV. July 18, 1879.	Men-an-tol (<i>i.e.</i> "Hole Stone").	Lanyon. (parish) Madron, the Downs are known as "Aguidal Downs."	Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. Menabilly, Cornwall.	5 miles N. of Penzance, in the moor to the east of the road to Morvah.	Borlase's "Antiquities," 2nd edit. p. 177, and Pl. XIV. Borlase, W., "Paroch. Mems." MS. p. 5. Courtney's "Guide to Penzance," p. 156. Blight's MS. "Scraps," in Library at Laregan (several views). Paris's "Guide to Mount's Bay," p. 124. Blight's "Cornish Churches," p. 147. Halliwell's "Rambles," pp. 91, 92. Blight's "Week at the Land's End," p. 19. Blight's "Crosses," 1st series, p. 67. "Illustrations of Stone Circles," &c. by W. Cotton, p. 28, Pl. VI. "The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds, pp. 19, 212. C. S. Gilbert's "Hist. Survey," vol. i. p. 187. Paper on Holed Stones, by J. T. Blight, <i>Archæologia Camb.</i> , 3rd series, vol. x. p. 292. Plan and Elevation (unpublished), by C. W. Dymond, C.E. in Library at Laregan. <i>Journ. of Roy. Inst. of Cornwall.</i> 1873. No. xiv. Mr. Dunkin on use of the Men-an-tol.	Mr. W. C. Borlase cut a trench between the stones, but discovered nothing but a fractured flint.

List of Prehistoric Stone Monuments in Cornwall—*continued.*

Class of Monument and date when planned.	Name of Monument.	Place.	Proprietor and Residence.	Where near, or how reached.	Printed Books and MSS. in which mention is made of it.	General Remarks.
INSCRIBED STONE. Plate XXXIV. No. 8. July 18, 1879.	Men Scryfa, or Scryffys (i.e. stone with writing).	" "	" "	In a moor adjoining the Men-an-tol.	The works of Walter Moyle, Esq. 2 vols. 1726. Vol. i. p. 191. Borlase's "Antiquities," 2nd edit. p. 393, Pl. xxxv. Borlase, W. "Paroch. Mem." MS. p. 8. Hübner's "Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianae." 1876, p. 1. Lysons' "Cornwall," p. cxxxii. C. S. Gilbert's "Hist. Survey," vol. i. p. 187. "The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds, p. 64, and plate Blight's "Crosses," 1st series, p. 67. Davies Gilbert's "Paroch. Hist." vol. iii. p. 80 (from Hals). Blight's "Week at the Land's End," p. 19. Halliwell's "Rambles," p. 95. Paris's "Guide to Mount's Bay," p. 125, 2nd edit. Cyrus Redding's "Itinerary," p. 172. Courtney's "Guide to Penzance," p. 157. Wright "The Celt," &c. p. 456. Journal of the Roy. Inst. of Cornwall. 1872. No. xiii. The Rev. W. Jago on Inscribed Stones. Polwhele "Hist. of Cornwall," vol. i. p. 144. Hitchin's and Drew's "Hist. of Cornwall," vol. i. p. 434. "The Ustick MS." (Corn. and Eng.), printed in the Journ. Roy. Inst. of Cornwall. No. xxi., 1879, p. 3. Letter of Edward Llwyd to Tonkin, mentioned Borlase's Antiquities (see above).	
BEEHIVE HUT. Plate XXXIX. July 18, 1879.	"The Crellas."	Bosporthennis. (parish) Zennor.	E. & H. Davy, Esqs., Penzance.	On the road from Zennor to Morvah in the valley to the N.E. of Carn Galva hill, about 7 miles from Penzance. Half-a-mile's walk up the valley from Polmear.	Blight's "Cornish Churches," pp. 138-142. Blight's MS. "Scraps," in the Library at Laregan. "Archæologia Cambrensis," Vol. IX., 3rd series. "Gentleman's Magazine," Vol. I. (1864.)	
MONOLITH. Plate XXX. No. 9. July 18, 1879.	The Long Stone.	Polmear. (parish) Zennor.	E. & H. Davy, Esqs., Penzance; and Messrs. Giles, Berryman, and Leggs.	On the road from Zennor to Morvah close to the hamlet of Polmear, in a field adjoining the road.		In 1879 a trench was dug around the base of this stone, but no interment discovered.
HUT-CLUSTER. Plates XXXVII. and XXXVIII. July 19, 1879.	Sometimes locally known as "the Crellas," or more rarely as "the Chapels."	Chysoister, als. Chy-sauster. (parish) Gulval.	Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Bart., Carrigoran, co. Clare, Ireland.	4 miles N.E. of Penzance; reached from the farm of Carnequiddon.	J. T. Blight, "Gentleman's Magazine," xl., 136. 1855. " " "Archæological Journal," xviii, p. 39. 1861. " " "Crosses of Cornwall," 2nd series, pp. 133, 134. " " "Cornish Churches," 138, 143. " " MS. "Scraps," in the Library at Laregan. "Vestiges of Early Habitation in Cornwall," by W. C. Borlase; a Paper read at the Exeter Meeting of the Archæol. Institute in 1873, and published in their Journal. [See also for comparison Mr. Elias Owen's two Papers on "Arvona Antiqua" in the Arch. Cambrensis.]	One of the groups of huts at Chysoister has been fully explored by Mr. W. C. Borlase. The results are published in the Paper referred to—"Vestiges," &c. The pottery, smelted tin, mullers, &c., are preserved by him at Laregan.

HOLED STONE. Plate XXXIII, No. 3. Aug. 6, 1879.	None.	Tregiffian. (parish) St. Just-in-Penwith.	[Mr. W. C. Borlase had this stone brought to Laregan to prevent its destruction.]		Not mentioned.	
CIRCLES. Plate III. Aug. 6, 1879.	The Nine Maidens, or The Merry Maidens.	Tregaseal. (parish) St. Just-in-Penwith.	Messrs. Paynter and Wallis.	Near St. Just "Church Town," reached through the hamlet of Tregaseal, on the downs above which the Circles lie, some 6½ miles N.W. of Penzance.	Buller's "Account of St. Just," p. 95. "The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds, pp. 17, 18. W. Borlase, "Paroch. Mem." MS. p. 29. Report of Penz. Nat. Hist. and Ant. Soc., 1849, p. 382. "Illustrations of Stone Circles," &c., by W. Cotton, pp. 26, 27, and 2 Plates. Ground Plan and Elevation by Mr. Barnicoat, MS. in Library at Laregan. "Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, p. 121. Halliwell's "Rambles," pp. 114, 117. Davies Gilbert's "Paroch. Hist.," vol. i., 141.	Mr. Cotton's ground plan of the western Circle shows on the west side of it an oblong enclosure formed by 15 stones, which he considers may have been a Cist.
HOLED STONES. Plate XXXIII, No. 1. Aug. 6, 1879.	None.	Tregaseal. (parish) St. Just-in-Penwith.	Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P., St. Michael's Mount; and others.	¼ of a mile E. of the Tregaseal Circles, near the foot-path.	Buller's "Account of St. Just," p. 100, and Plate. Blight's paper on "The Holed Stones of Cornwall," <i>Archæologia Cambrensis</i> . 3rd Series. Vol. X., pp. 294, 295, and Plate. "The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds, p. 18. Halliwell's "Rambles," p. 116. Mr. Crosier's MS. Collections in the Library at Laregan. Blight's MS. "Scraps," in the Library at Laregan.	
HOLED STONES. Plate XXXIII, No. 3. Aug. 7, 1879.	None.	Sancreed.		Used as a gate-post in the hedge, about half-a-mile from Sancreed on the road to Buryan.	Blight's MS. "Scraps," in the Library at Laregan.	
CAVE DWELLING. Plates XXXV. and XXXVI. Aug. 7, 1879.	— —	Chapel Euny. (parish) Sancreed.	Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. Menabilly, Cornwall.	1½ mile from Sancreed, "Church Town," to the W.	"The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds, p. 51. Report of Penzance Nat. Hist. and Ant. Soc. 1863, iii. 14; "Excavations and Discoveries at an ancient Cave in Sancreed," by W. C. Borlase. <i>Proceedings of the Soc. of Antiquaries</i> , 1868, iv. 161. [A second and fuller account of the same.] Original Drawings and Plans by Mr. Blight in the Library at Laregan.	This is the first notice of this structure. Mr. W. C. Borlase explored it between the years 1863 and 1868. The pottery, iron articles, Samian ware, smelted tin, &c. discovered there are preserved in his collection at Laregan, Penzance.
CAIRN. Plate XIV. Aug. 8, 1879.	"The Hummock."	Chapel-Karn-Brea. (parish) St. Just-in-Penwith.	William Copeland Borlase, Esq. Laregan, Penzance.	6 miles W. of Penzance, on the Land's End road.	Borlase, W. "Paroch. Mems." MS. p. 35. " " "Inscriptions," MS. Drawings. Buller's "Account of St. Just," pp. 46 to 50, with plate. Lysons' "Cornwall," p. 155. Blight's MS. "Scraps," in the Library at Laregan. Halliwell's "Rambles," p. 123.	Dr. Borlase's MSS. contain a description and an elevation of this tumulus when the chapel was still on its summit. This edifice was removed in 1816 to build a barn at Bray, a farm at the foot of the hill. The account of the excavations carried on by Mr. W. C. Borlase in 1879, and which disclosed a chamber and cist, are not yet published.
BARROW. Plate XV. Aug. 8, 1879.	None.	Tregiffian. (parish) St. Just-in-Penwith.	Mr. Hickes, Tregiffian.	6½ miles W. of Penzance, on the Land's End road.	Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1872, No. xxi. (reprint, pp. 21, 22), by W. C. Borlase.	Mr. W. C. Borlase explored this barrow in 1878; an incinerated interment was found and pottery now at Laregan.

List of Prehistoric Stone Monuments in Cornwall—*continued.*

Class of Monument and date when planned.	Name of Monument.	Place.	Proprietor and Residence.	Where near, or how reached.	Printed Books and MSS. in which mention is made of it.	General Remarks.
CROMLECH. Plates XXI. and XXII. Aug. 9, 1879.	Zennor Quoit.	— —	— —	8 miles from Penzance, reached by the road from Zennor to St. Ives at a distance of 1½ mile from Zennor.	Borlase, W. "Paroch. Mems." MS. p. 12, in Library at Laregan. Borlase's "Antiquities," 2nd edit. p. 231. Vallancey's "Ireland," vol. iv. Plate X. Blight's (unpublished), "Cromlechs of Cornwall," pp. 72-87, numerous engravings. "Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 51-55. "The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds, pp. 28, 205, and Plate II. fig. 3. Blight's MS. "Scraps," in the Library at Laregan. Halliwell's "Rambles," p. 137. Courtney's "Guide to Penzance," p. 160. Blight's "Week at the Land's End," p. 220. Blight's "Crosses," 1st series, p. 63. C. S. Gilbert's "Hist. Survey," p. 175. Lysons' "Cornwall," p. ccxix. Plan and three Elevations (unpublished), by C. W. Dymond, C.E. in the Library at Laregan. Cyrus Redding's "Itinerary," p. 173.	
CHAMBERED MOUND. Plate XXIX. August 9, 1879.	None.	Pennance. (parish) Zennor.	Mr. W. Paul Jessill.	On the road from Zennor to Morvah; in a field close to the farm of Pennance.	"Barrows in Cornwall," by J. T. Blight, pp. 1-3. Blight's "Cromlechs of Cornwall" (unpublished), pp. 159-162. "Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 72-75. Blight's MS. "Scraps," in the Library at Laregan.	
CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE. [A plan of this monument is not included in the series, it being merely a dilapidated walled hut enclosure.] August 9, 1879.	Lnach an Dygee; als. Luan Dyche.	Treryn (als. Treen) Downs. (parish) Zennor.	E. and H. Davy, Esqs., Penzance; The Hon. Mrs. Gilbert, Trelissick, Truro, and Mrs. C. Coulson, Penzance.	6 miles N. of Penzance on road to the Gurnard's Head; shortly after passing the turning to Zennor in going to the headland.	Borlase, W., "Paroch. Mems." MS. (1738), p. 12. (In Library at Laregan.)	This place has been confused with the Zennor Circle mentioned in Borlase's "Antiquities," edit. 2, p. 206, and Plate xv., but the dimensions of it clearly show that it is not so. It is the same circle, however, to which Dr. Borlase alludes in his "Paroch. Mems." as here quoted.
CROMLECH. Plate XIX. August 9, 1879.	Mulfra Quoit. "The Giant's Quoit."	Mulfra, als. Molfra.	Undivided between the "lords of Mulfra and Ninnis," viz.: Lord Robartes, Lanhydrock, Bodmin; The Duke of Leeds; Col. Buller; Messrs. T. H. Pengelly & P. Quick; Sir Aug. Fitzgerald, and others.	The hill on the summit of which this Cromlech stands is 5 miles N. of Penzance on the road to Zennor.	Borlase's "Antiquities," 2nd edit., p. 230, and Plate XXIV., Fig. 11. Borlase W., "Paroch. Mems." MS, p. 5. Report of Penzance Nat. Hist. and Ant. Society (1848), p. 198. C. S. Gilbert's "Hist. Survey," p. 175. Cyrus Redding's "Itinerary," p. 172. Blight's "Cromlechs of Cornwall" (unpublished), pp. 109-112. Blight's "Crosses," 1st series, p. 63. "Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 59-61. Blight's "Week at the Land's End," p. 210. Halliwell's "Rambles," p. 99. Lysons' "Cornwall," p. ccxix. "The Land's End District," by R. Edmonds, pp. 26-27. "Illustrations of Stone Circles," &c., by W. Cotton, p. 32, and Plate.	

HOLED STONE.
Plate XXXIII., No. 5.
Aug. 11, 1879.

CIRCLE.
Plate V.
Aug. 11, 1879.

HOLED STONE.
Plate XXXIII., No. 7.
Aug. 11, 1879.

CROMLECH.
Plate XXIII.
Aug. 11, 1879.

CROMLECH.
Plate XXIV.
Aug. 12, 1879.

LINE OF STONES.
Plate XXXII.
Aug. 13, 1879.

The Nine Maidens ;
"The Virgin Sisters"
(Hals).

The Three Brothers
of Grugith.

The Nine Maidens
(Hals gives "*Naw
voz*," but ?)

Wendron.

Carthew Common.
(parish) Wendron.

Tolven.
(parish) Constantine.

Crowza Downs.
(parish) St. Keverne ;
(estate) Grugith.

Pendarves, or (more
properly) Carwynen.
(parish) Camborne.

— —

The Parish (?) or High-
way Board at Wendron.

William Trevenen, Esq.,
Helston.

Viscount Falmouth, Tre-
gothnan, Truro.

Viscount Falmouth, Tre-
gothnan, Truro.

W. C. Pendarves, Esq.,
Pendarves, Camborne.

— —

By the roadside from
Helston to Wendron.

By the roadside from
Wendron village to Red-
ruth ; 5 miles from Hel-
ston.

At the back door of a
cottage on the road just
above the hamlet of
Gweek, near Helston.

Near the village of Trelaw,
in a moor by the road-
side.

In a field adjoining the
park at Pendarves near
Camborne.

By the roadside leading
from St. Columb to
Wadebridge.

Not mentioned.

"The Circle," "A Hist. Survey," &c. Helston, 1819, pp. 250, 251.
Borlase, W., "Paroch. Mems." MS. (1738), p. 43.
Borlase's "Antiquities," 2nd edit., p. 200.
Blight's volume of Original Drawings, MS. in Library at Laregan.
Davies Gilbert's "Paroch. Hist.," vol. ii. p. 137.
Hals "Paroch. Hist." in voc. Gwendron.

Royal Institution of Cornwall Journal, 1862 (44th Annual Report). "Holed
Stones," by J. T. Blight, pp. 24-27 (with elevation).
"Archæologia Cambrensis." 3rd Series. Vol. x. p. 293, and engraving.
Paper on Holed Stones of Cornwall, by J. T. Blight.

"Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 278-280.

Borlase's "Antiquities," 2nd edit. p. 232.
Lysons' "Cornwall," ccxix.
Blight's "Crosses," 1st series, p. 62.
Cyrus Redding's "Itinerary," p. 173.
Borlase, W. MS. "Excursions," p. 83 (in Library at Laregan).
"Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 24-26 (with Dr. Borlase's
drawing and plan before its fall).
Borlase, W. "Paroch. Mem." MS. p. 16.
"The Circle," "A Hist. Survey," &c. p. 30.
Plan and Elevation (unpublished), by Mr. C. W. Dymond, C.E. in the
Library at Laregan.

Hals "Paroch. Hist." in voc. St. Columb.
Davies Gilbert's "Paroch. Hist." vol. i. p. 220.
"Hist. of Cornwall" (Lake, Truro), vol. i. p. 235.
Original Drawings by J. T. Blight, in Library at Laregan.
Elevation of the Stone, by W. C. Borlase, in Library at Laregan.
"Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 98, 99.

There was formerly a Barrow some 20
or 30 yards to the west of the Circle.
Dr. Borlase in his MS. speaks of this
monument as "two incomplete Circles
of stones erect, the southernmost having
8 large stones from 4 to 7 feet high still
standing ; one or two gone ; the other
larger in circumference, having 10
stones still to be seen, two of which are
large and tall ; most of the rest fallen."

Eighty yards distant was a barrow in
which was a stone grave known as "the
Cradle"; the holed stone was used for
passing children through for crick in
the back or other weakness. This stone
must not be confounded with the *Tolmen*
in the same parish, recently overthrown.

On Aug. 11, 1879, the Rev. W. C. Lukis
and Mr. W. C. Borlase discovered cup-
markings on this stone. With the ex-
ception of some others said to have been
found by Mr. Blight in the parish of
Sancreed (original drawings at Laregan),
these are the first which have been found
in Cornwall. [Mr. Blight's stone is
noticed in Proc. Soc. Ant., 1876, iii.
p. 302.]

This Cromlech has fallen, and been
replaced.

List of Prehistoric Stone Monuments in Cornwall—*continued.*

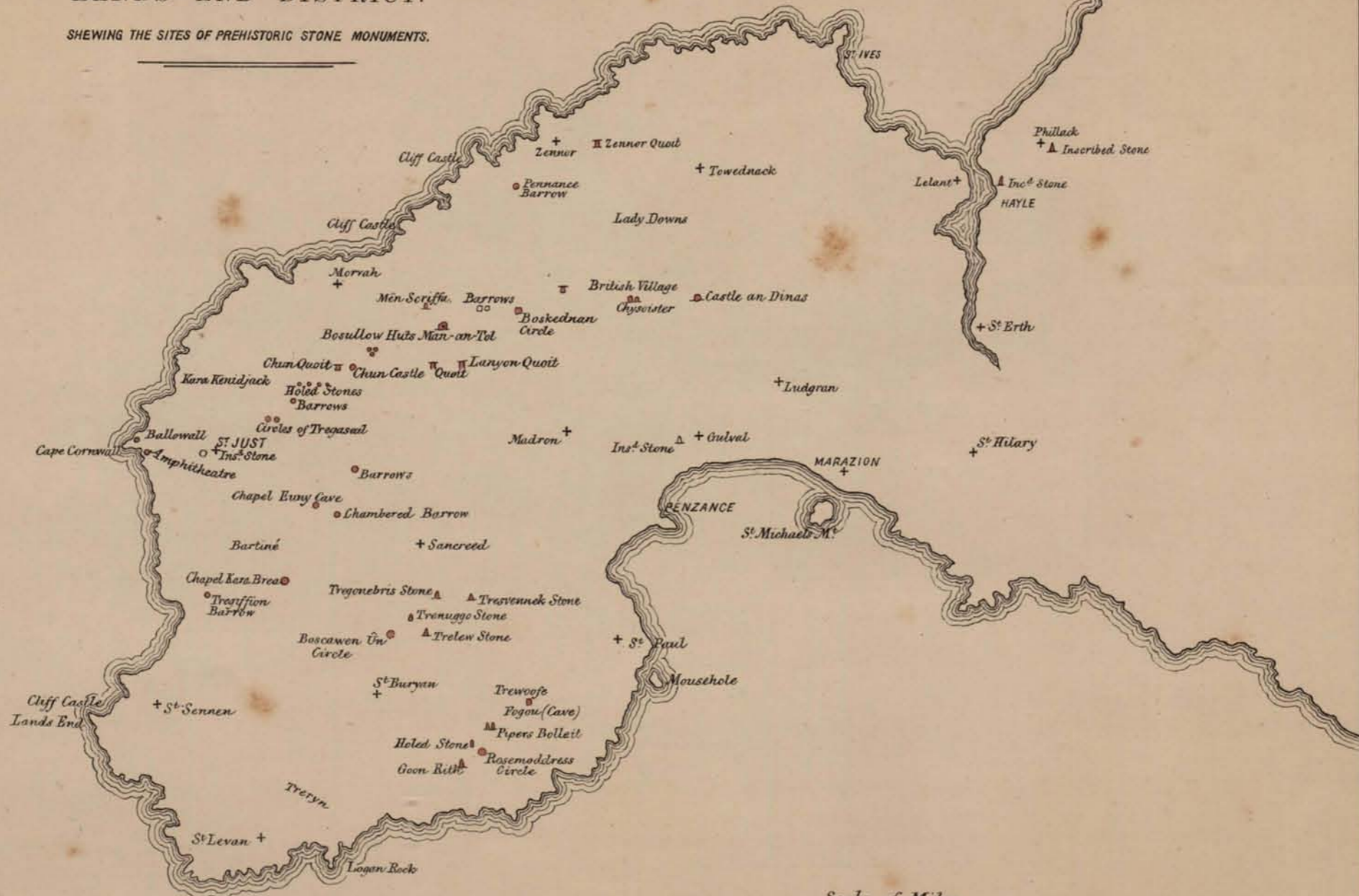
Class of Monument and date when planned.	Name of Monument.	Place.	Proprietor and Residence.	Where near, or how reached.	Printed Books and MS. in which mention is made of it.	General Remarks.
MONOLITH. Plate XXXI. Aug. 13, 1879.	"The Old Man," or "The Fiddler."	— —	— —	In a line with the above pillars to the N.E.	"Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, p. 99.	
MONOLITH. Plate XXXI. Aug. 13, 1879.	— —	St. Breock's Down. (parish) St. Breock.	Lady Molesworth, Pen- carrow, Bodmin (the heirs of the late Sir W. Moles- worth, Bart.)	— —	"Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 96, 97.	
CROMLECH. Plates XXV. & XXVI. Aug. 13, 1879.	The Giant's Grave, (in the Ordnance map —The Druid's Altar.)	Pawton. (parish) St. Breock.	Heirs of the late Sir W. Molesworth.	On a hill above the farm of Pawton near the road from St. Colomb to Wadebridge.	Original drawings by J. T. Blight, in the Library at Laregan. "Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 32, 34. "Hist. of Cornwall" (Lake, Truro), vol. i. p. 130. Report Royal Institution of Cornwall (1840), p. 30.	
CIRCLE. Plate VI. Aug. 14, 1879.	None.	Fernacre.	Sir W. Onslow, Bart., Hengar, Bodmin.	On the Rowtor Moors, 4 miles from Camelford, from which place it can best be reached.	"Vestiges of Early Habitations in Cornwall," by W. C. Borlase. A re- print from the Archaeological Journal, 1873. Original Drawings by J. T. Blight, in Library at Laregan.	
HUT CIRCLE. Plate XL. Aug. 14, 1879.	— —	Rowtor.	Sir W. Onslow, Bart., Hengar, Bodmin.	3½ miles from Camelford.	"Vestiges of Early Habitations in Cornwall," by W. C. Borlase. A reprint from the Archaeological Journal. Original plans by W. C. Borlase, in Library at Laregan.	This is only one of a very extensive group.
CIRCLE. Plate VII. Aug. 15, 1879.	The "Trippet" Stones.	Blisland Manor Moors. (parish) Blisland.	Heirs of the late Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.	— —	Original Drawings by Mr. Couch, in the Library at Laregan. Original Drawings by Mr. J. T. Blight, in the Library at Laregan. Blight's "Crosses of Cornwall," 2nd Series. p. 131. "Hist. of the Deanery of Trigg Minor," by Mr. (now Sir John) Maclean, F.S.A. ("Blisland," part I.), p. 24.	
CIRCLE. Plates VIII. & IX. Aug. 15, 1879.	The "Stripple" Stones.	Hawk's Tor. (parish) Blisland.	Sir W. Onslow, Bart., Hengar, Bodmin.	— —	Original Drawings by J. T. Blight, in the Library at Laregan. "Hist. of the Deanery of Trigg Minor," by Mr. (now Sir John) Maclean, F.S.A. ("Blisland," part I.), p. 24.	
BARROW WITH CIST. (No plan given.) August 15, 1879.	None.	Hawk's Tor. (parish) Blisland.	Sir W. Onslow, Bart., Hengar, Bodmin.	Adjoining the last monu- ment.		
CIRCLE. Plate XIII. August 15, 1879.	— —	Duloe. (near it is a ham- let called Stonetown.) (parish) Duloe.	The Rev. T. A. Bewes, Plymouth.	In a field near Duloe Church; reached from Liskeard.	"Nænia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 127-128. Journal Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1846. Paper by Mr. MacLauchlan.	Near this Circle an urn was discovered, and the fragments of it are in the pos- session of the Rev. T. A. Bewes.

<p>CROMLECH. Plate XXVII. August 16, 1879.</p>	<p>"Casa Gigantis," Norden.</p>	<p>Trethevy. (parish) St. Cleer; als. Trevethy, or Trevedi.</p>	<p>6 miles from Liskeard.</p>	<p>Norden's "Description of Cornwall," published 1728 (but written circa 1610), p. 88. Blight's "Crosses of Cornwall," 2nd series, p. 130. Remarks on—by Mr. E. A. Pedlar—Report of the Penzance Nat. Hist. and Ant. Soc. (1850), pp. 435-440. "Naenia Cornubiæ," by W. C. Borlase, pp. 45-51. "Paroch. Hist. of Cornwall" (Lake, Truro), vol. i., p. 205. Original Drawings by Mr. J. T. Blight, in Library at Laregan. Blight's "Scraps," " " " Lysons' "Cornwall," p. ccxix. C. S. Gilbert's "Hist. Survey," p. 173. Borlase, W., MS. "Excursions," p. 66. (In Library at Laregan.) "The Holed Stones of Cornwall," Paper by J. T. Blight. Archæol. Cambrensis, 3rd series, vol. x. p. 296. Hichins and Drew's "Hist. of Cornwall," vol. i. p. 174. Cyrus Redding's "Itinerary," pp. 58-61. Davies Gilbert's "Paroch. Hist.," vol. i., pp. 193-195. Allen's "History of Liskeard." 1856. p. 5 and plate. Blight's "Cromlechs of Cornwall" (unpublished), pp. 114-131.</p>		
<p>CIRCLES. Plates X. XI. and XII. Aug. 16, 1879.</p>	<p>The Hurlers.</p>	<p>Near the "Cheese-Wring" Village. (Parish) St. Clear.</p>	<p>The Duchy of Cornwall</p>	<p>Reached from Liskeard.</p>	<p>"Paroch. Hist. of Cornwall" (Lake, Truro), vol. i. p. 205. Allen's "Hist. of Liskeard," p. 2 and plate. Original Drawings by J. T. Blight, in Library at Laregan. Davies Gilbert's "Paroch. Hist." vol. i. p. 183. Borlase's "Antiquities," 2nd edit. p. 199, Plate XVII. Plan by Mr. C. W. Dymond, C.E. (unpublished), in the Library at Laregan. Higgins's "Celtic Druids," pp. liv. lv. Pl. 28. C. S. Gilbert's "Hist. Survey," p. 171. Lysons' "Cornwall," p. ccxvii. J. T. Blight's "Notes on Stone Circles," reprinted from the Gentleman's Magazine, No. 27, new series, March 1868, p. 9. Cyrus Redding's "Itinerary," p. 54.</p>	
<p>CHAMBERED MOUND. Plate XVII.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>Tregaseal. (parish) St. Just-in-Penwith</p>	<p>Mr. Oats. Botallack, St. Just.</p>	<p>Half a mile E. of St. Just, "Church Town"</p>	<p>[No full account yet published.] For a plan of the mound and drawings of urn, cross, &c. see the "Illustrated London News," Oct. 11, 1879.</p>	<p>Explored by Mr. W. C. Borlase, in 1879. The chamber contained a stratum of burnt bones, pottery, and a perforated whetstone. Beyond the chamber, near the centre of the mound was an urn, 21 inches high, ornamented with the twisted cord pattern, provided with two large handles, and having a cross raised on the inside of the bottom. The objects discovered are in Mr. Borlase's collection at Laregan, Penzance.</p>

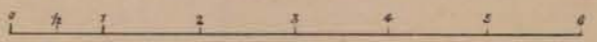
CORNWALL.

LANDS-END DISTRICT.

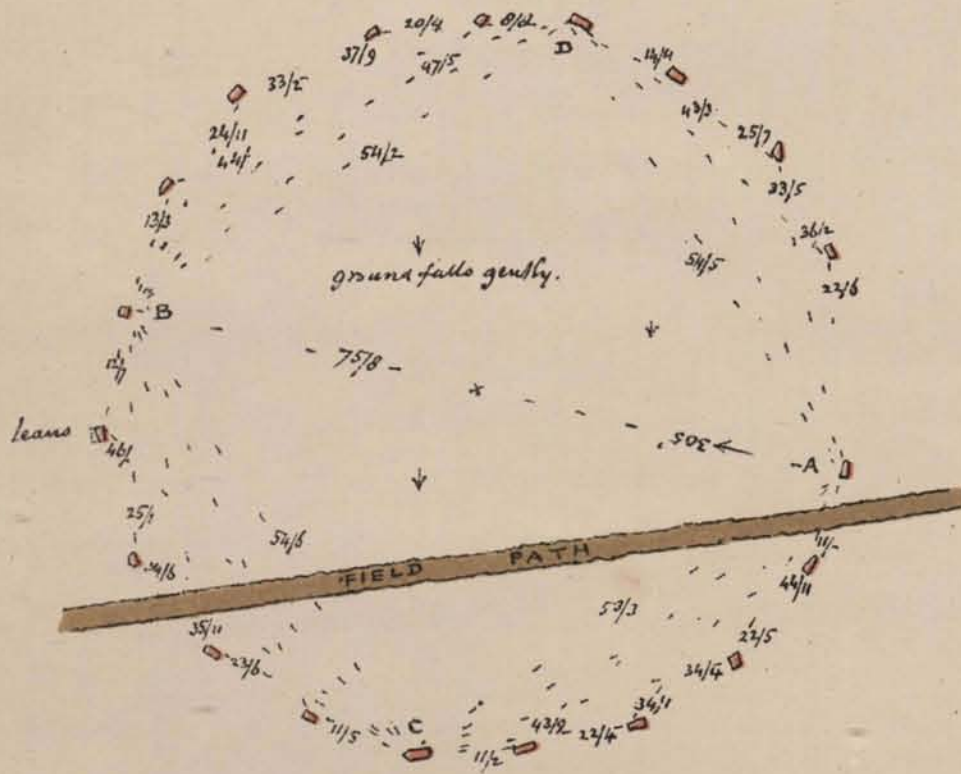
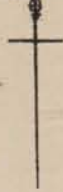
SHEWING THE SITES OF PREHISTORIC STONE MONUMENTS.



Scale of Miles.



True North.

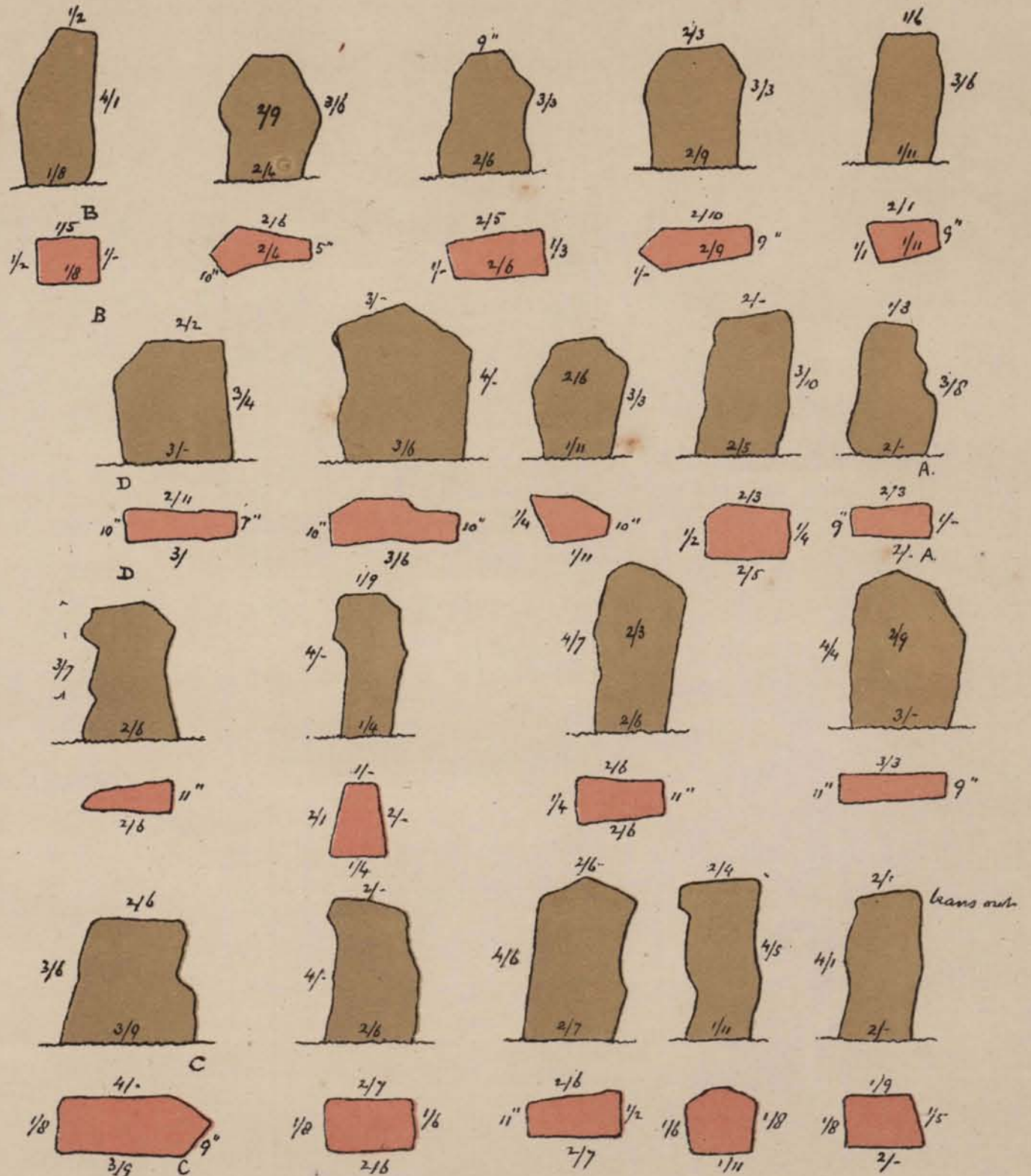


DAWNS-MAEN, ROSEMODRESS, BURYAN, CORNWALL.

W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A. AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A. 14 JULY 1879.

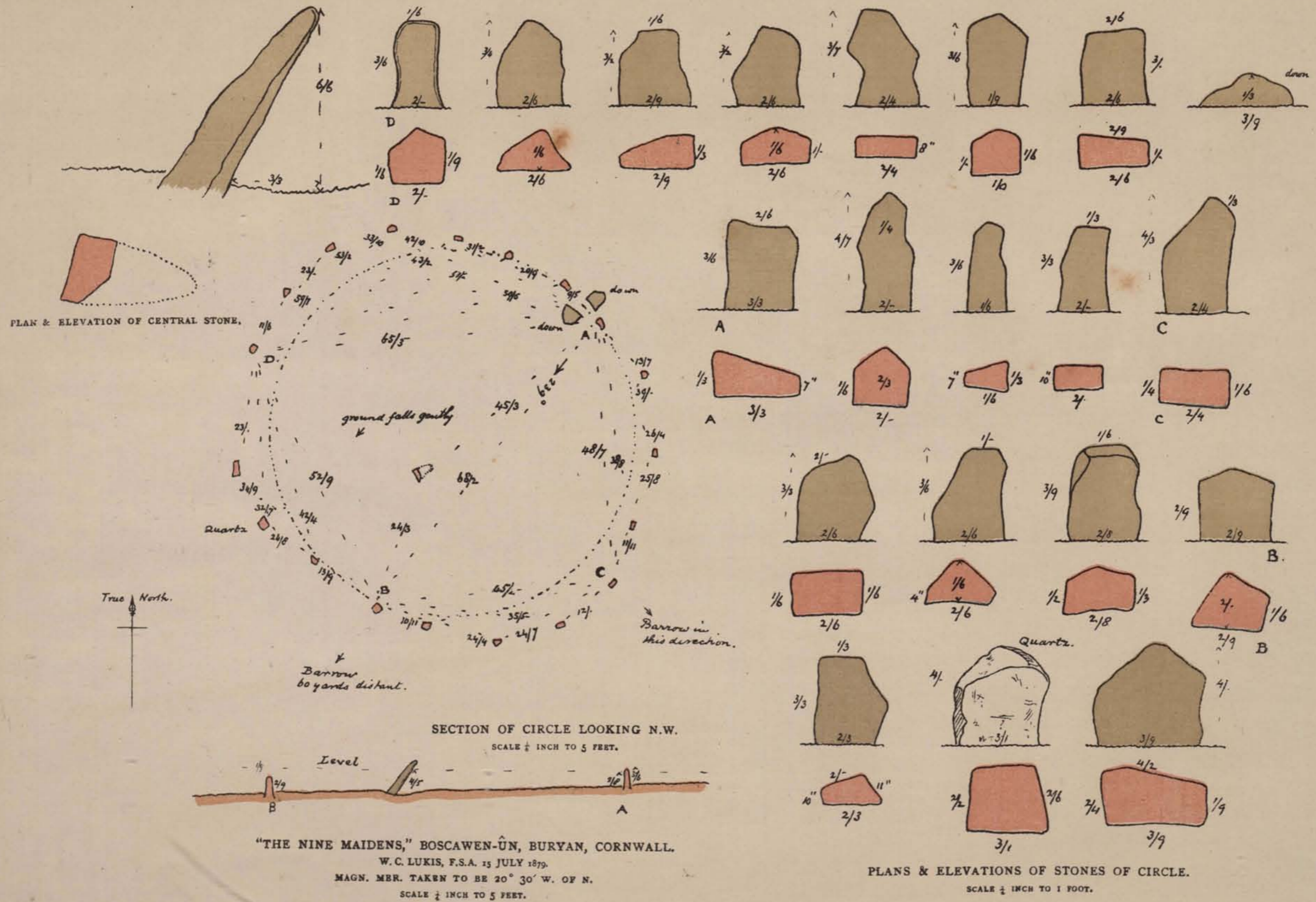
MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF N.

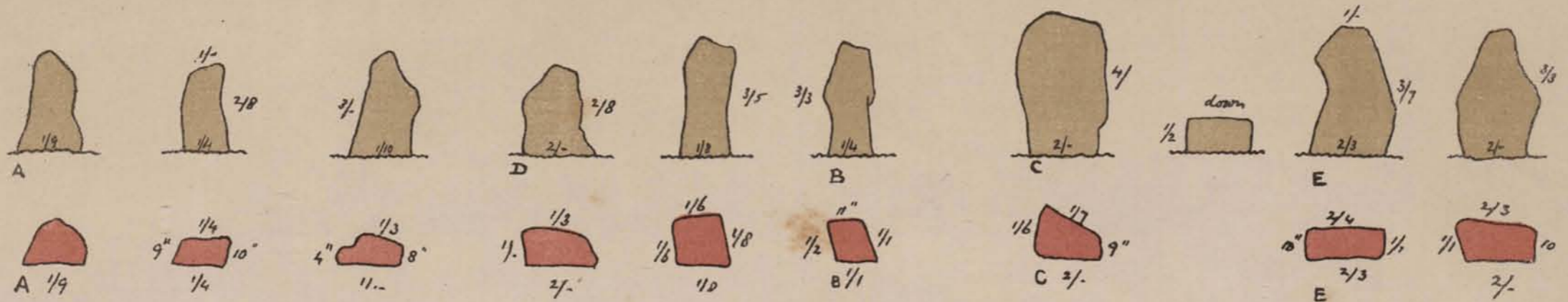
SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 5 FEET.



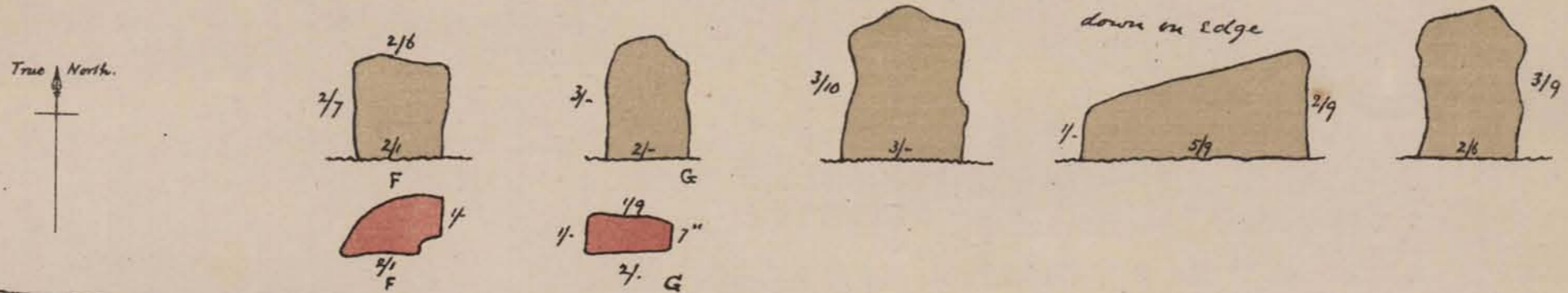
PLANS & ELEVATIONS OF STONES, TAKEN FROM INSIDE THE CIRCLE.

SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



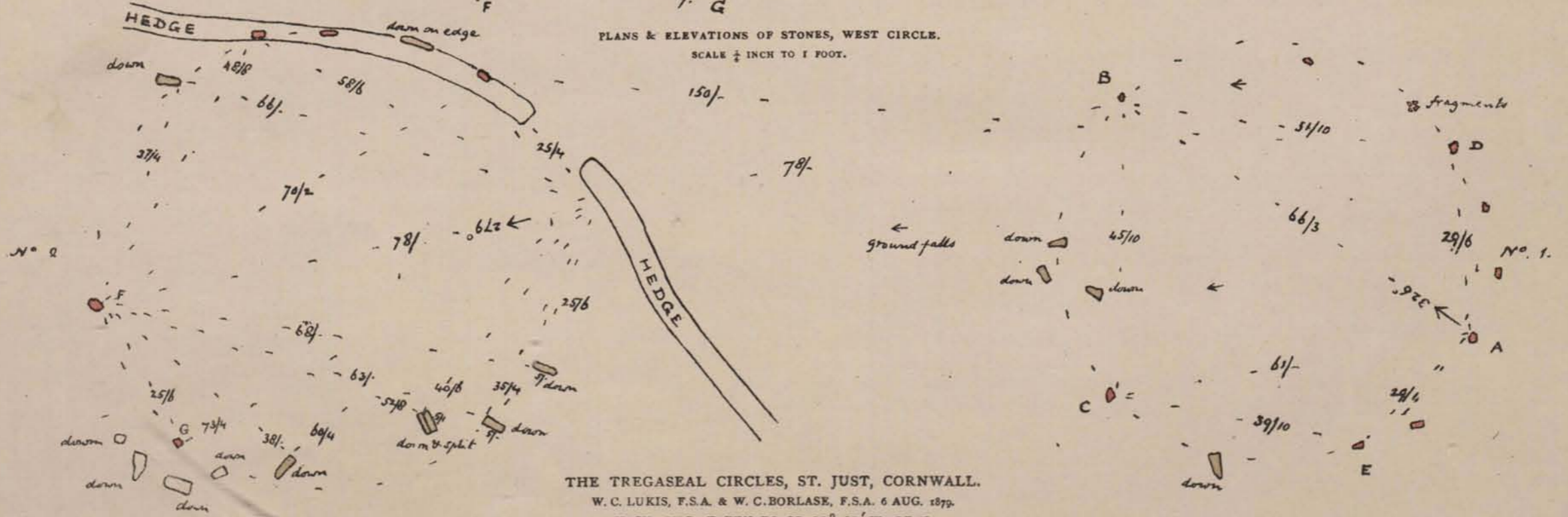


PLANS & ELEVATIONS OF STONES, EAST CIRCLE.



PLANS & ELEVATIONS OF STONES, WEST CIRCLE.

SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH TO 1 FOOT.

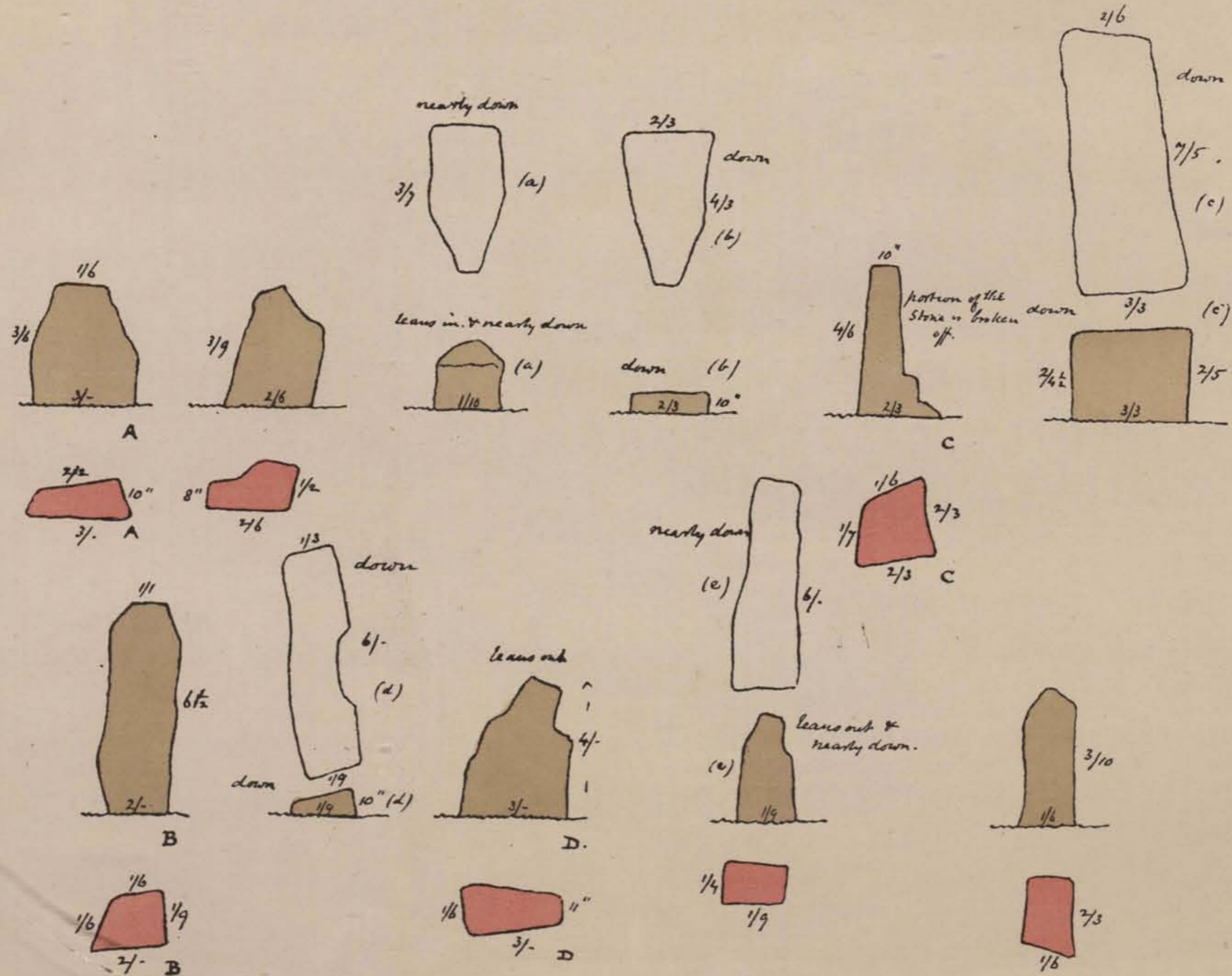


THE TREGASEAL CIRCLES, ST. JUST, CORNWALL.

W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A. & W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A. 6 AUG. 1879.

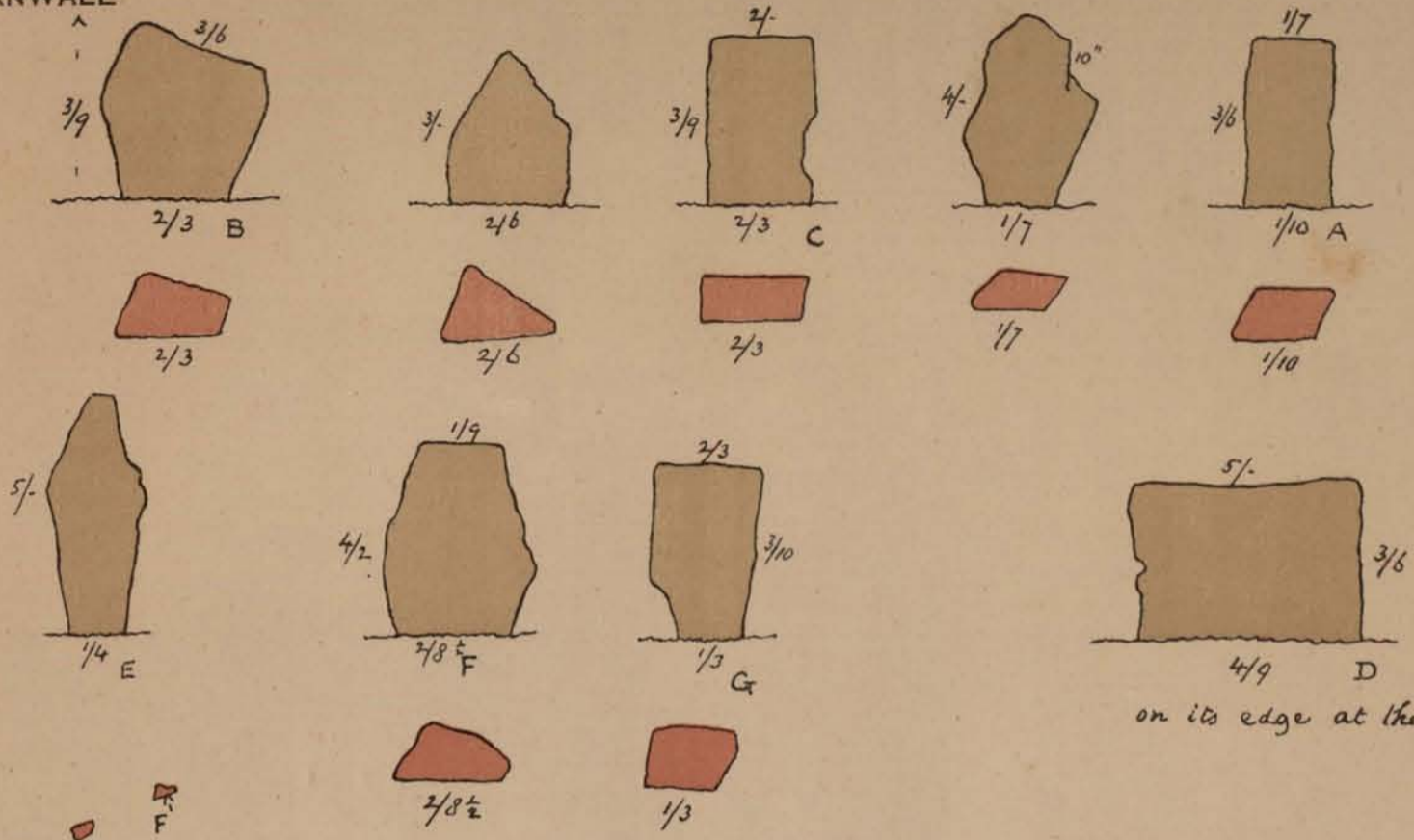
MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF N.

SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH TO 5 FEET.



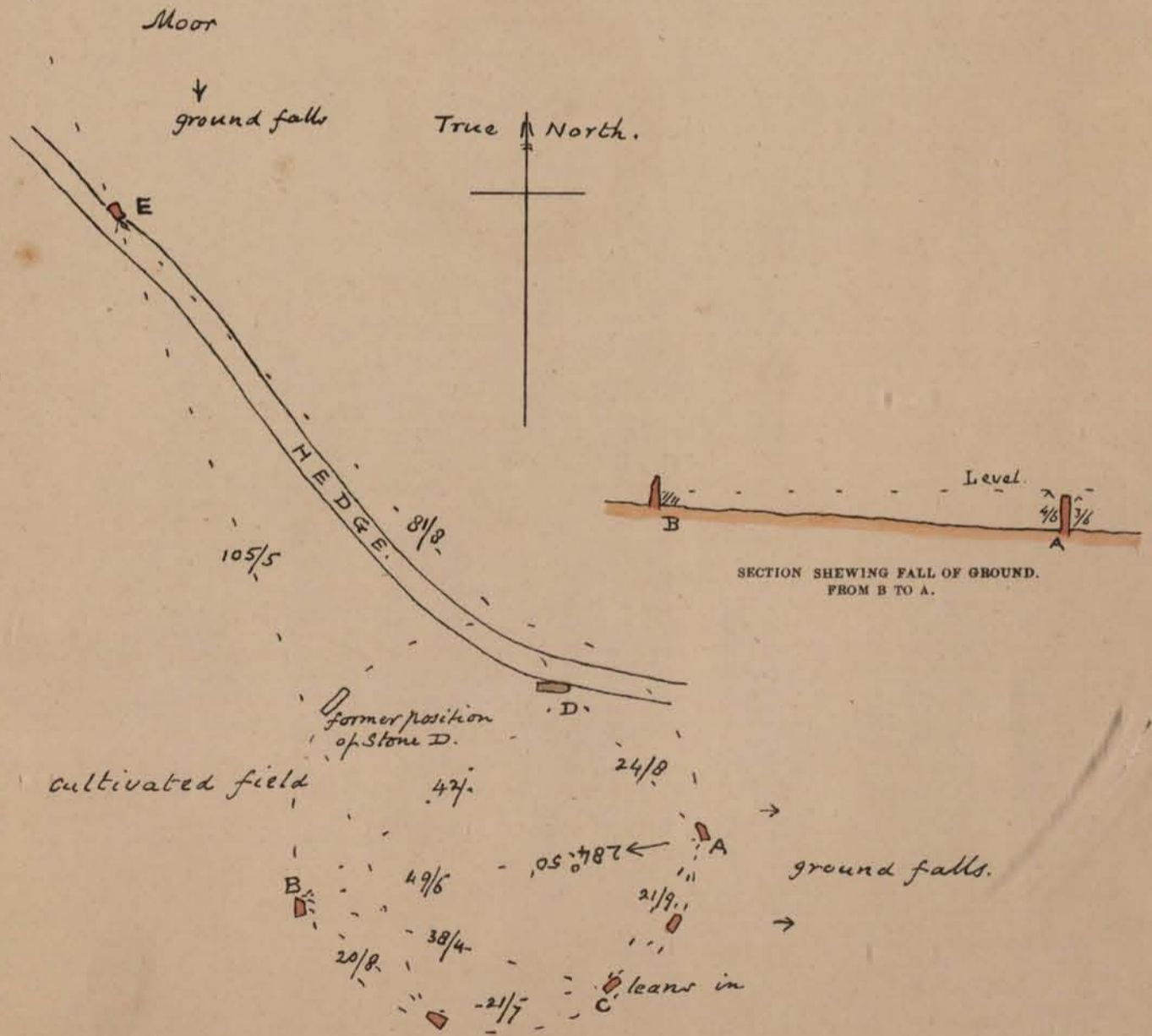
PLANS & ELEVATIONS OF STONES OF CIRCLE.
SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

CORNWALL



ELEVATIONS AND PLANS OF STONES,
SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

163/9



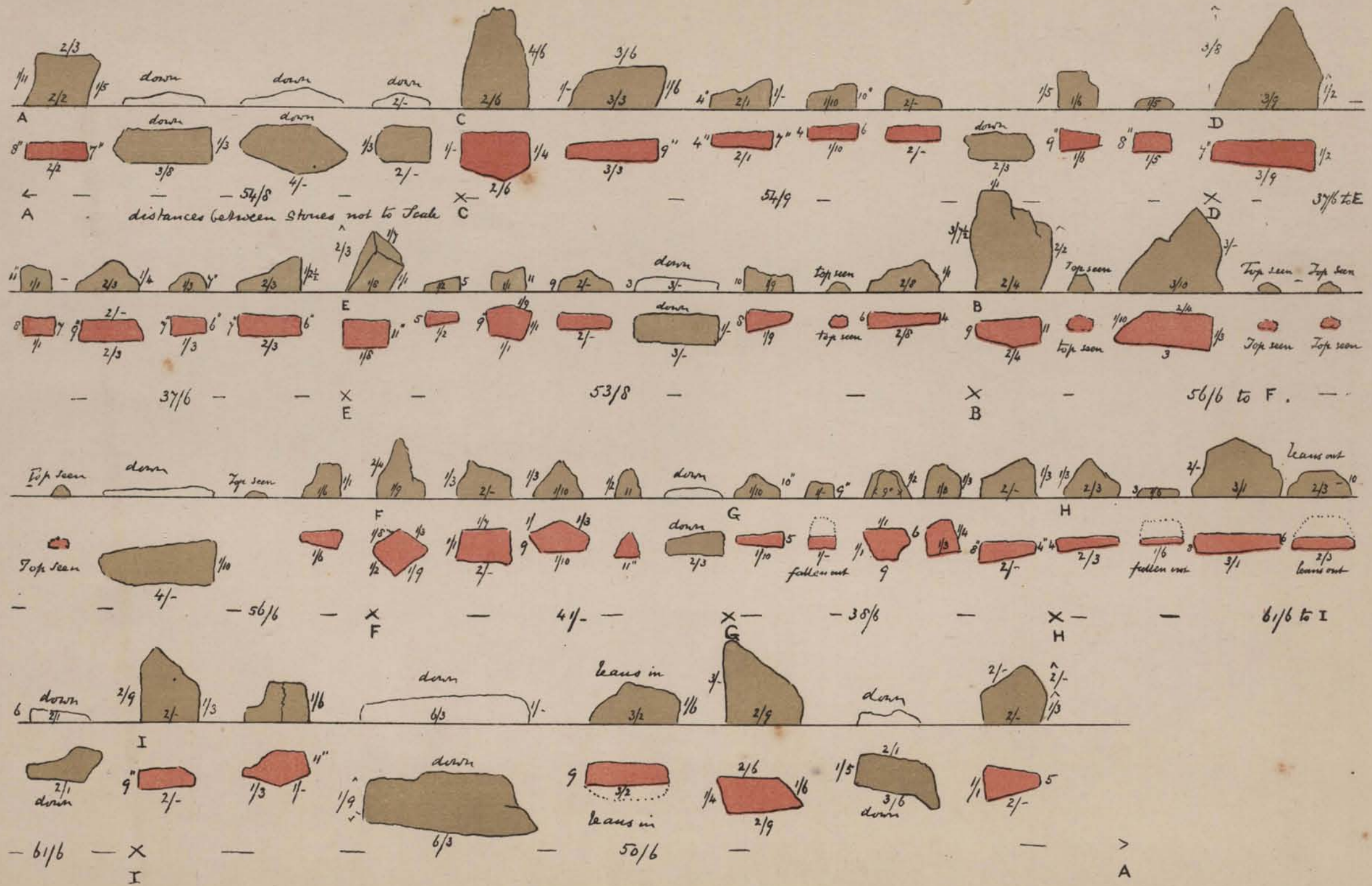
"THE NINE MAIDENS," WENDRON, CORNWALL.

W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 11 AUG., 1879.

MAGN. MERID. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF N.

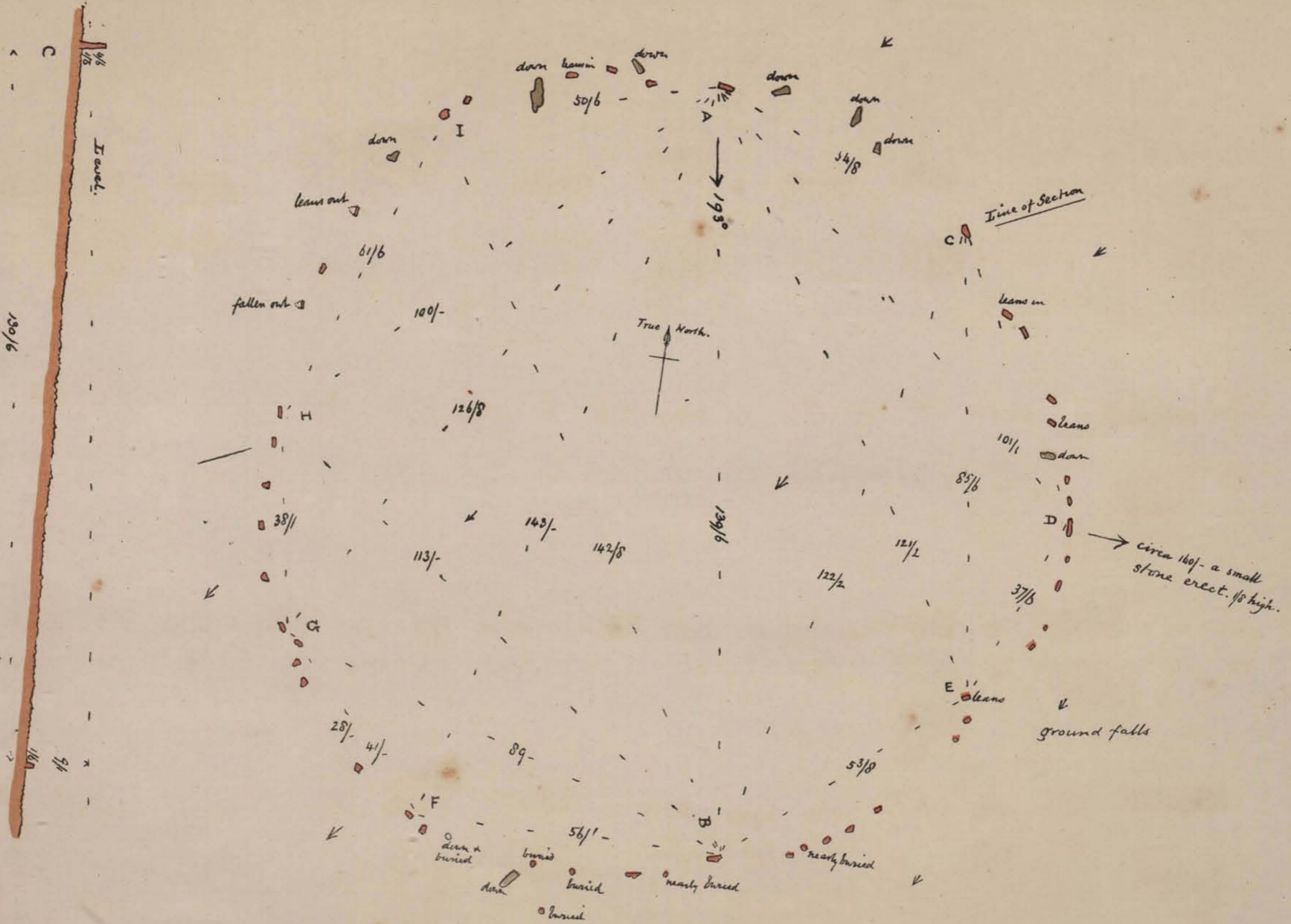
SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 5 FEET.





PANORAMA AND GROUND PLANS OF STONES OF CIRCLE.
SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

SECTION SHEWING FALL OF GROUND.

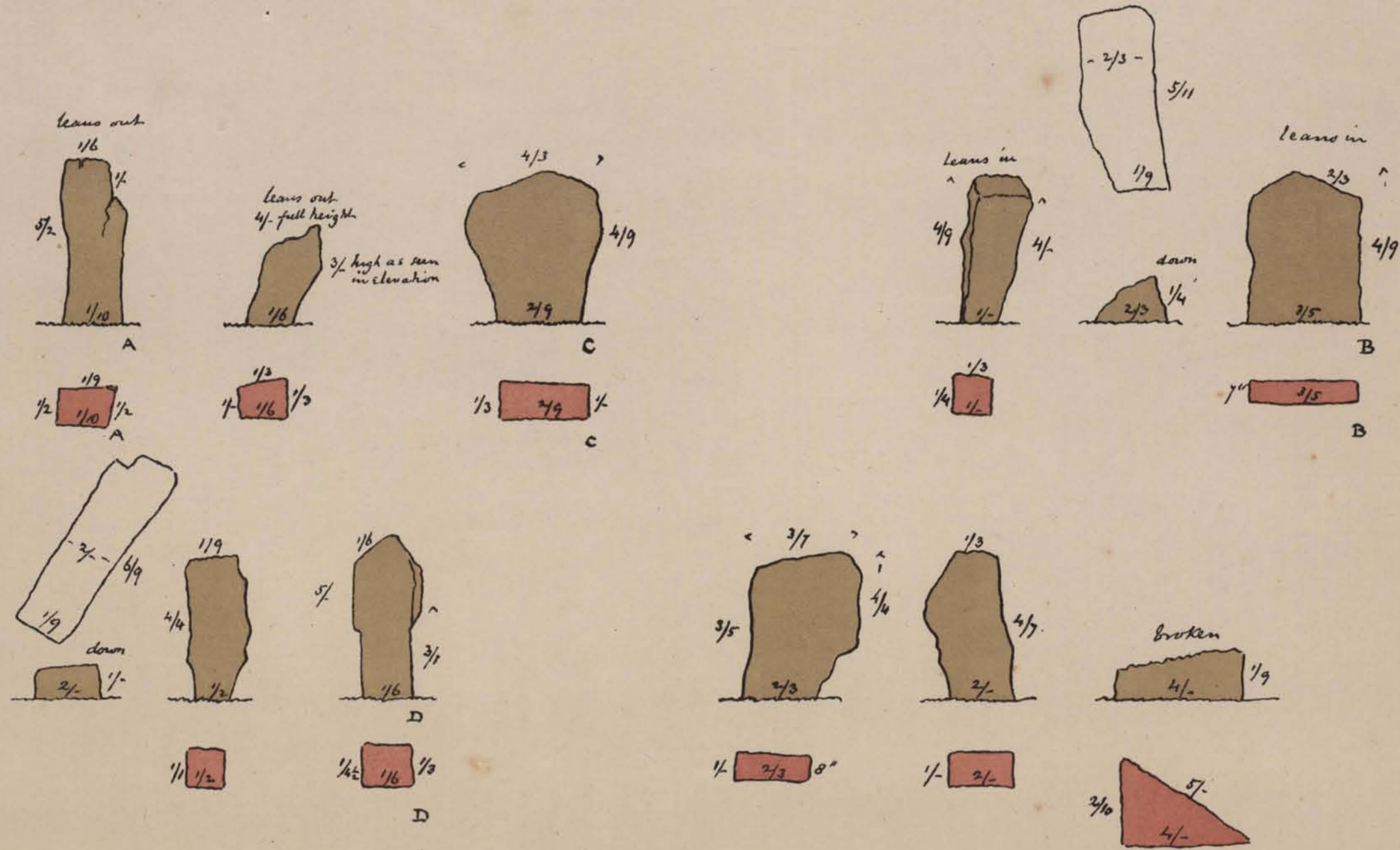


CIRCLE ON FERNACRE, SOUTH OF ROWTOR, ST. BREWARD, CORNWALL.

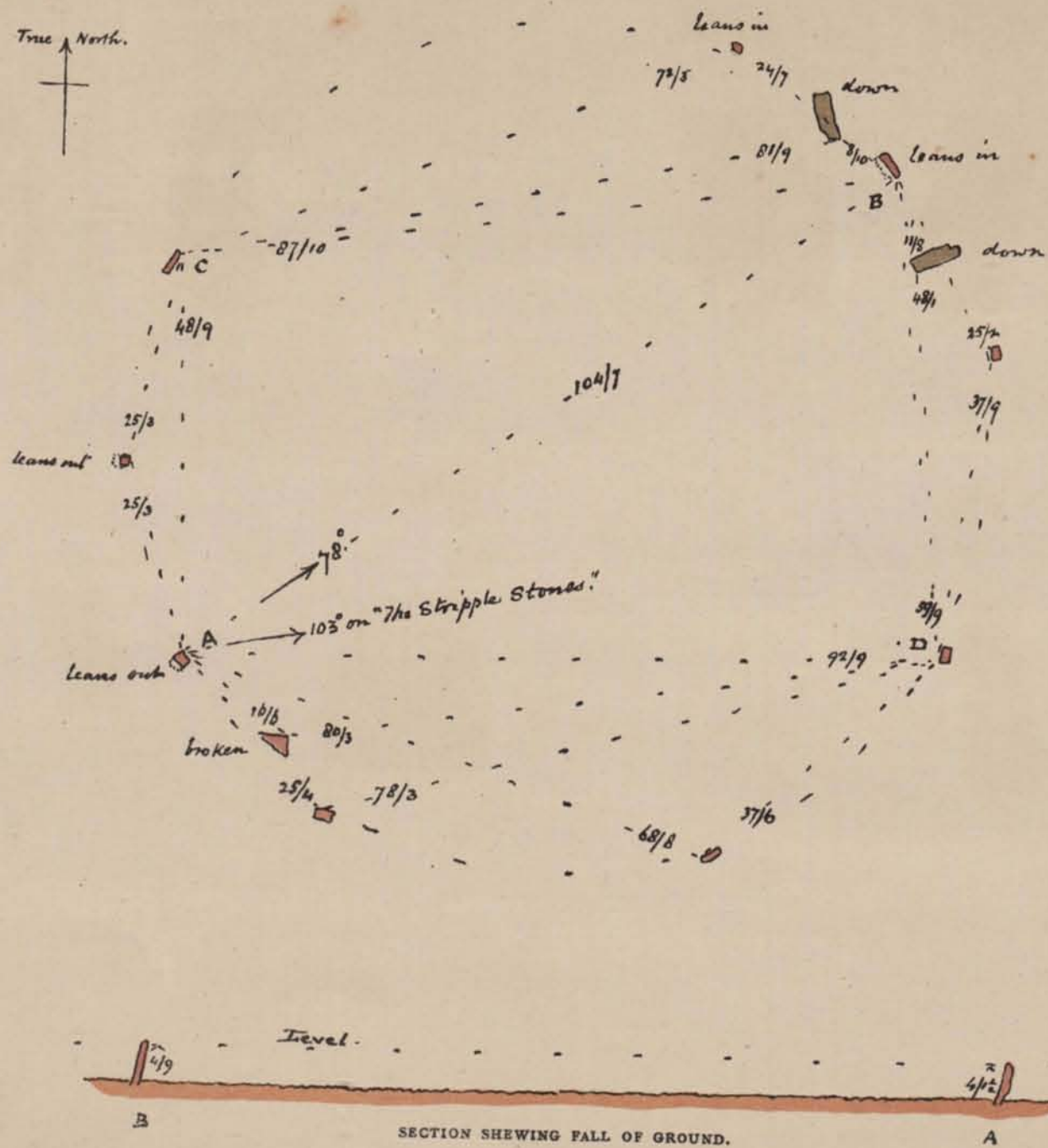
W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A. & W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A. 14 AUG. 1879.

MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF N.

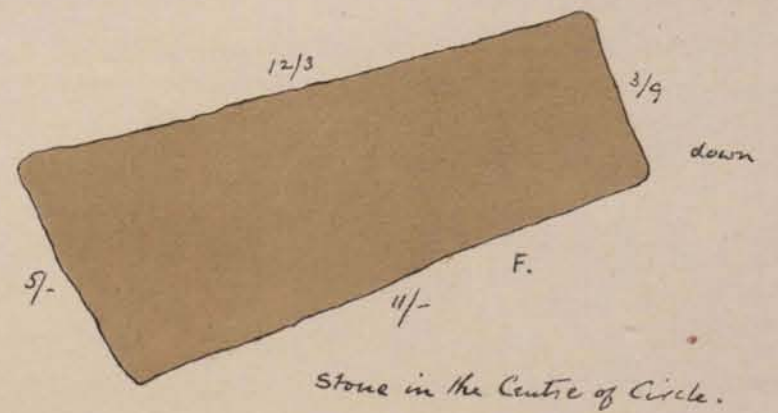
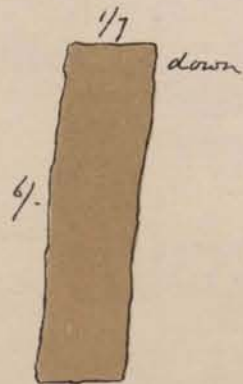
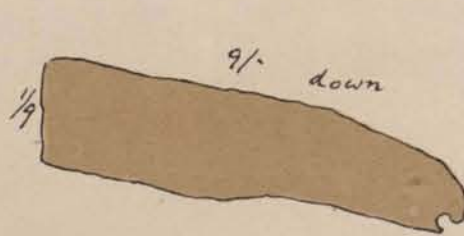
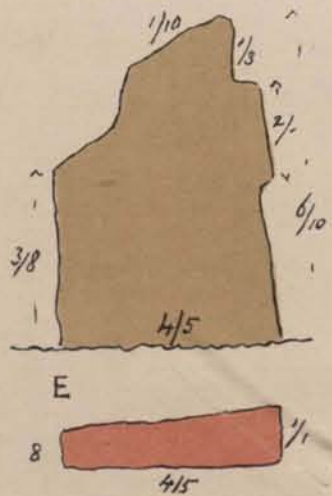
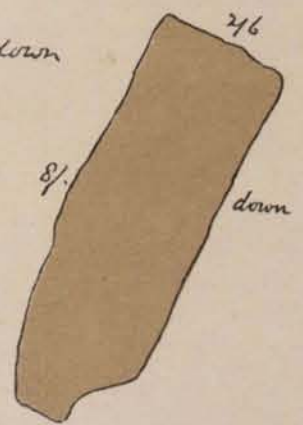
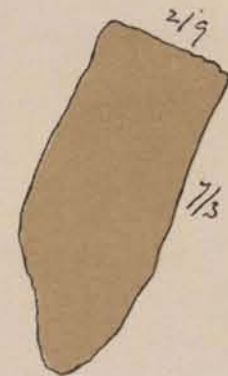
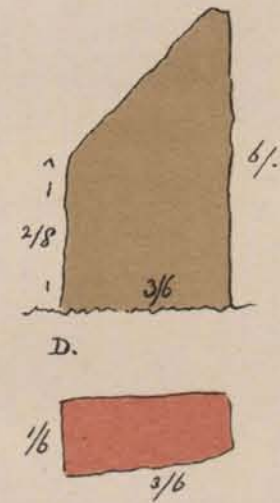
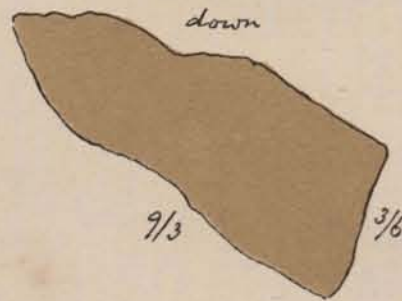
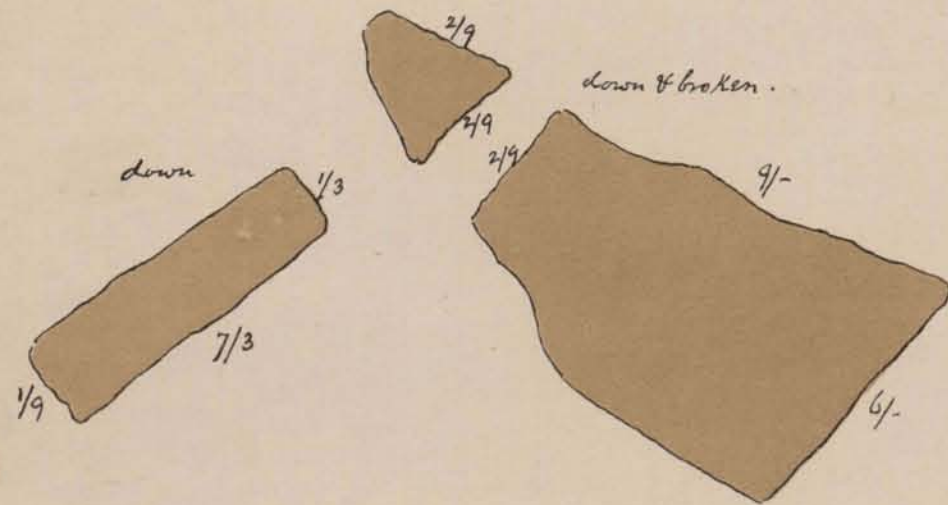
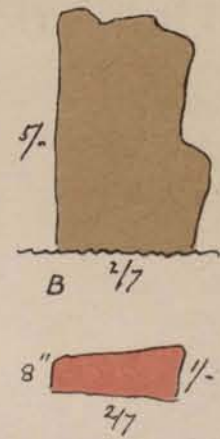
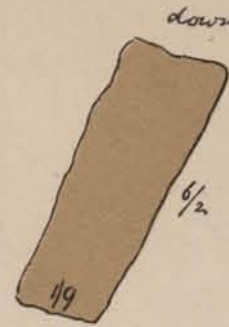
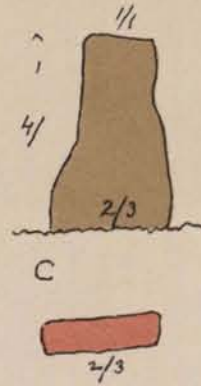
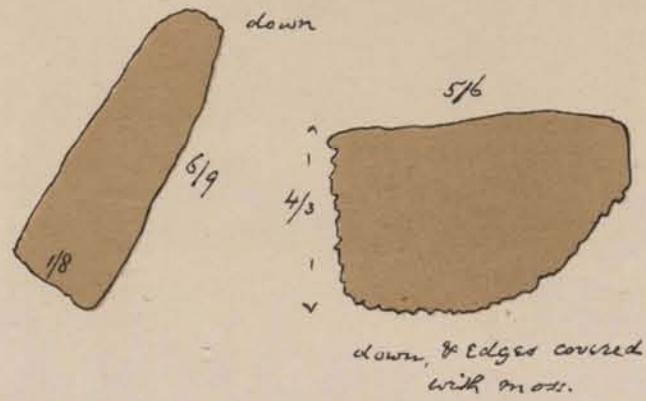
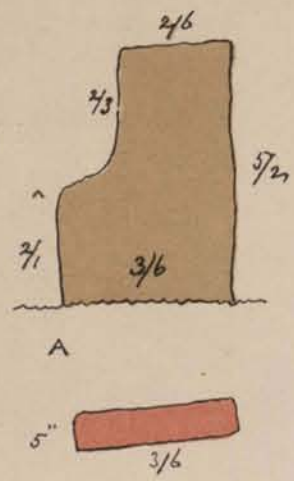
SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 5 FEET.



PLANS & ELEVATIONS OF STONES OF CIRCLE.
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH TO 1 FOOT.



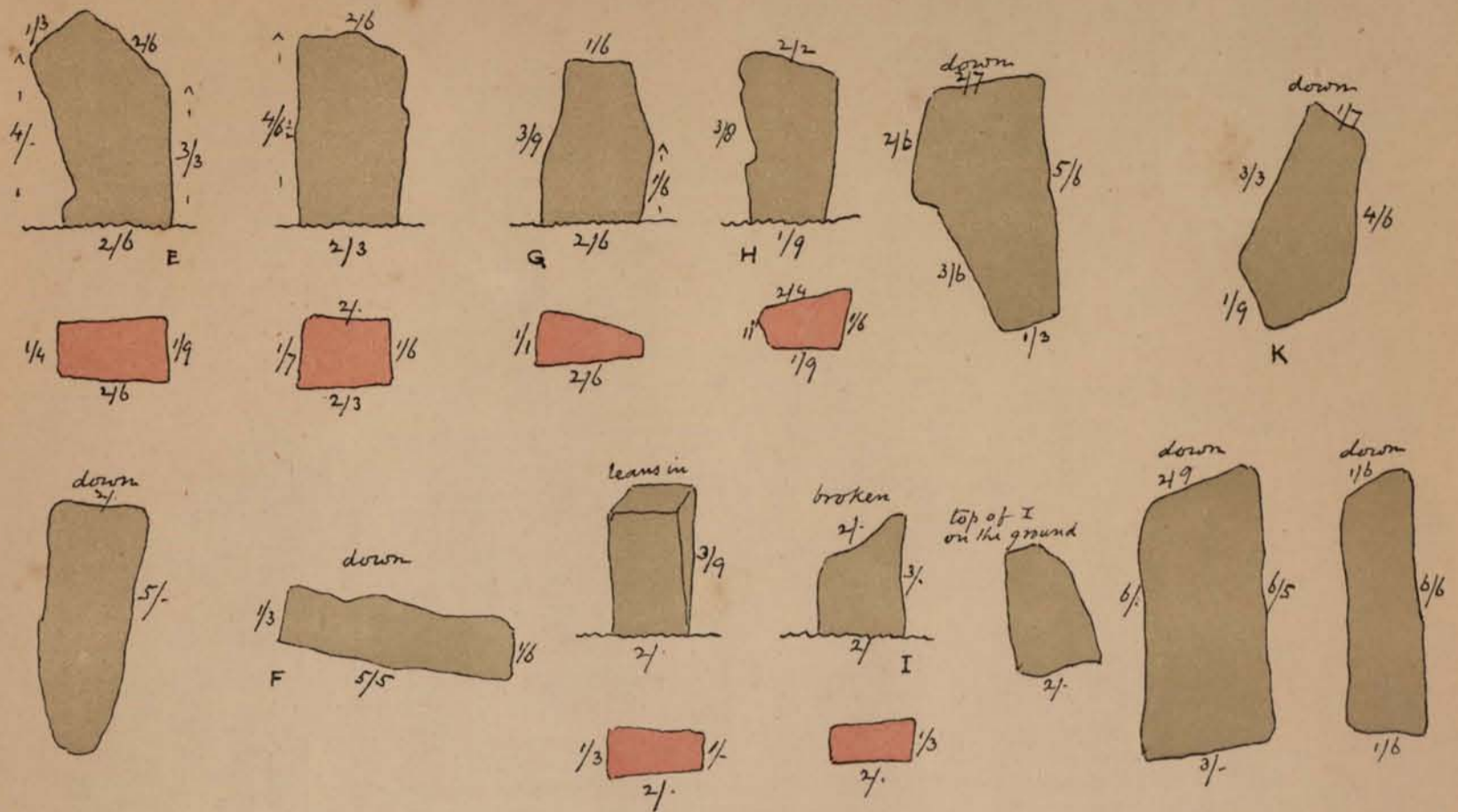
"THE TRIPPET STONES," ON BLISLAND MANOR DOWN, CORNWALL.
 W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A. & W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A. 15 AUG. 1879.
 MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF N.
 SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH TO 5 FEET.



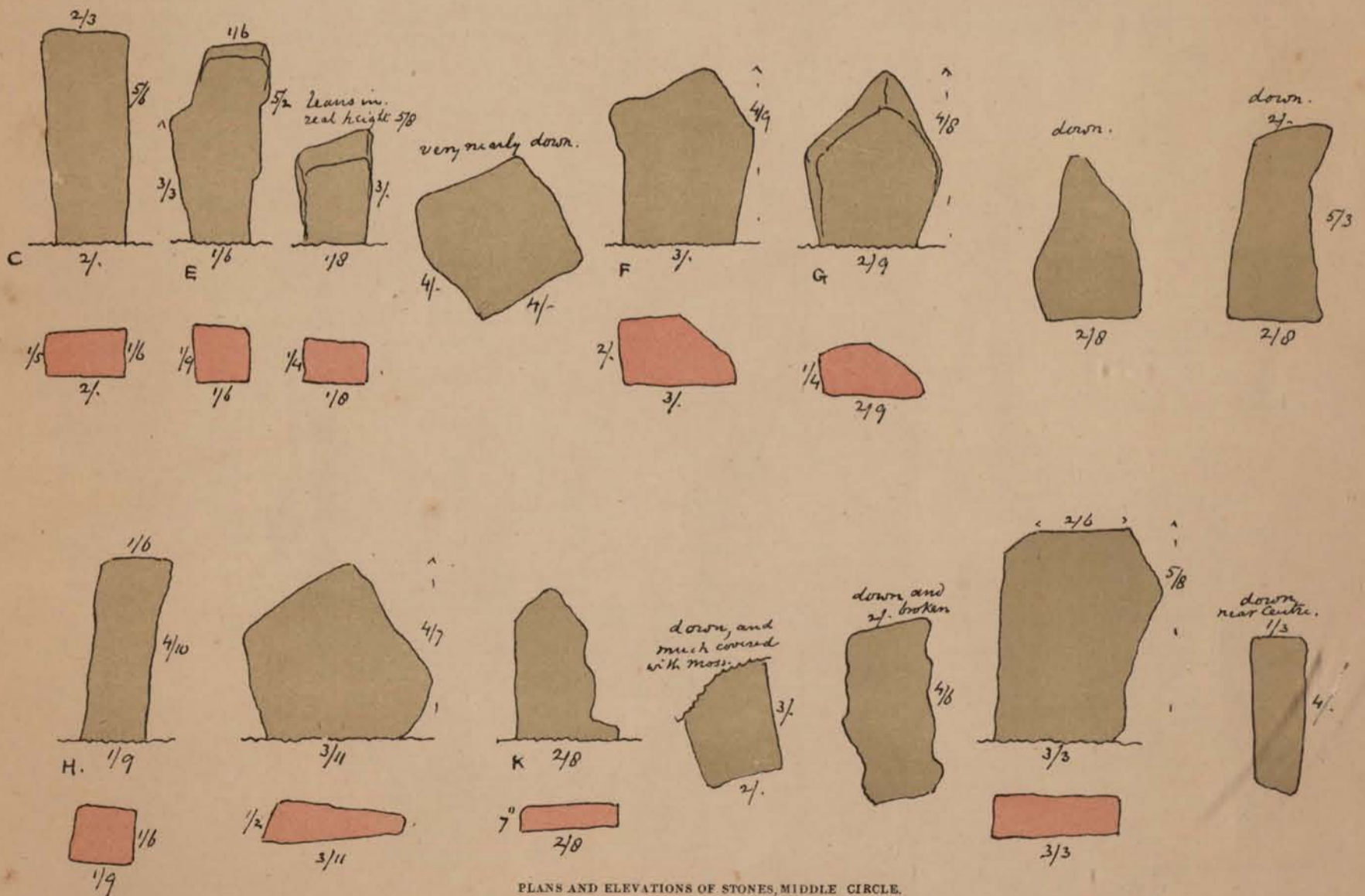
DETAILS OF "THE STRIPPLE STONES," BLISLAND, CORNWALL.
SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



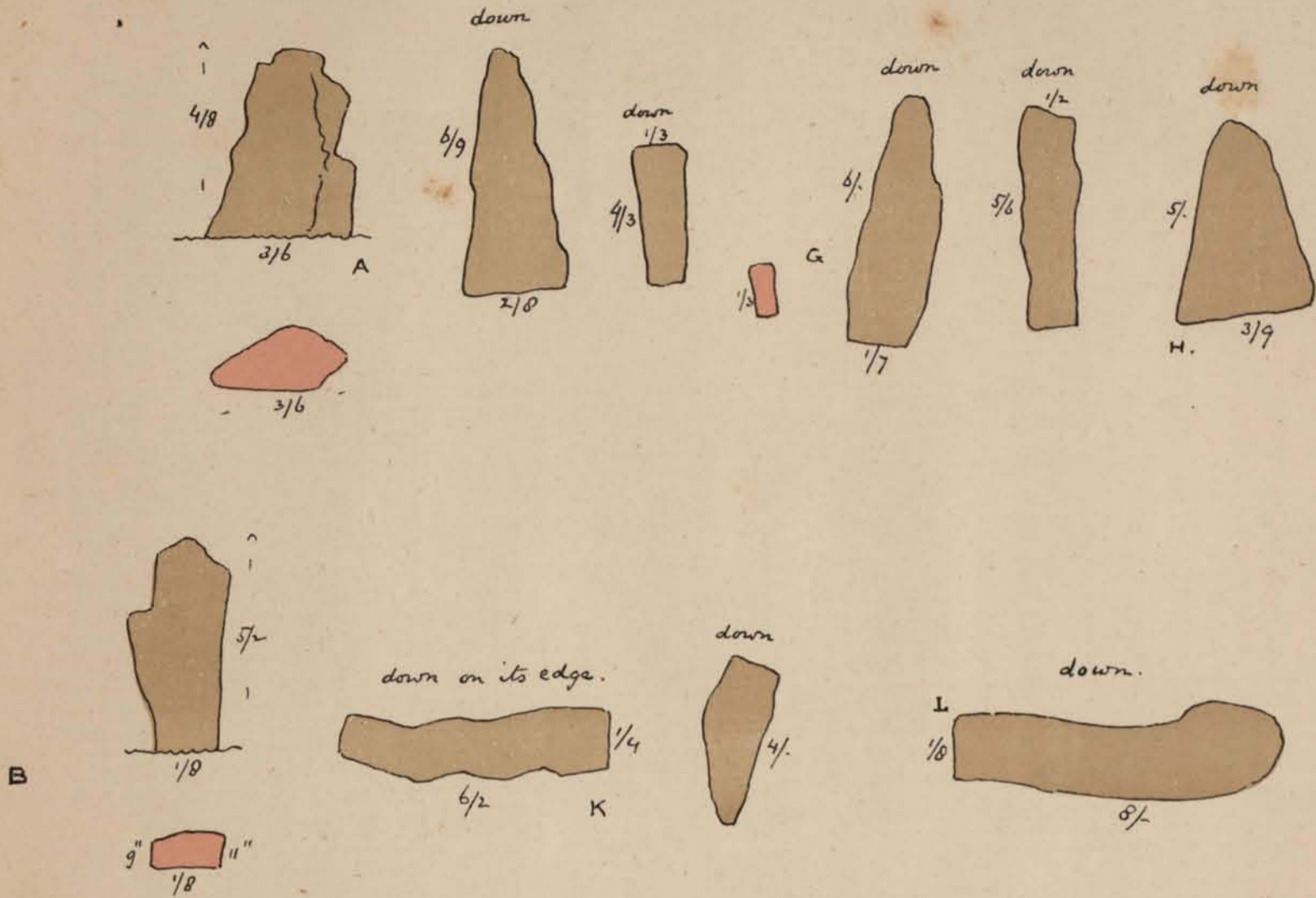




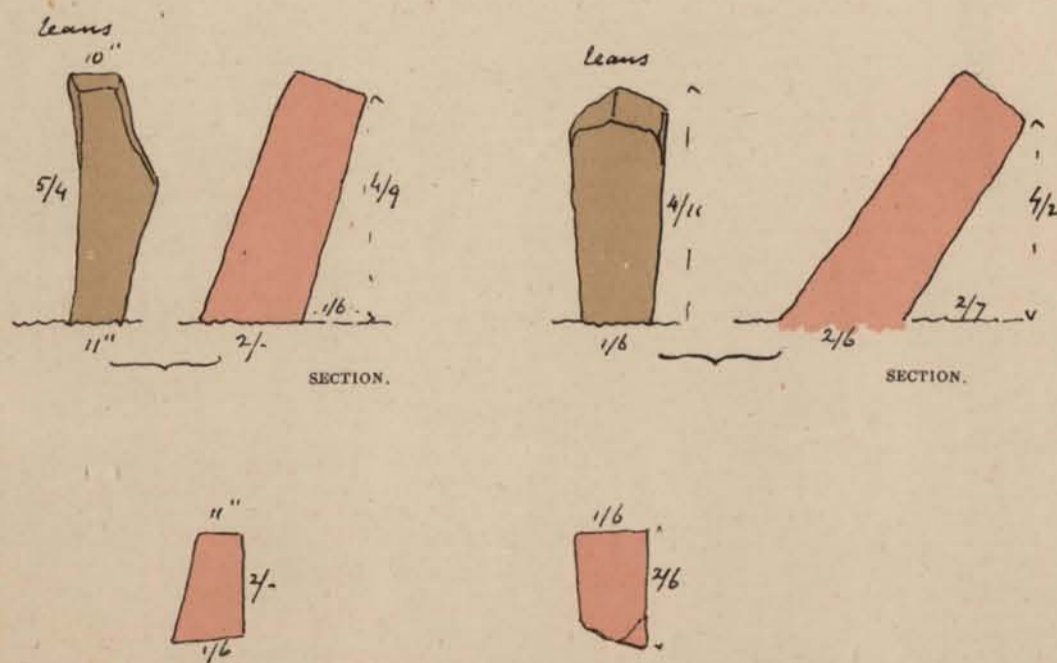
PLANS AND ELEVATIONS OF STONES, NORTH CIRCLE.



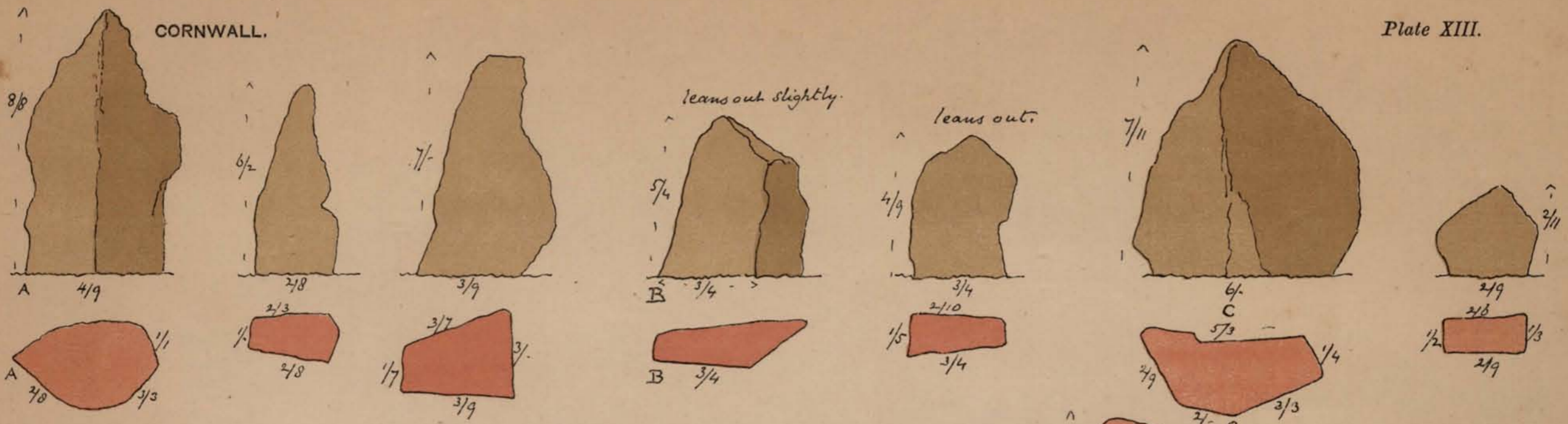
PLANS AND ELEVATIONS OF STONES, MIDDLE CIRCLE.



PLANS AND ELEVATIONS OF STONES, SOUTH CIRCLE.

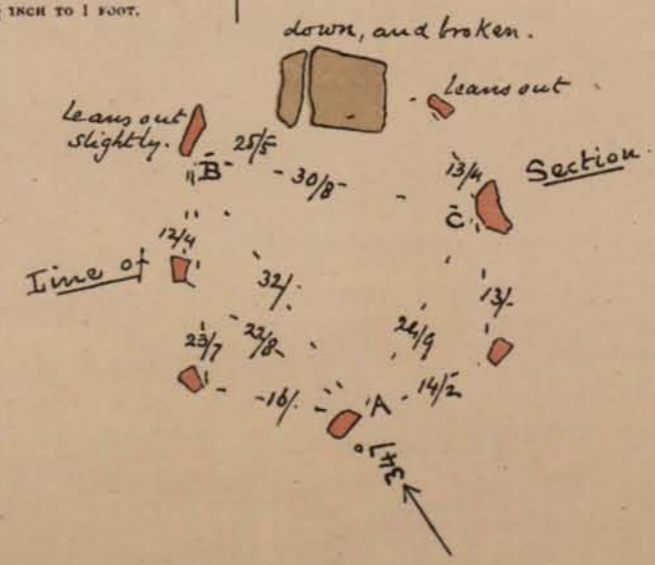
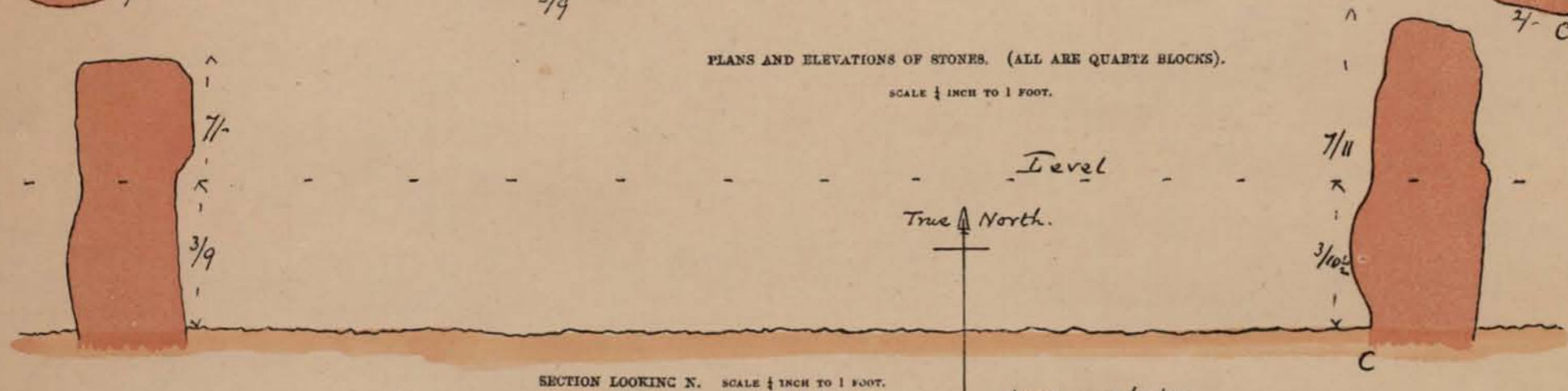


PLANS AND ELEVATIONS OF 2 STONES, 136 YARDS WEST FROM K IN MIDDLE CIRCLE.



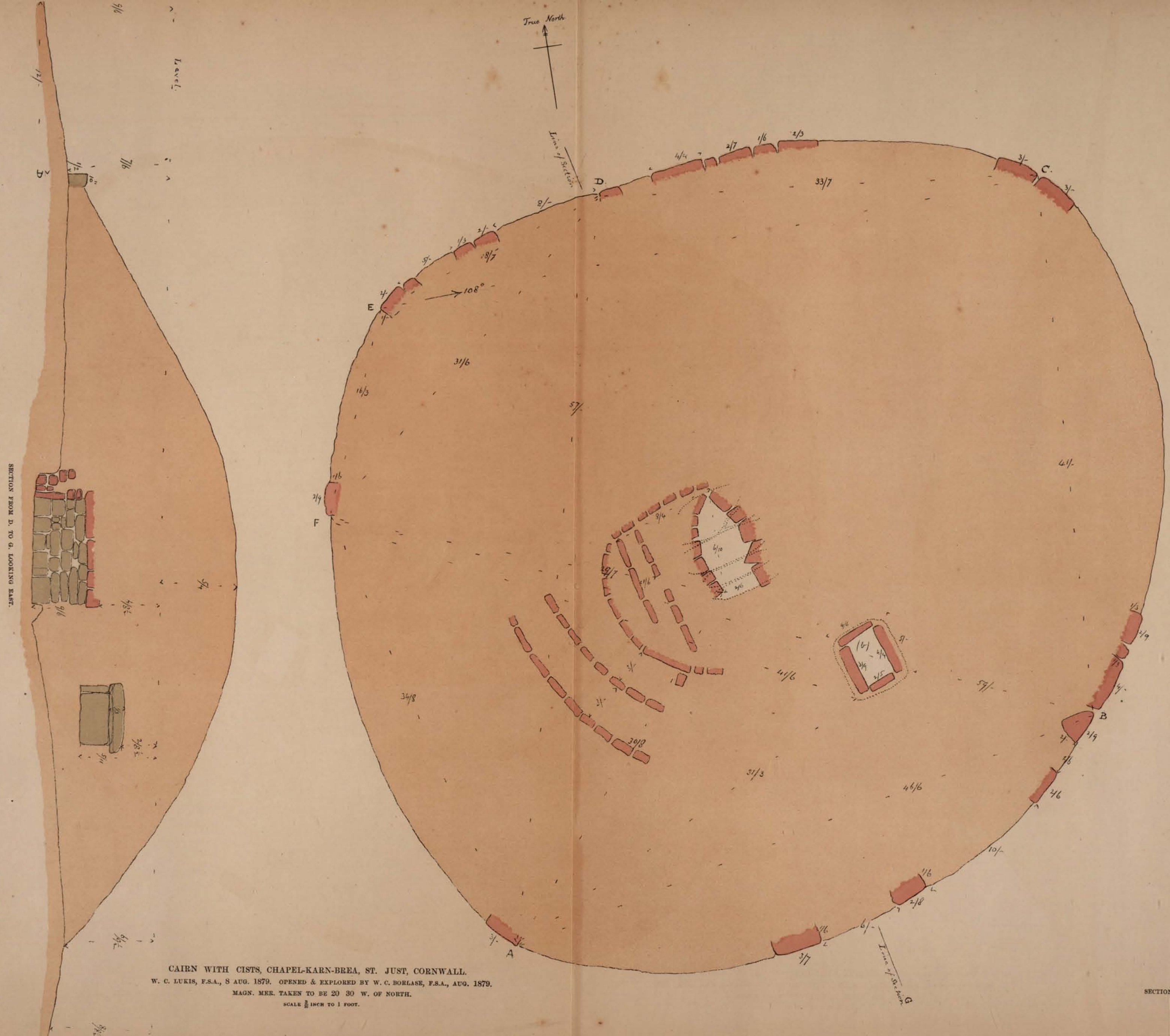
PLANS AND ELEVATIONS OF STONES. (ALL ARE QUARTZ BLOCKS).

SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



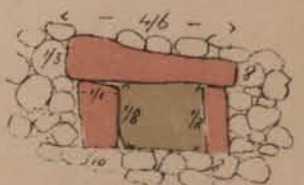
CIRCLE AT DULOE, NEAR LISKEARD.
W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BOBLASE, F.S.A., 15 AUG., 1879.
MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF NORTH.

SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 5 FEET.

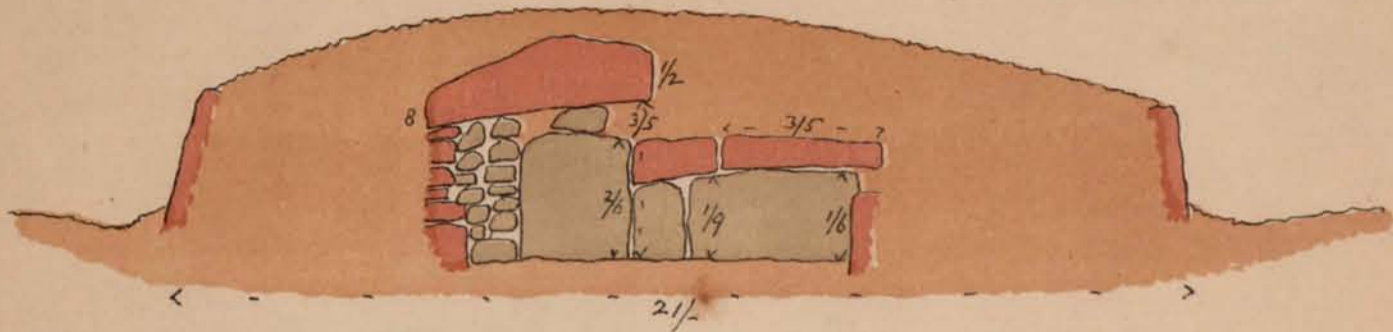


SECTION FROM D. TO G. LOOKING EAST.

CAIRN WITH CISTS, CHAPEL-KARN-BREA, ST. JUST, CORNWALL.
 W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., 8 AUG. 1879. OPENED & EXPLORED BY W. C. DORLASE, F.S.A., AUG. 1879.
 MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20 30 W. OF NORTH.
 SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH TO 1 FOOT.

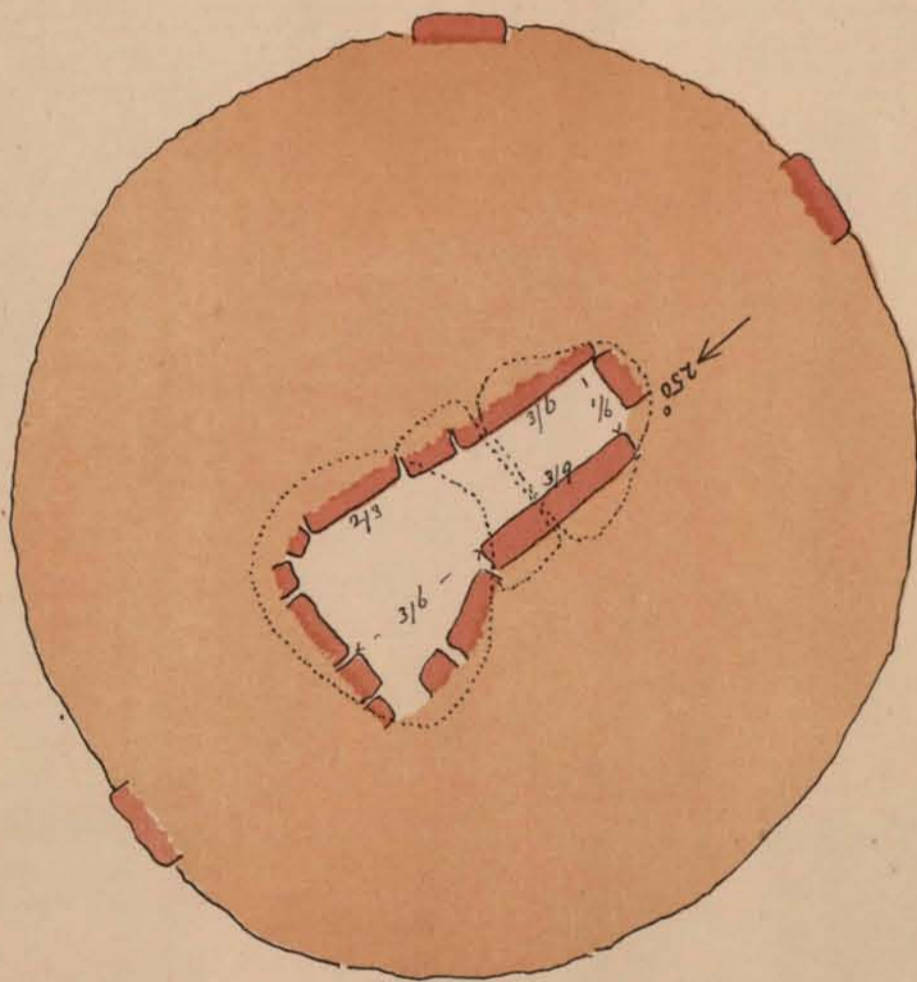
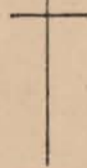


SECTION OF CIST (b) LOOKING NORTH.



SECTION, LOOKING N.W.

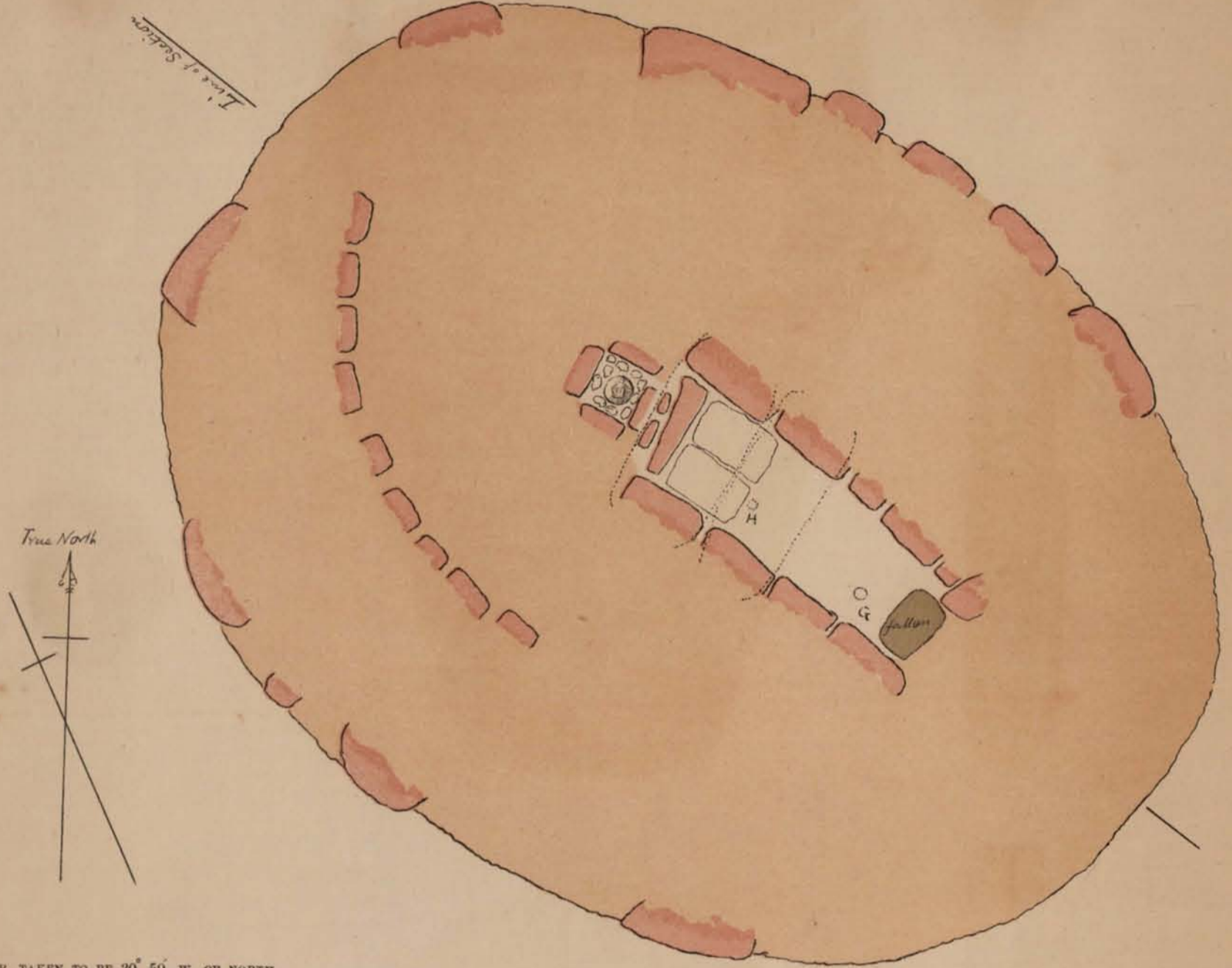
True North.



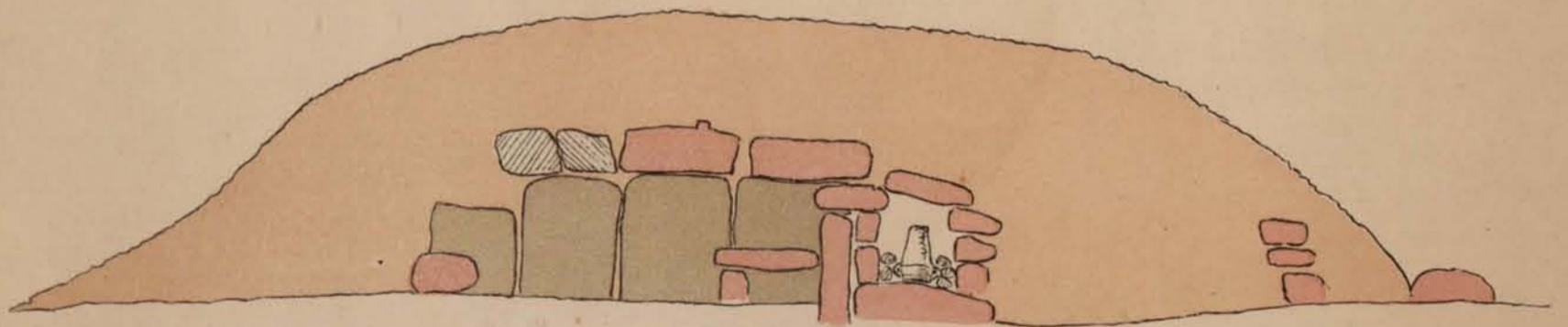
BARROW AT TREGIFFIAN, ST. JUST, CORNWALL.
 W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A. 8 AUG, 1879.
 MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF NORTH.
 SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



CORNWALL.



MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 50' W. OF NORTH.



SECTION, LOOKING S.W.

BARROW ON MOOR, NEAR THE TREGASEAL CIRCLES,
ST. JUST, CORNWALL.

OPENED AND DISCOVERED BY W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., AND J. W. TROUNSON, C.E., AUG., 1879.

(Copied from Mr. Trounson's Plans. Measures not given by him)

SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH TO 1 FOOT.

$1 \frac{3}{4}$ in



HANDLES MARKED WITH THE SAME PATTERN.

$1 \frac{1}{2}$ in high

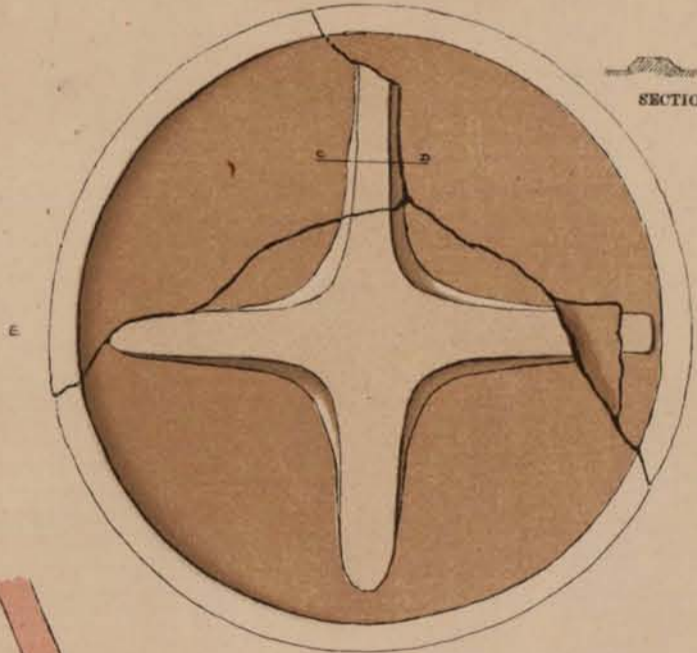
URN $\frac{1}{2}$ FULL SIZE.



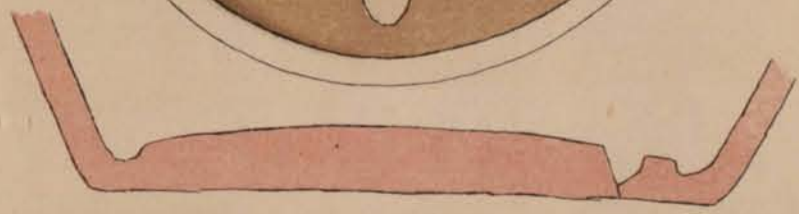
SECTION AT K. L.
FULL SIZE.



SECTION AT C. D.



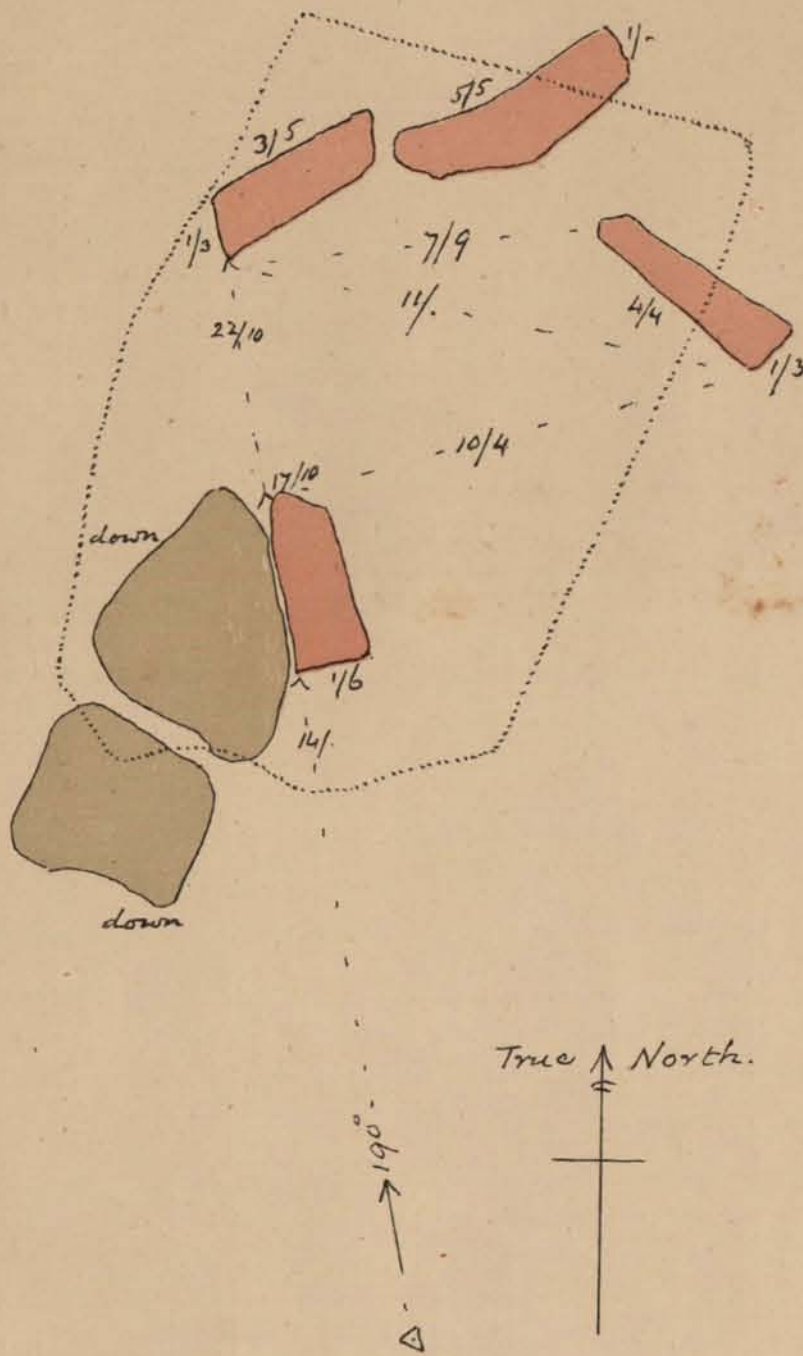
PLAN OF CRUCIFORM ORNAMENT ON THE INSIDE
OF THE BOTTOM OF URN
($\frac{1}{2}$ FULL SIZE.)



SECTION OF BOTTOM OF URN, FROM E. TO F.

Lanyon Quoit



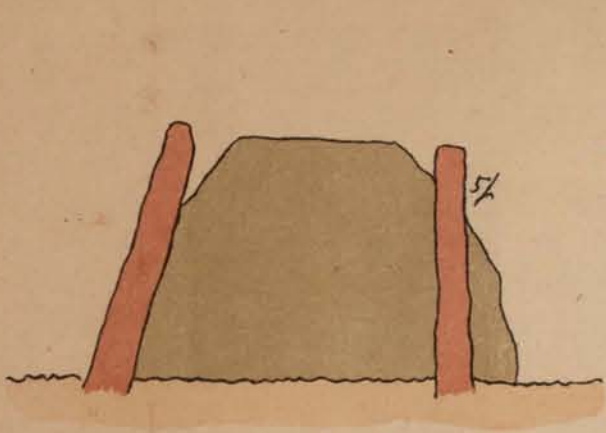


LANYON QUOIT, MADRON.
W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A. AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A 18 JULY, 1879.
MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30'
SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

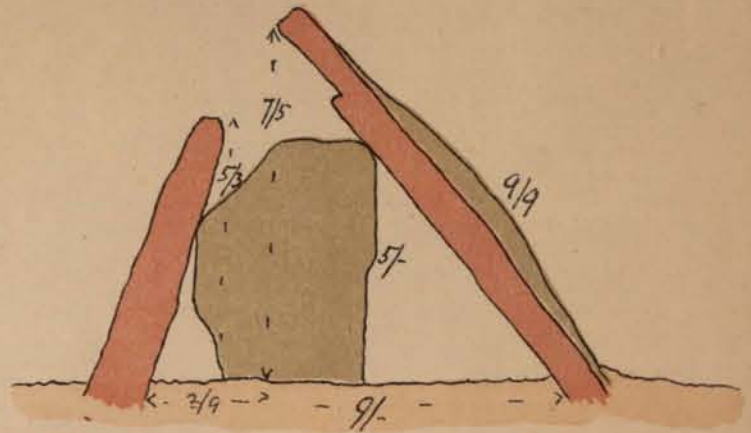
Mullis Cross Rock



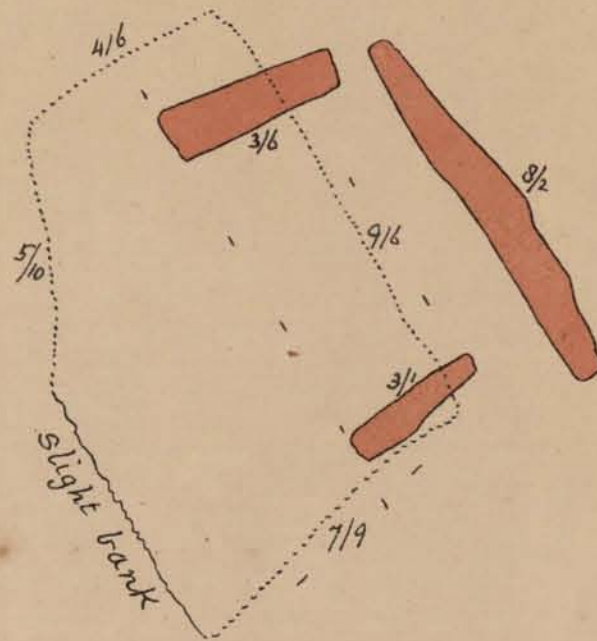
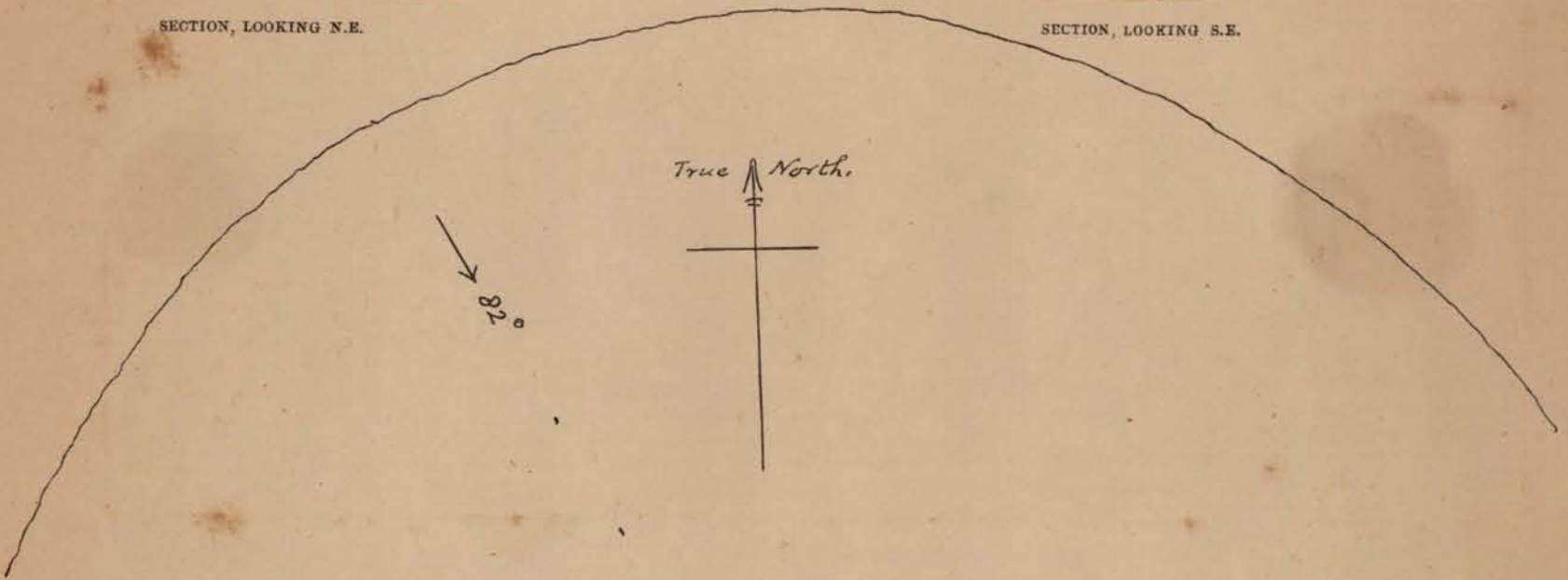
G. H. COX



SECTION, LOOKING N.E.



SECTION, LOOKING S.E.

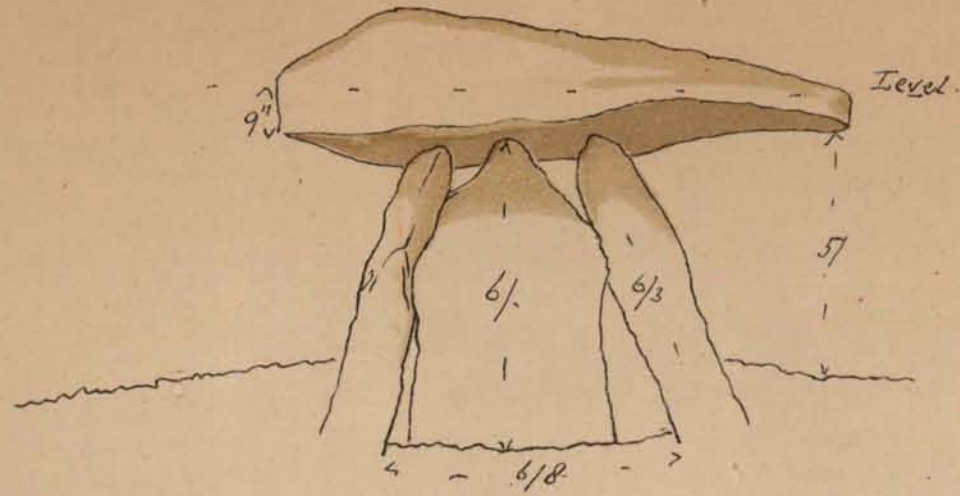


MULFRA QUOIT, MADRON, CORNWALL.
 W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A. AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A. 9 AUG. 1879.
 MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF NORTH.
 SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

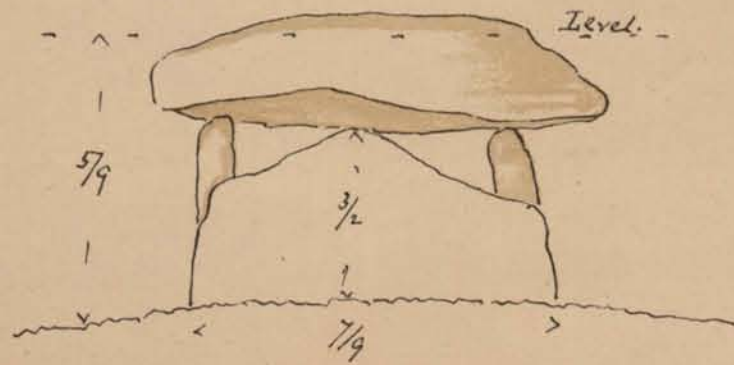
diam^r of mound 4 1/6

Chien Cromlech

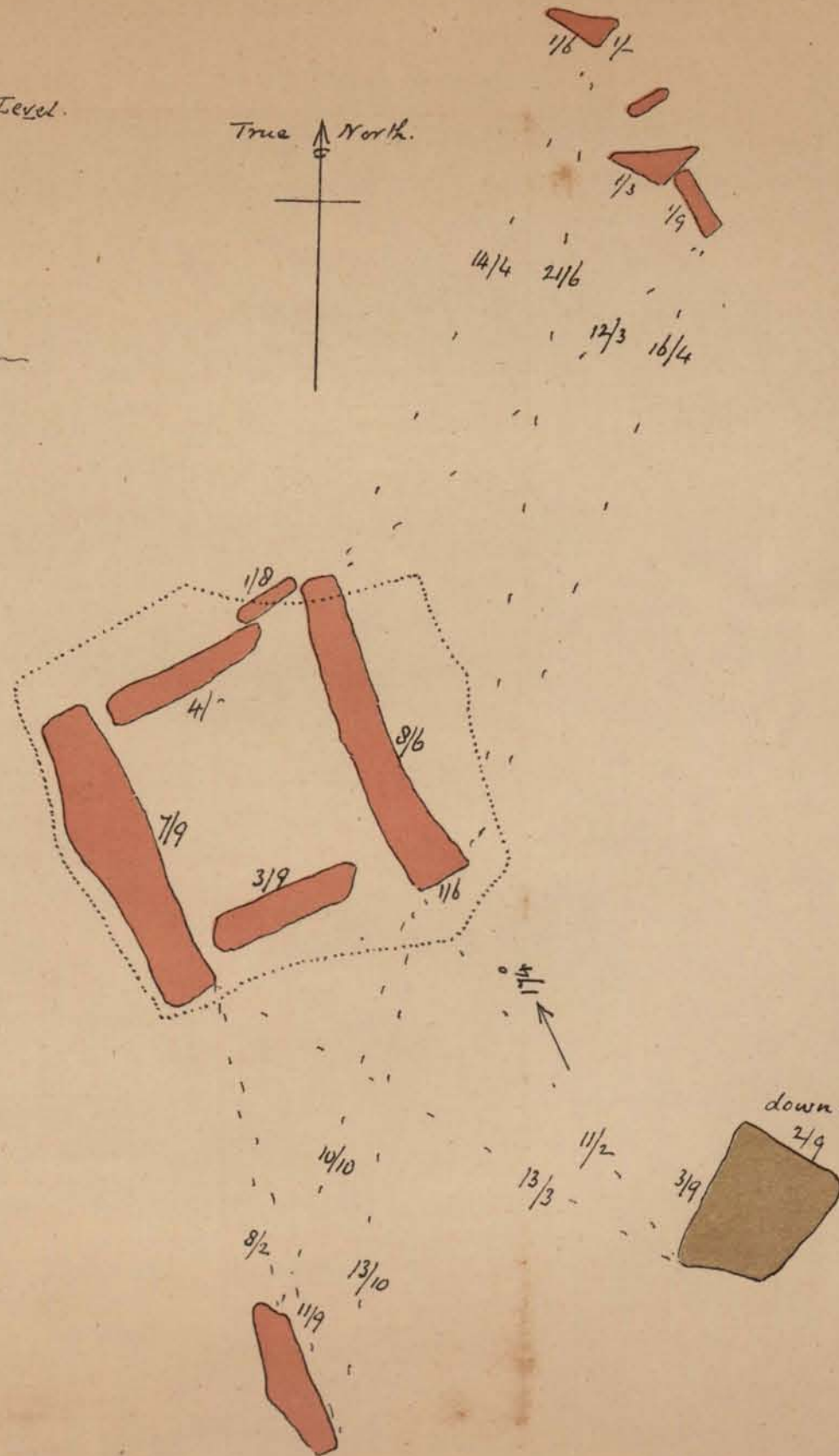




ELEVATION LOOKING N.W.

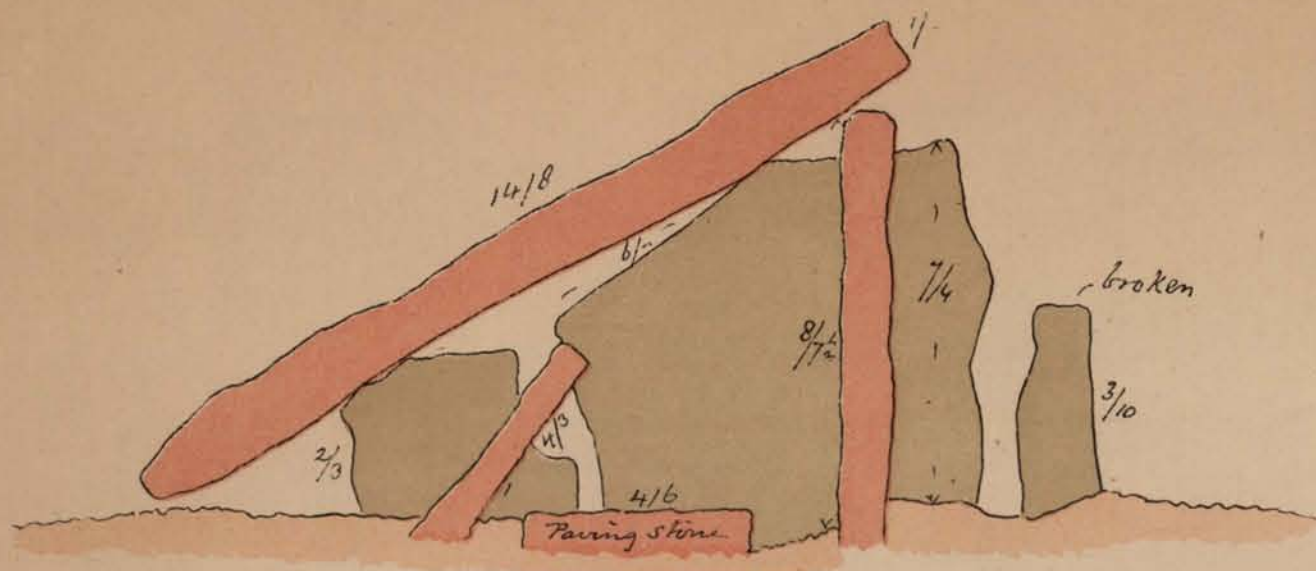


ELEVATION LOOKING N.E.

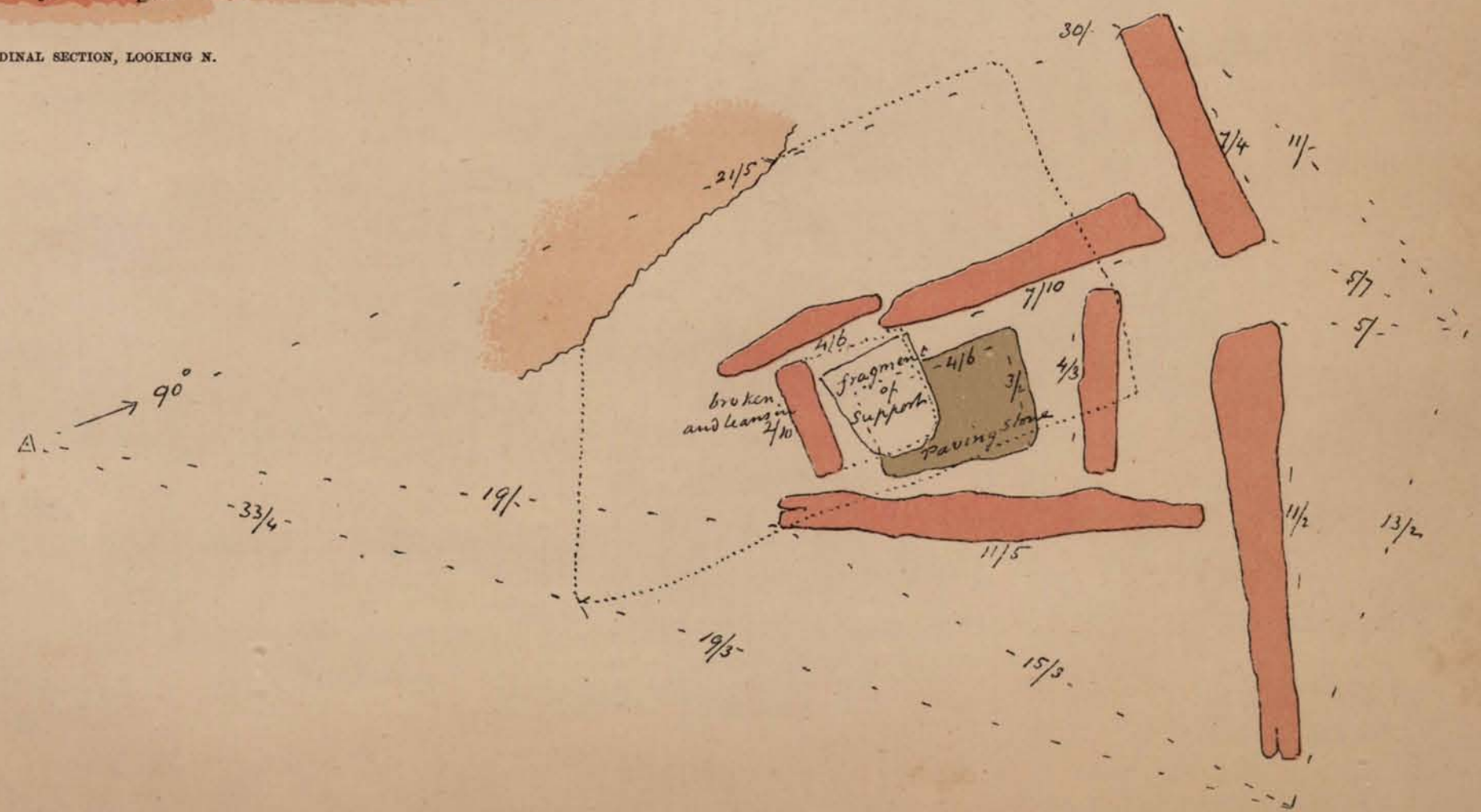
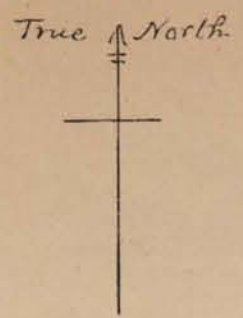


CHYWOONE QUOIT, MORVAH, CORNWALL.
 W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A. 17 JULY, 1879.
 MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF NORTH.
 SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.





LONGITUDINAL SECTION, LOOKING N.

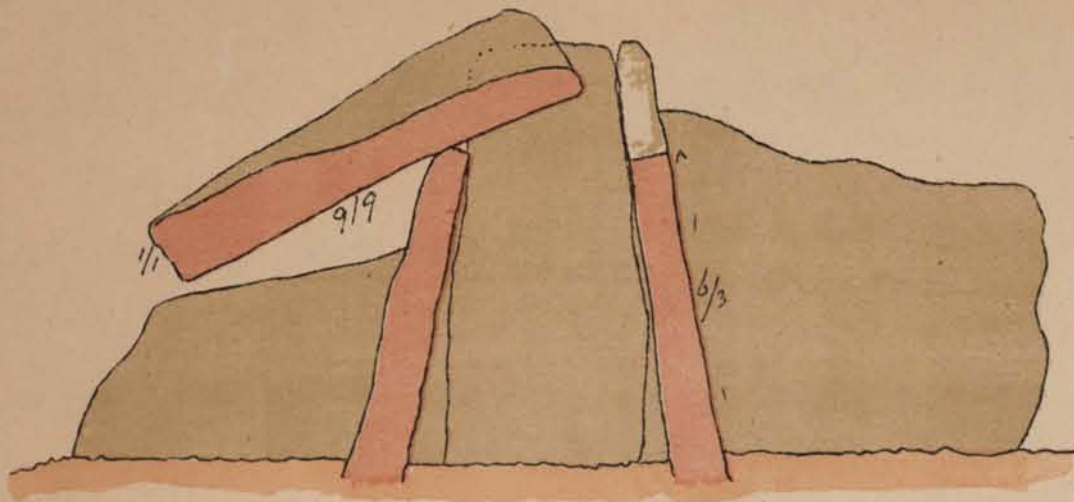


ZENNOR QUOIT, CORNWALL.

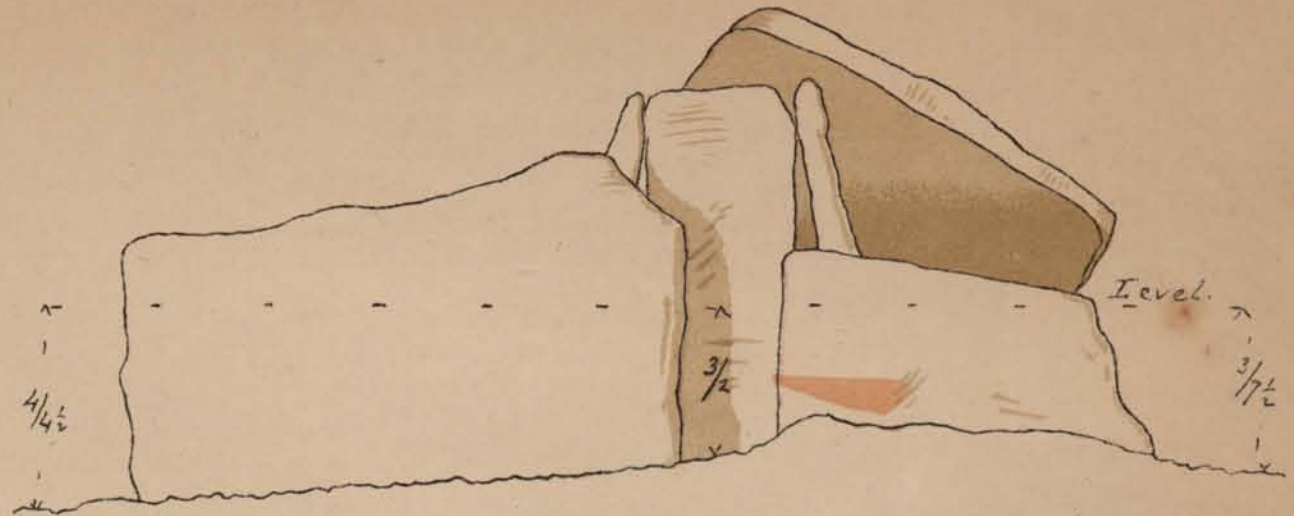
W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 9 AUG., 1879.

MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF NORTH.

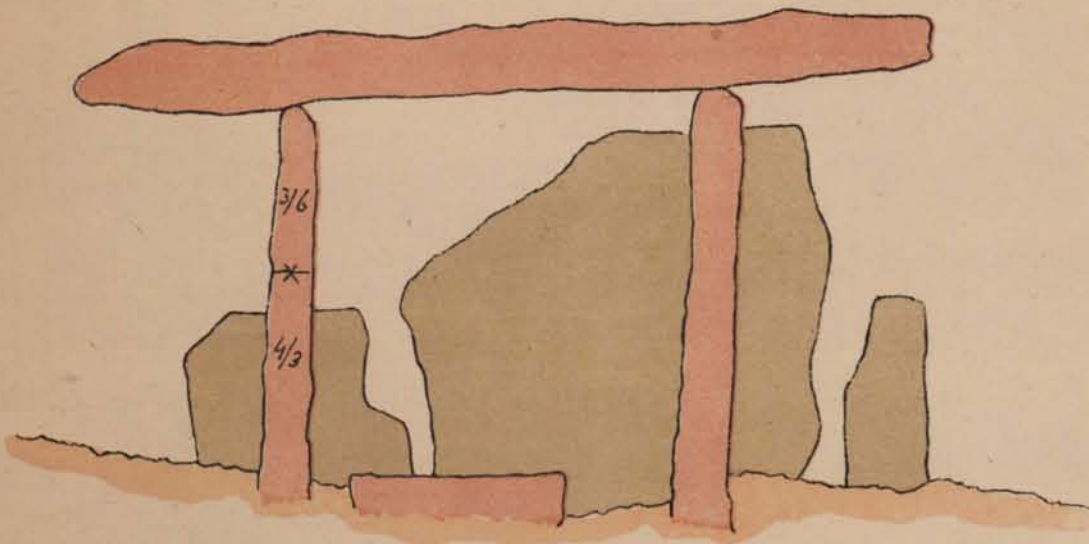
SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



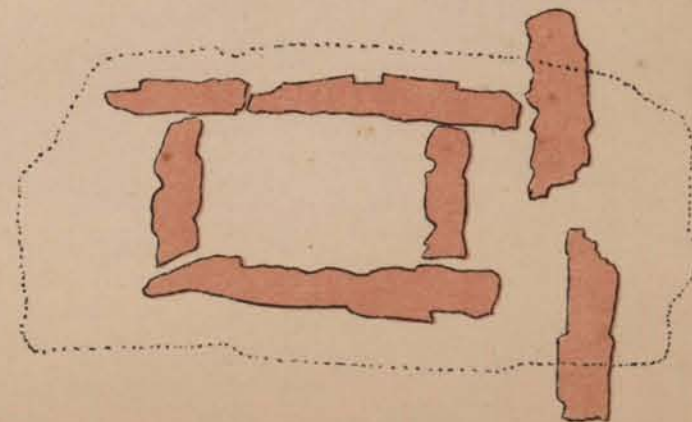
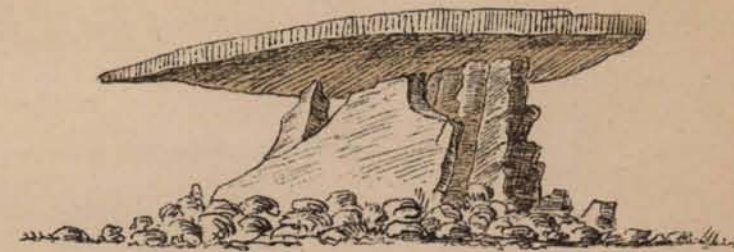
TRANSVERSE SECTION LOOKING E.



ELEVATION LOOKING W.



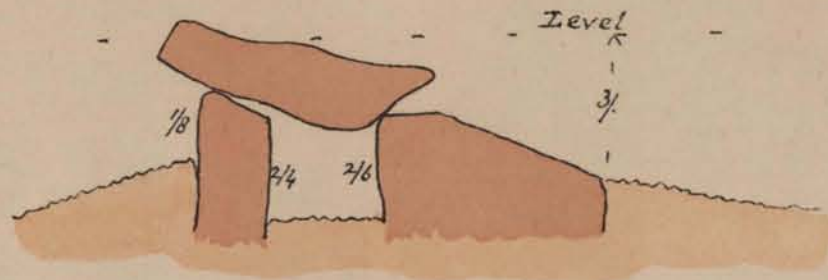
SECTION SHOWING CAPSTONE IN ITS POSITION.
In Dr. Borlase's time, A.D. 1738.



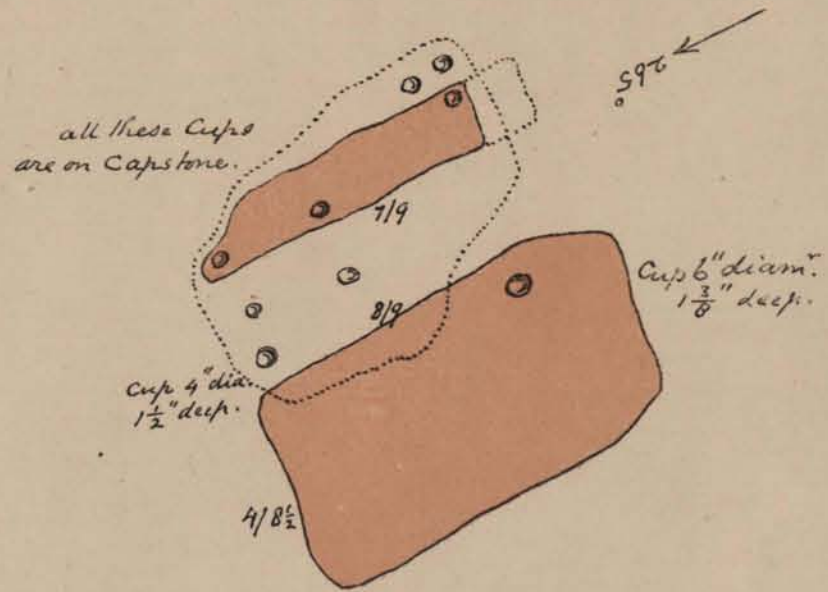
GROUND PLAN AND ELEVATION.
From Dr. Borlase's Antiquities.

ZENNOR QUOIT.

SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



SECTION LOOKING S.W.

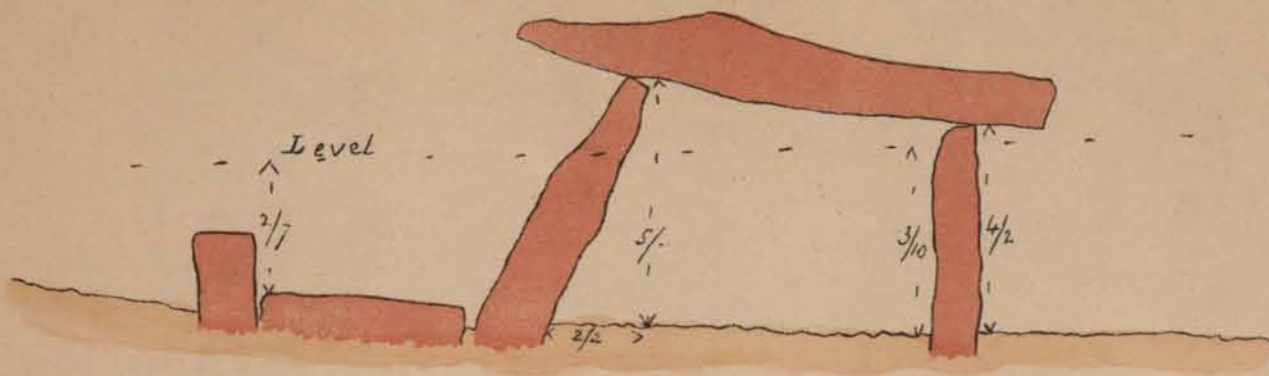


"THE THREE BROTHERS OF GRUGITH,"
ST. KEVERNE, CORNWALL.

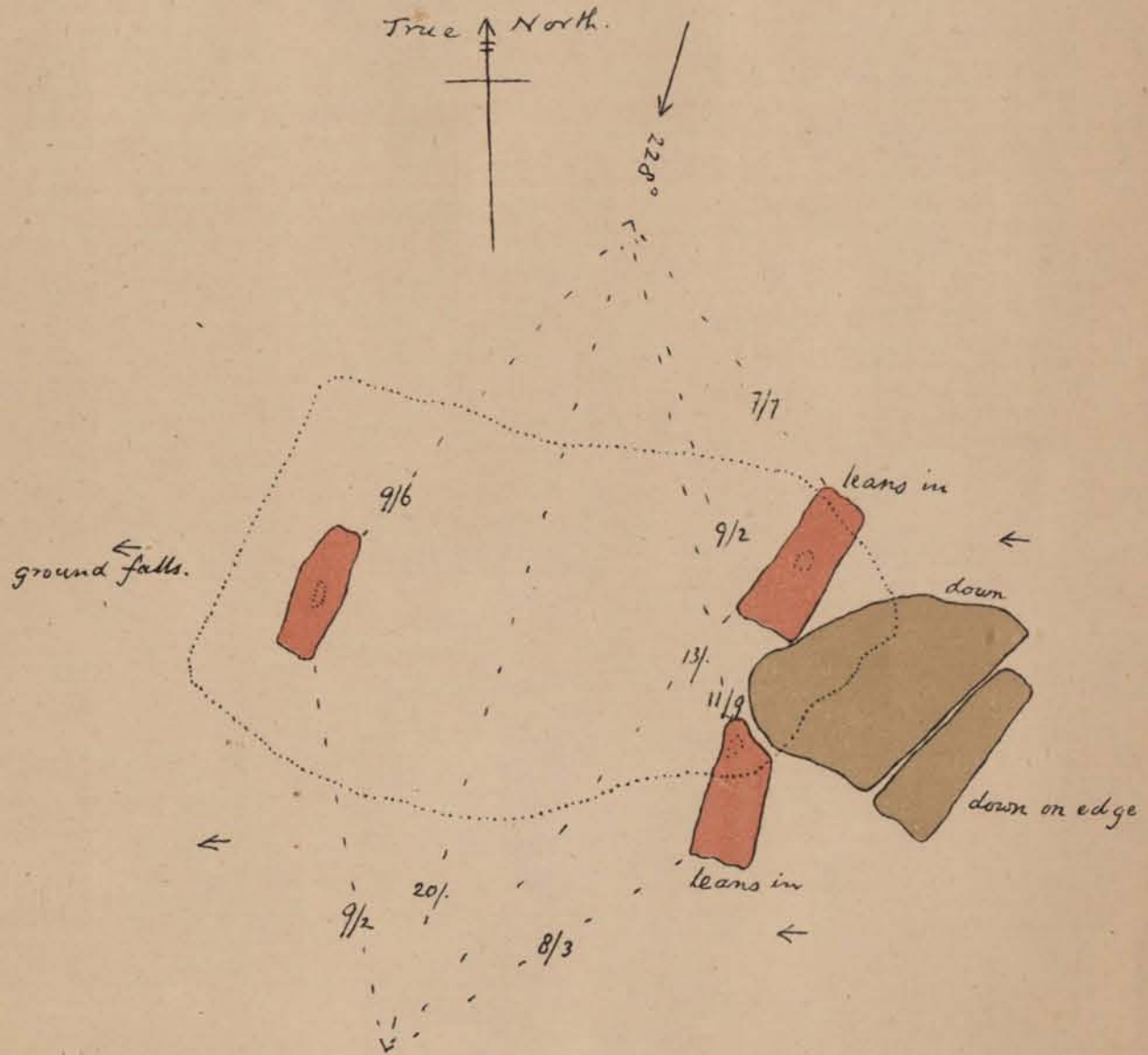
W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 12 AUG., 1879.

MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF NORTH.

SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



SECTION, LOOKING S.-WEST.

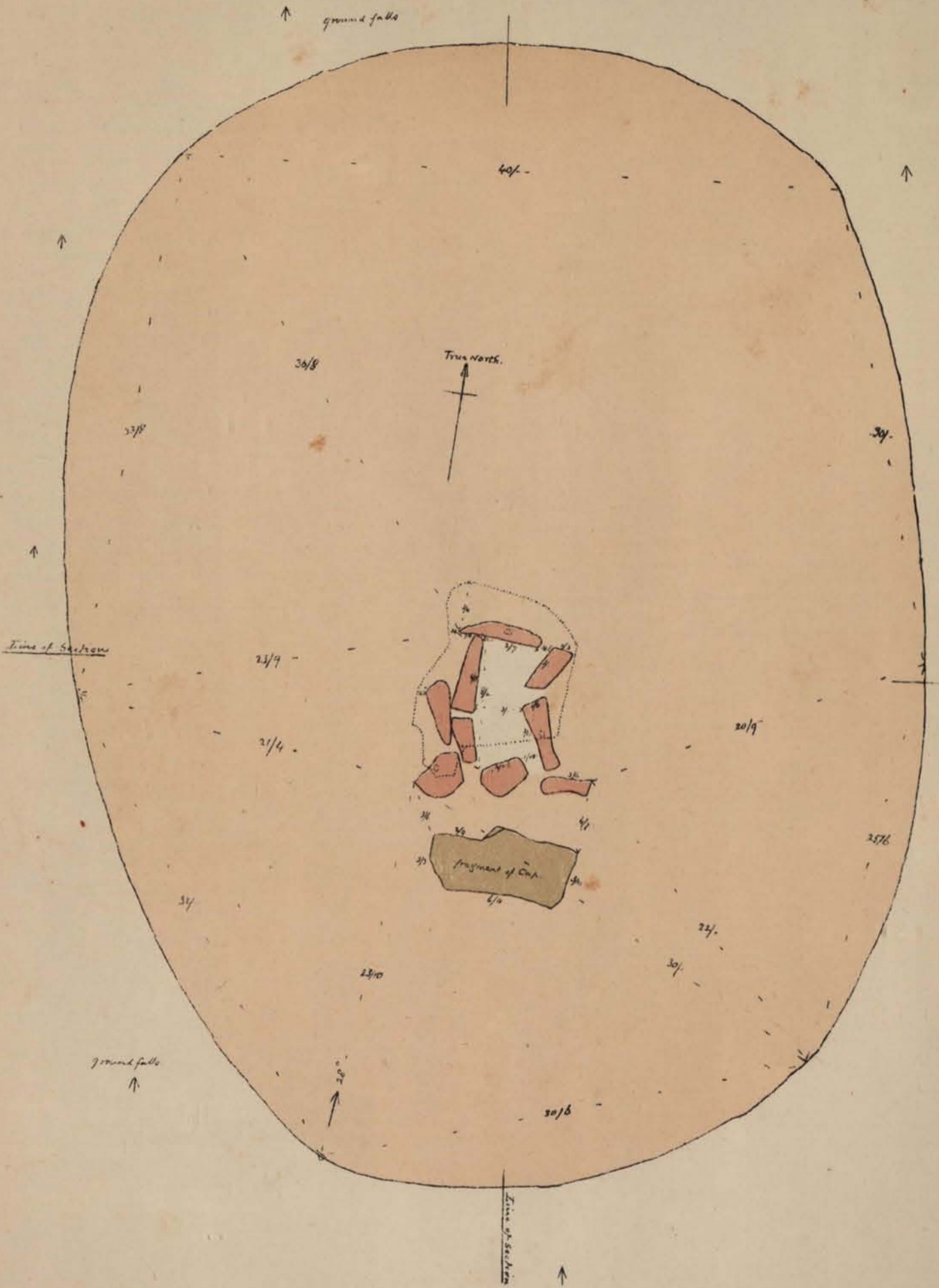


CAERWYNEN, IN PENDARVES PARK, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 12 AUG., 1879

MAG. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W OF NORTH.

SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

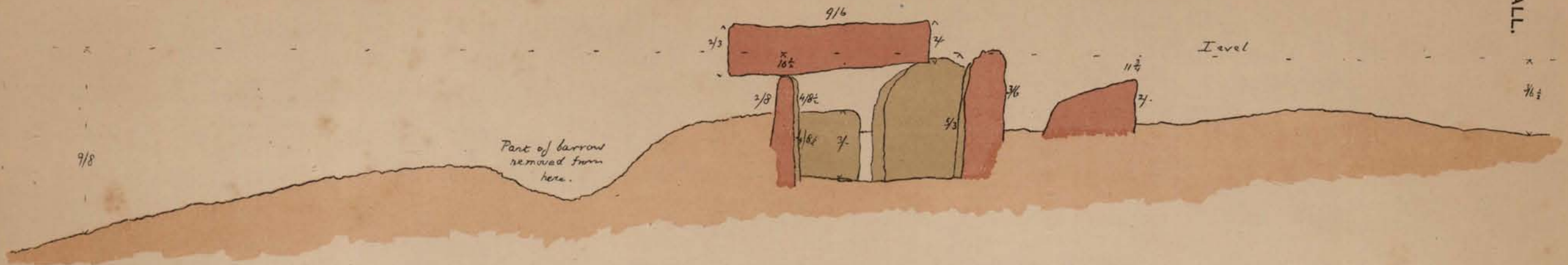


BARROW WITH CIST, PAWTON, ST. BREOCK, CORNWALL.

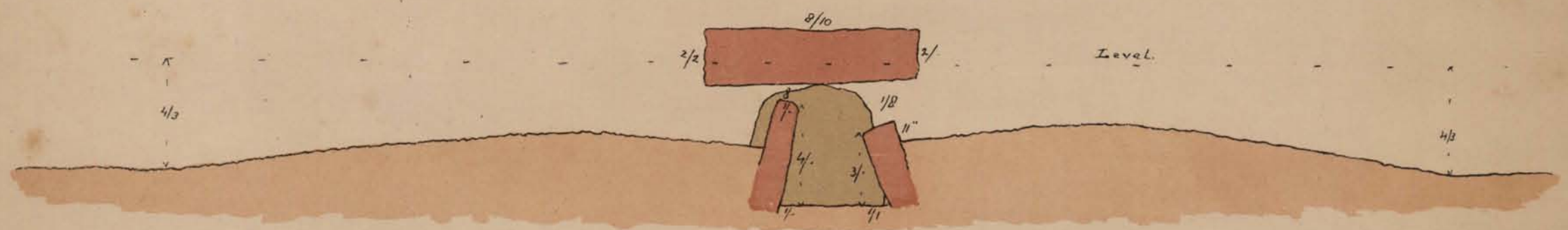
W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 13 AUG., 1879

MAG. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF NORTH.

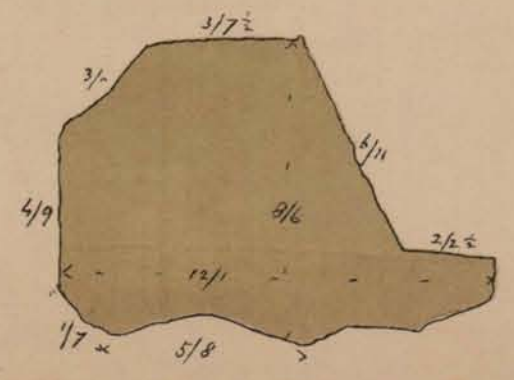
SCALE 1/2 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION,



TRANSVERSE SECTION



PLAN OF CAPSTONE

BARROW WITH CIST, PAWTON, ST. BREOCK, CORNWALL.

W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 13 AUG., 1879

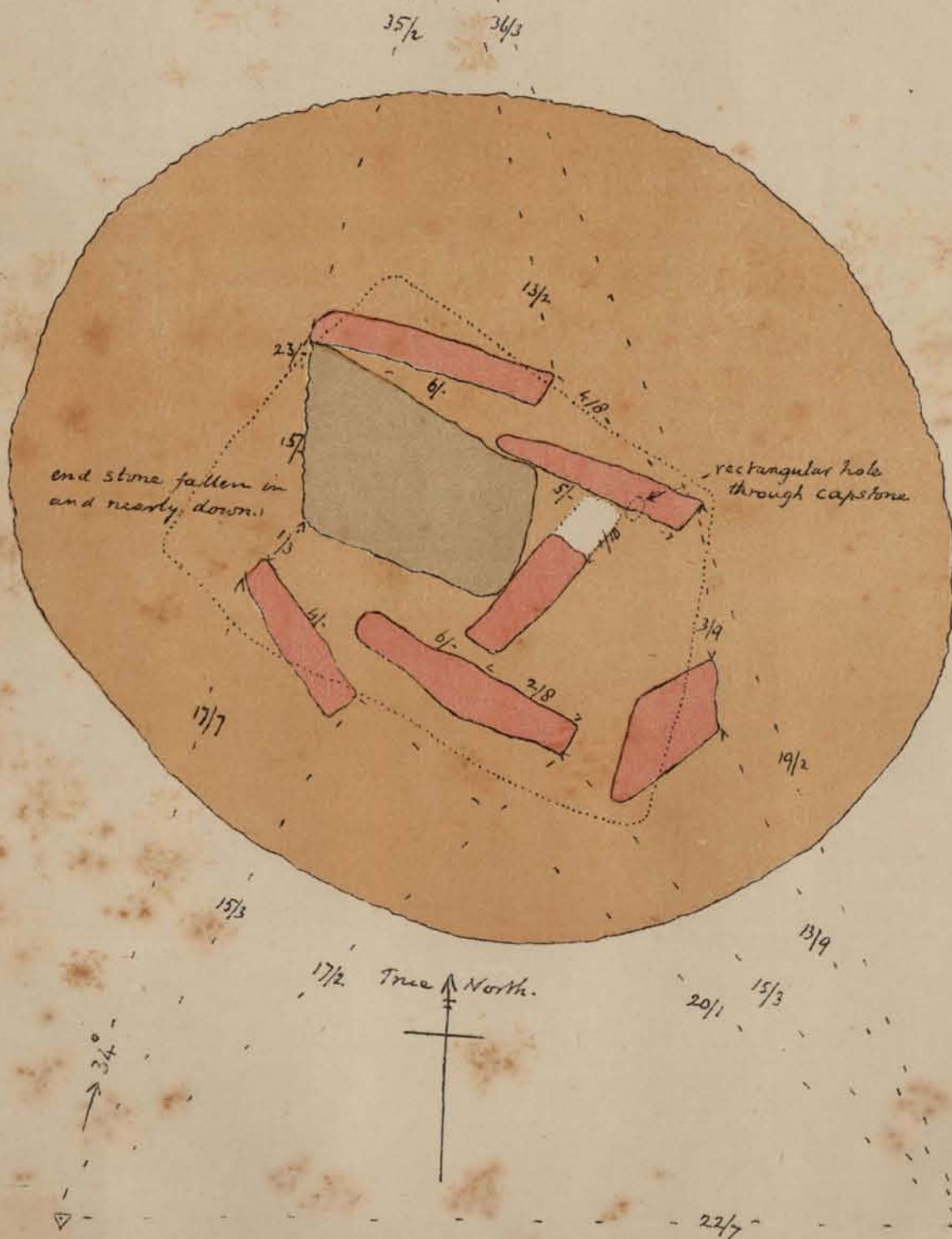
SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.





ELEVATION, LOOKING N.W.

SECTION LOOKING S.



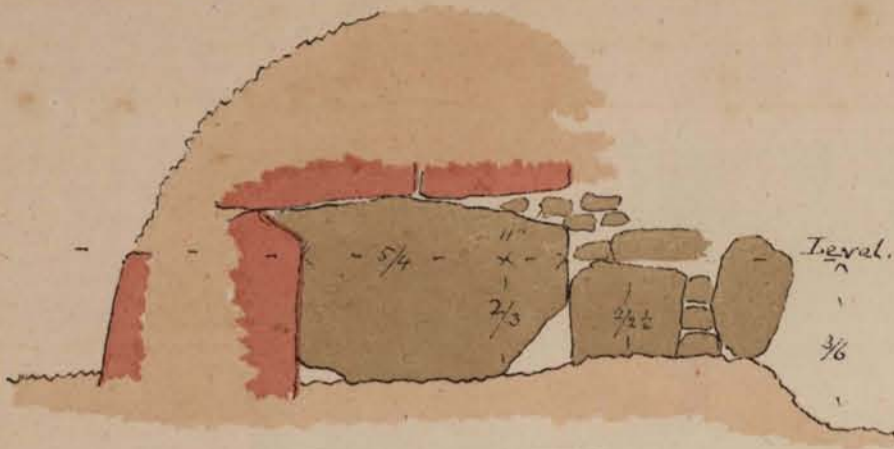
TRETHEVY QUOIT, ST. CLEER, CORNWALL.

W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 16 AUG., 1879

MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF NORTH.

SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

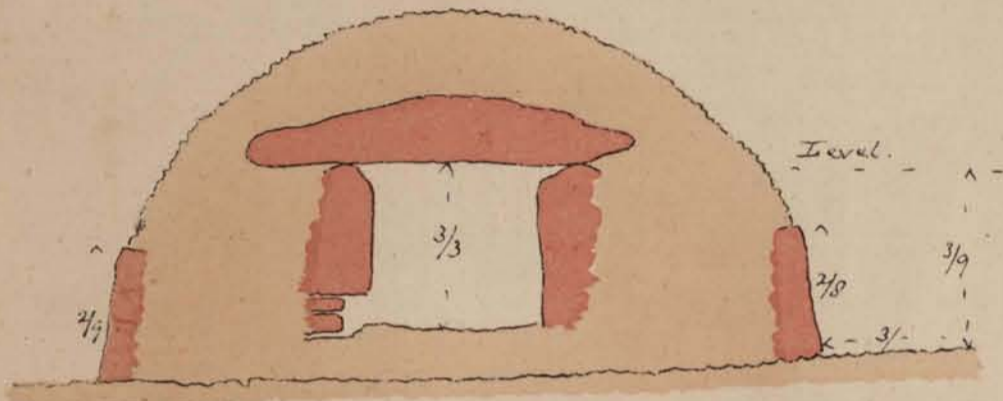




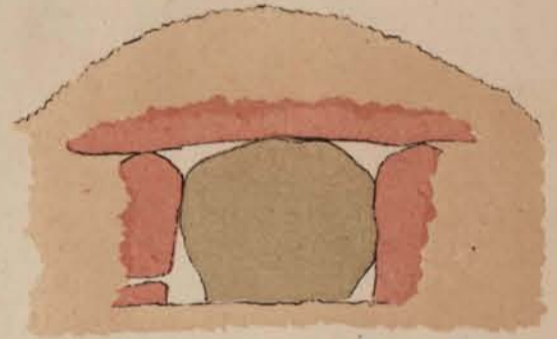
LONGITUDINAL SECTION, LOOKING E.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION, LOOKING W.

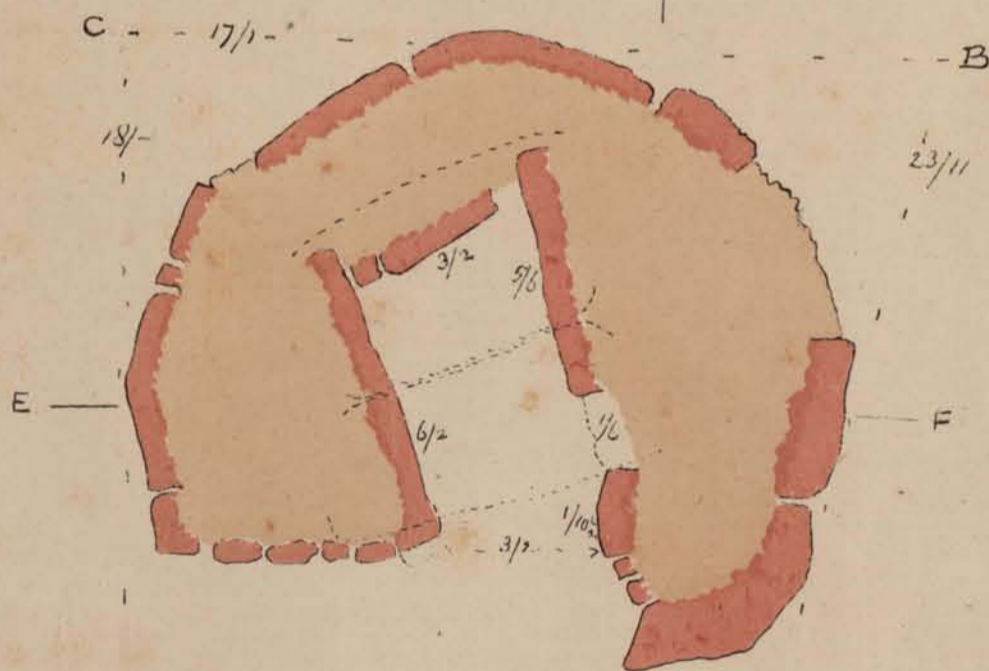


SECTION FROM E. TO F.



TRANSVERSE SECTION LOOKING N.

True North

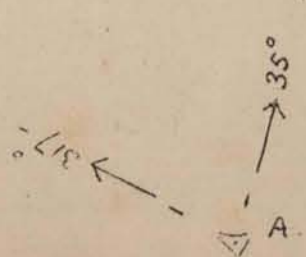


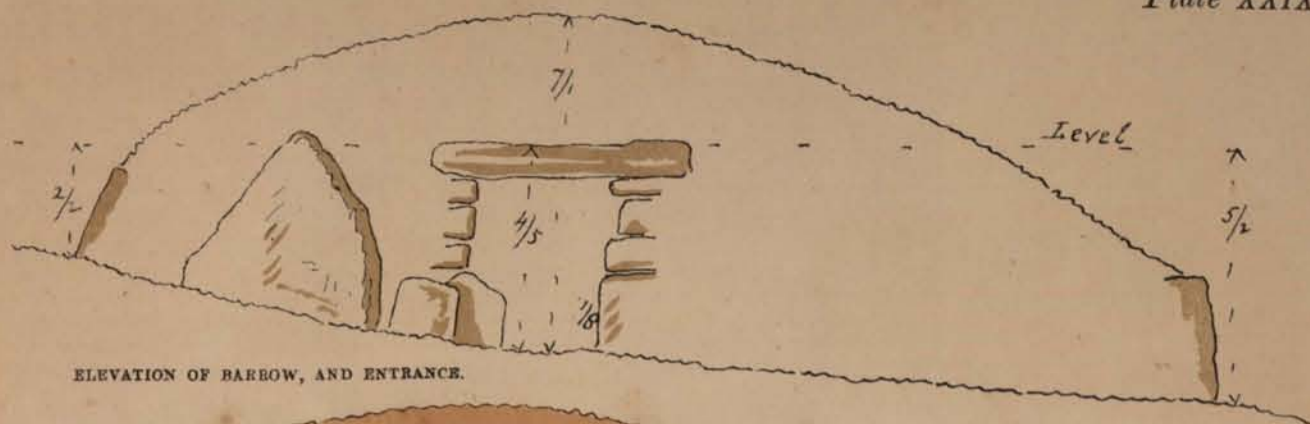
CHAMBERED BARROW,
ON THE ESTATE OF BRANE, VALLEY OF SANCREED.

W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., 15 JULY, 1879.

MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF NORTH.

SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

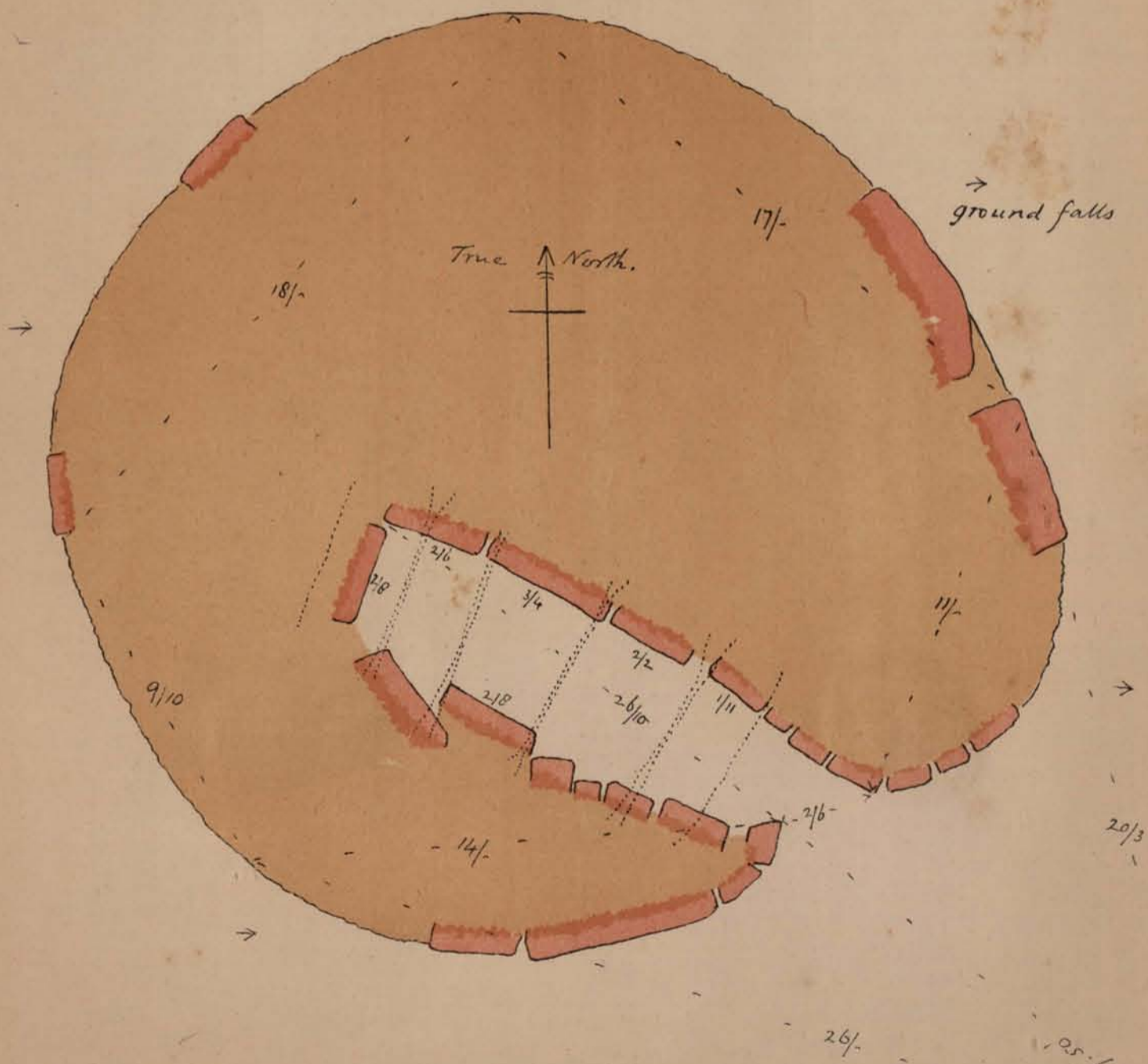




ELEVATION OF BARROW, AND ENTRANCE.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION, LOOKING N.E.



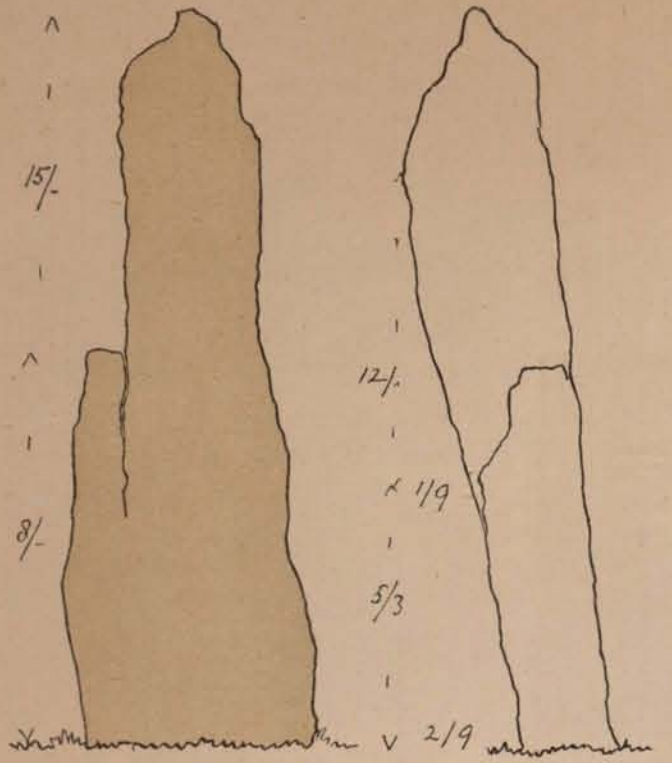
PENNANCE BARROW, ZENNOR, CORNWALL.
 W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 9 AUG., 1879.
 MAG. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W OF NORTH.

SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

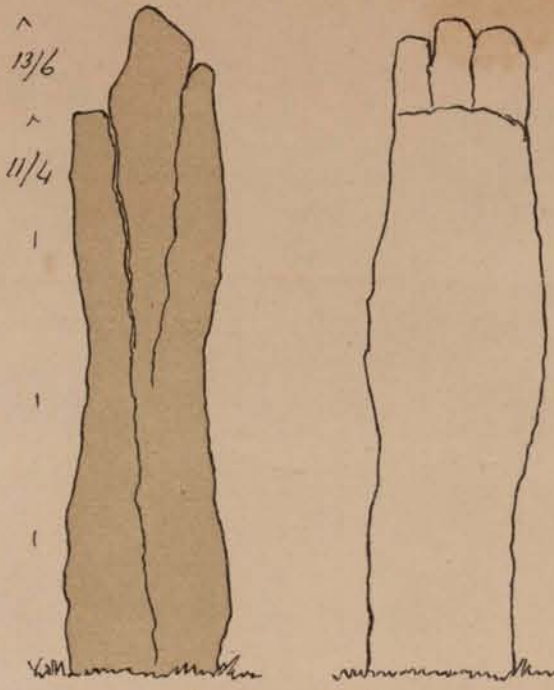
Menscrija Cornwall



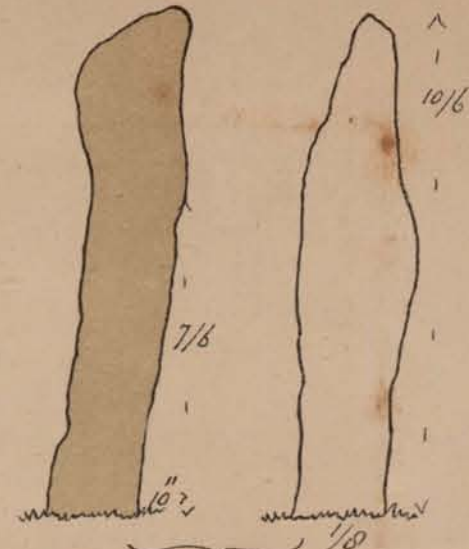
Gibson
Sengner



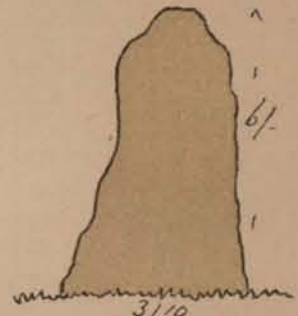
Side view
 4/8
 1/9 4/6 1/11
 N. E. PIPER, ST. BURYAN.
 W. C. L. 14 JULY, 1879.



Side view.
 2/11
 3/3 2/10 3/1
 S. W. PIPER, ST. BURYAN.
 W. C. L. 14 JULY, 1879.



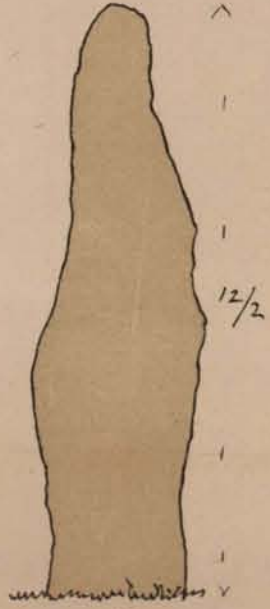
1/8
 2/1
 GOON-RITH, ST. BURYAN.
 W. C. L. 14 JULY, 1879.



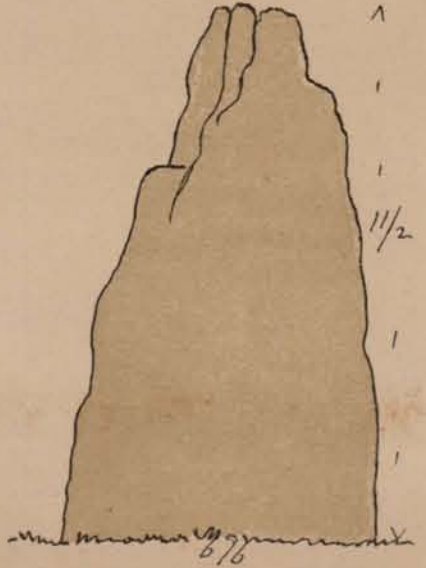
1/10 1/9 3/10
 ON TRIGGANKERIS FARM.
 14 JULY, 1879.



2/9 3/3 1/10
 TRELEW, ST. BURYAN.
 14 JULY, 1879.



2/3 3/- 1/6 2/9
 TRESVENNECK,
 ST. PAUL, 14 JULY, 1879



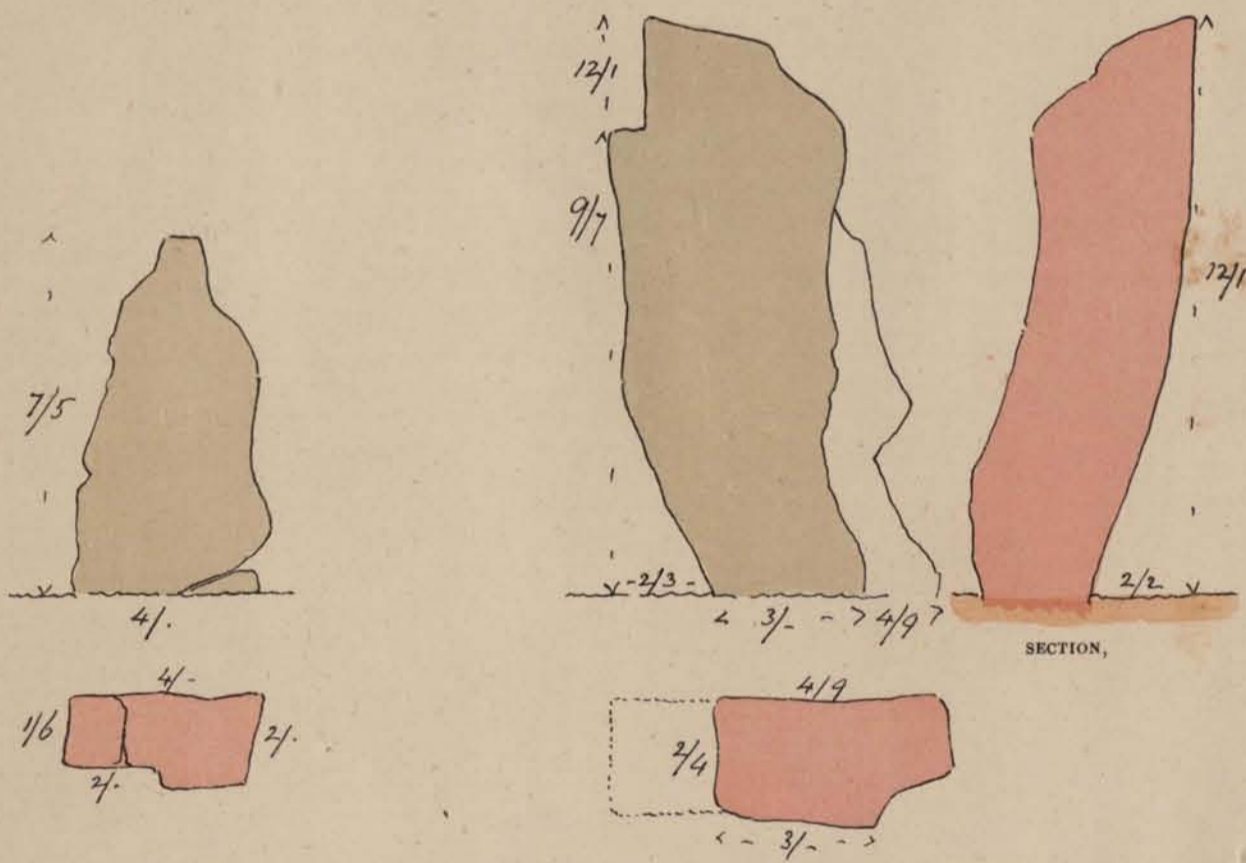
1/3 6/6 1/6
 ON TRENUGGO FARM, SANCREED.
 15 JULY, 1879.



1/4 1/6 1/4 1/7
 MÈN-SCRYFFIS,
 MADRON, 18 JULY, 1879.



2/5 2/1 2/3
 POTHMEOR,
 ZENNOR, 18 JULY, 1879.

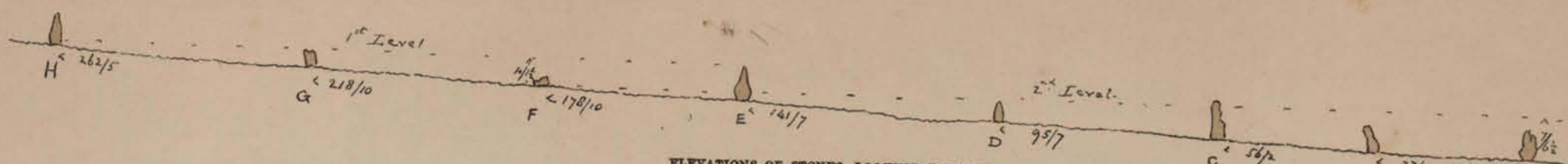


"THE OLD MAN," BETWEEN ST. COLUMB & WADEBRIDGE.

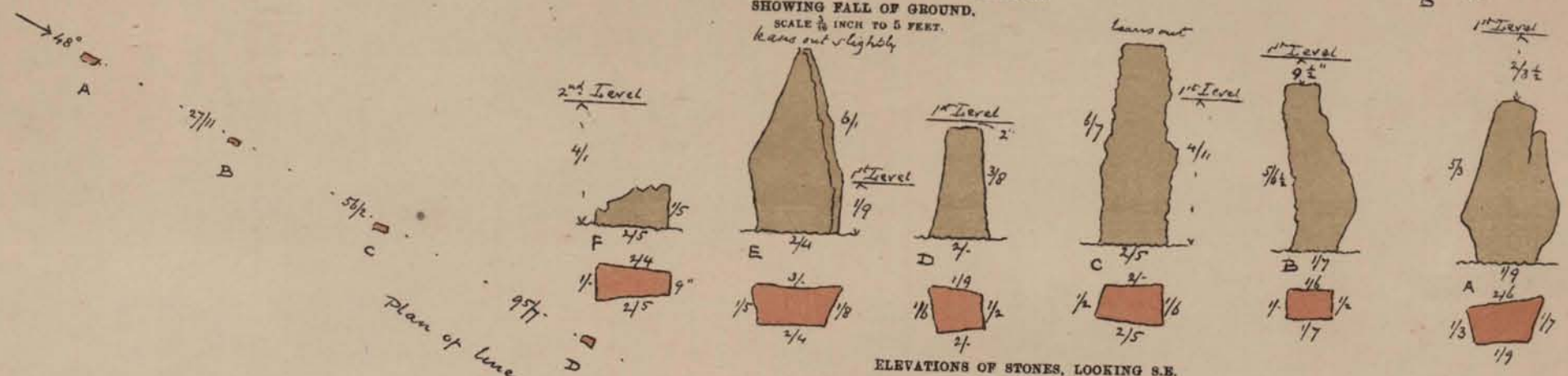
MONOLITH ON ST. BROCK'S DOWN.

SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

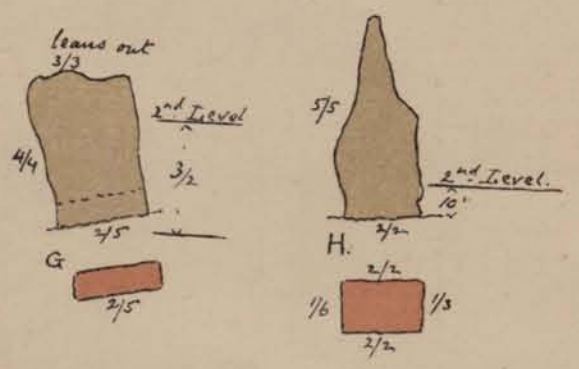




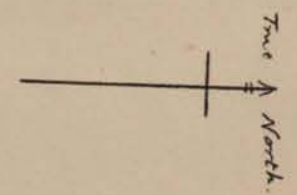
ELEVATIONS OF STONES, LOOKING EASTWARDS,
SHOWING FALL OF GROUND.
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH TO 5 FEET.
leans out slightly



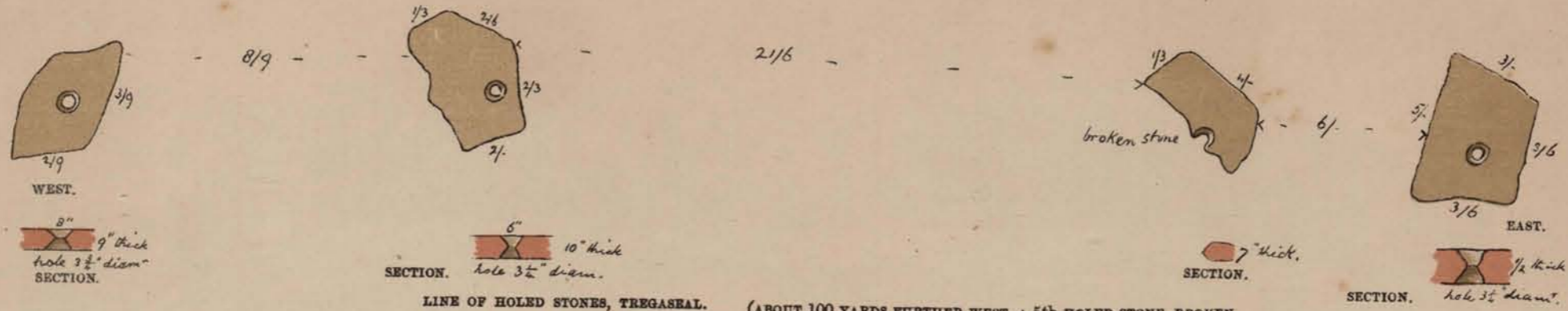
ELEVATIONS OF STONES, LOOKING S.E.
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH TO 1 FOOT.



Plan of line of stones.
Scale $\frac{3}{16}$ inch to 5 feet.

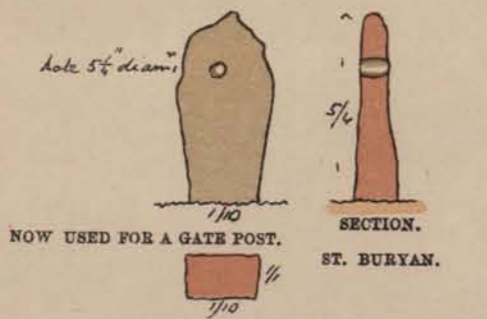


"THE NINE MAIDENS," NEAR ST. COLOMB, CORNWALL.
W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. DORLASE, F.S.A., 13 AUG. 1879.
MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF N.
SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH TO 5 FEET.



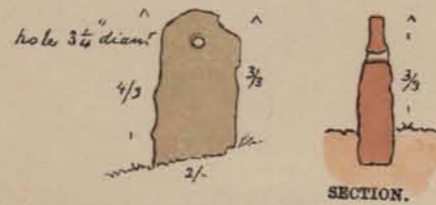
LINE OF HOLED STONES, TREGASEAL.
W. C. L., 5 AUG. 1879
SCALE 1/16 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

(ABOUT 100 YARDS FURTHER WEST, A 5th HOLED STONE, BROKEN,
DRAWN BY J. T. BLIGHT).

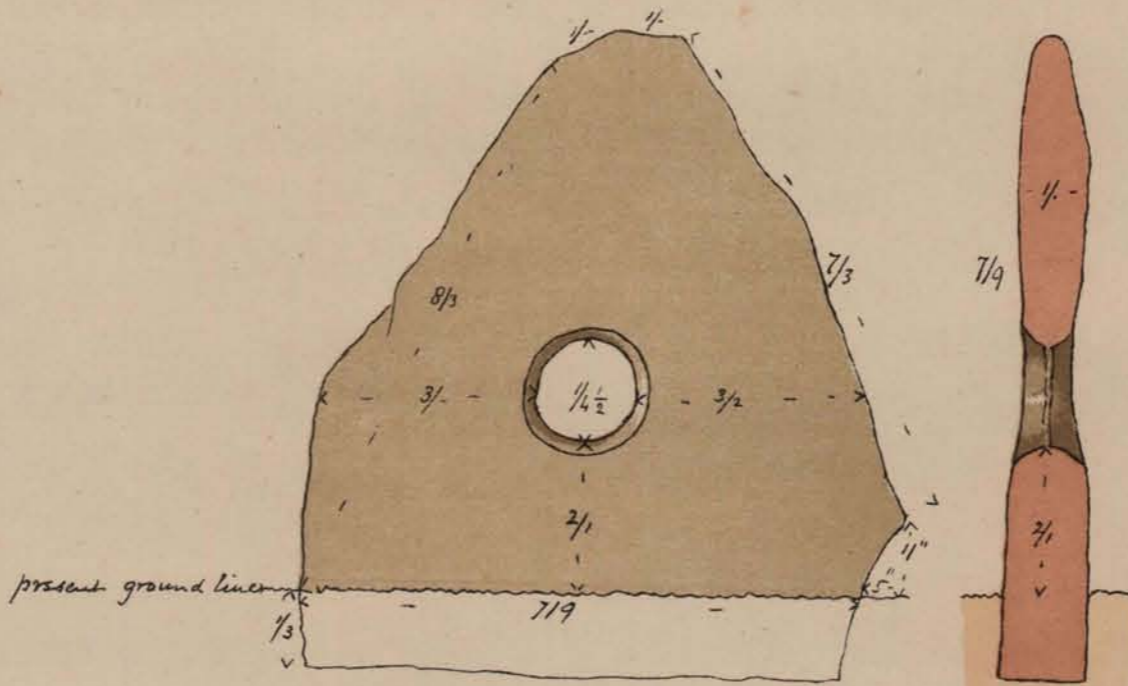


NOW USED FOR A GATE POST.

65 YARDS COMPASS NORTH FROM CIRCLE.
W. C. L., 14 JULY 1879.
SCALE 1/16 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



NEAR BOSWOTON, SANCREED,
USED FOR A GATE POST.
W. C. L., 7 AUG., 1879
SCALE 1/16 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



SECTION. hole 5" diam.
ON TRELEW ESTATE, ST. BURYAN,
BY THE ROAD SIDE,
14 JULY, 1879.
SCALE 1/16 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



NEAR WENDRON,
BY THE ROAD SIDE,
W. C. L., 11 AUG. 1879.
SCALE 1/16 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

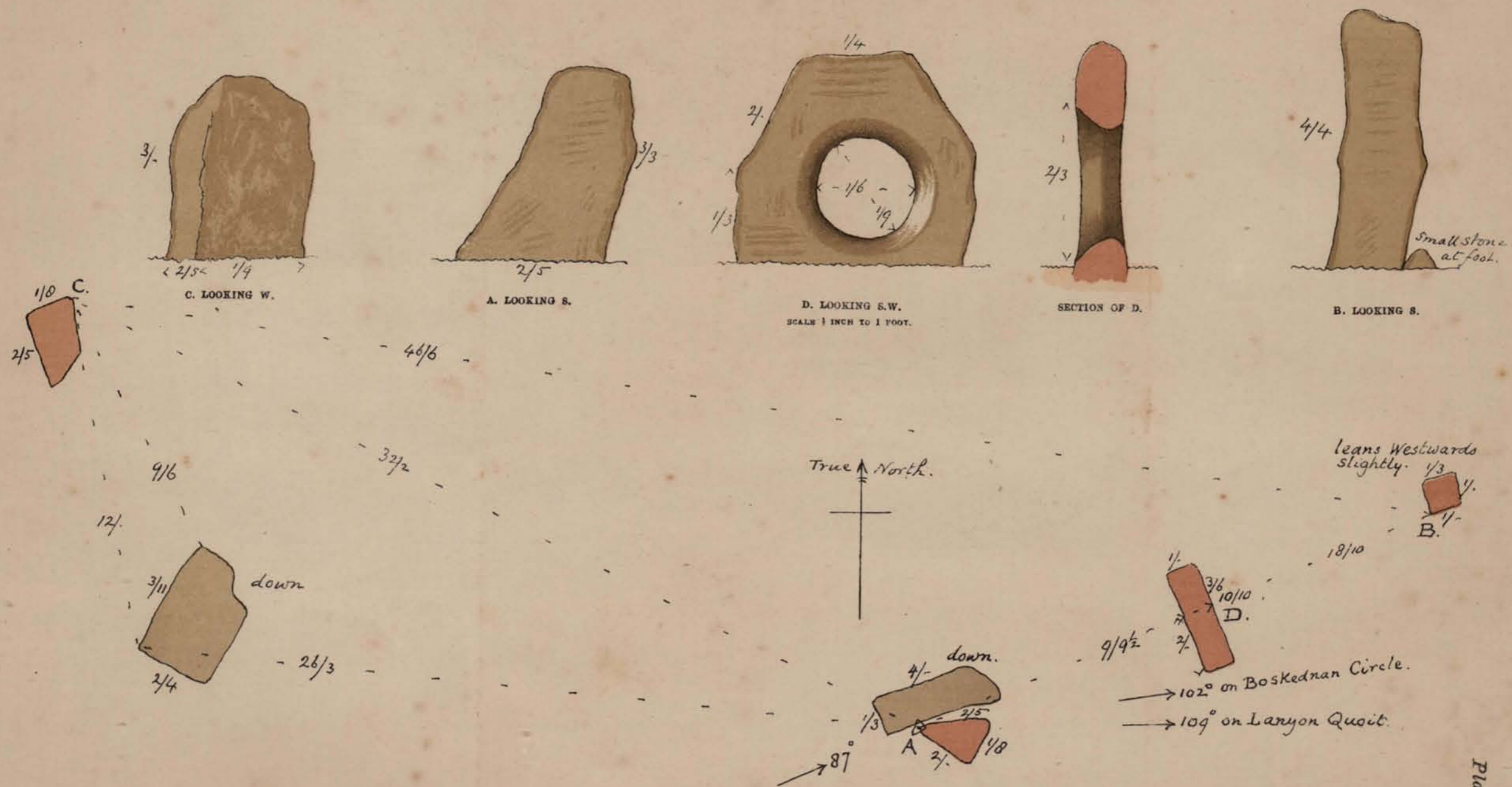


SECTION.
TREGIFFIAN CLIFF,
ST. JUST,
W. C. L., 6 AUG. 1879
hole 6" diam.

THE TOLVEN, NEAR GWEEK CONSTANTINE.
W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 12 AUG., 1879
SCALE 1/16 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

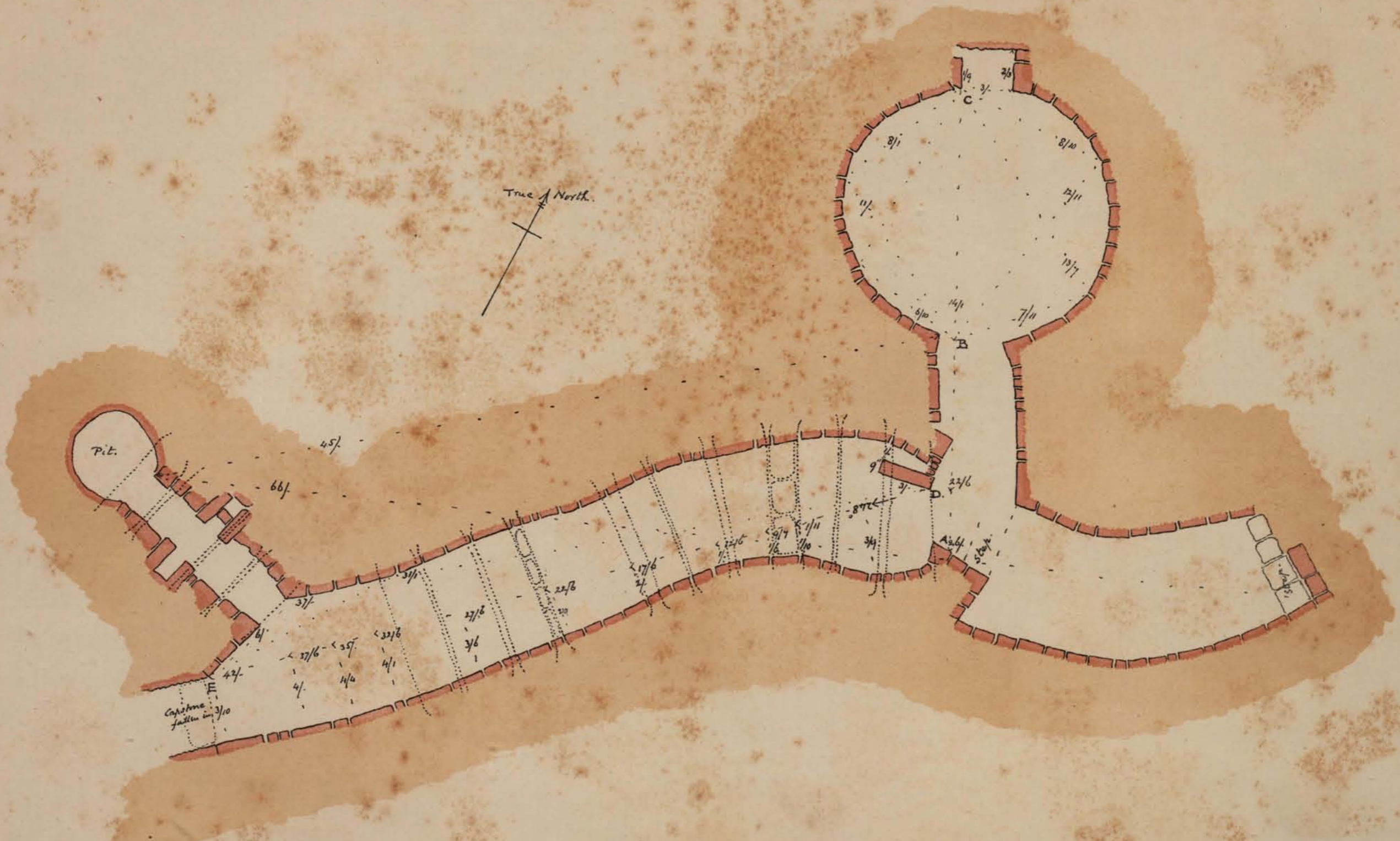


22986 The Men-an-tol.



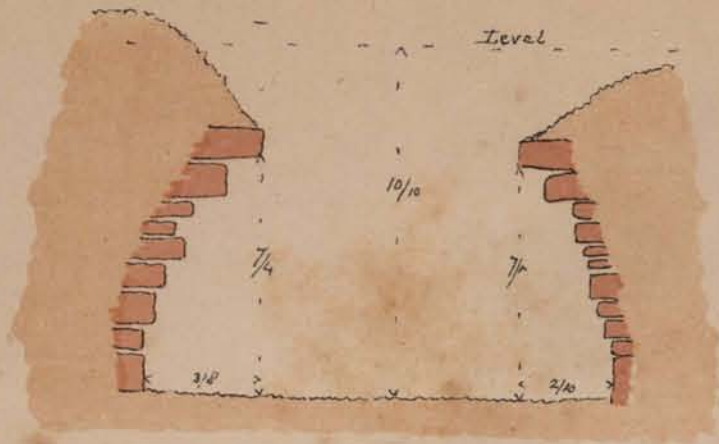
MEN-AN-TOL, MADRON, CORNWALL.
 W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 18 JULY, 1879.
 MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE $20^\circ 30'$ W. OF NORTH.
 SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH TO 1 FOOT.



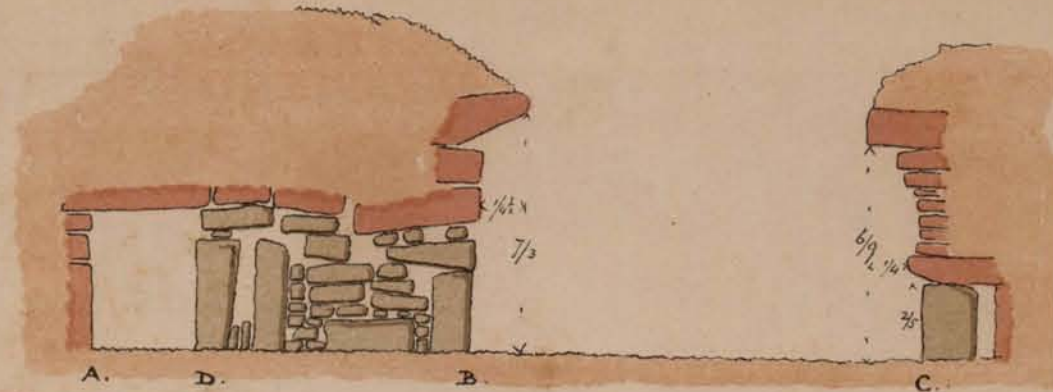


CHAPEL EUNY CAVE, SANCREED.
 A SUBTERRANEAN DWELLING. W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AUG. 7, 1879.
 MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF NORTH.
 SCALE $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH TO 1 FOOT.

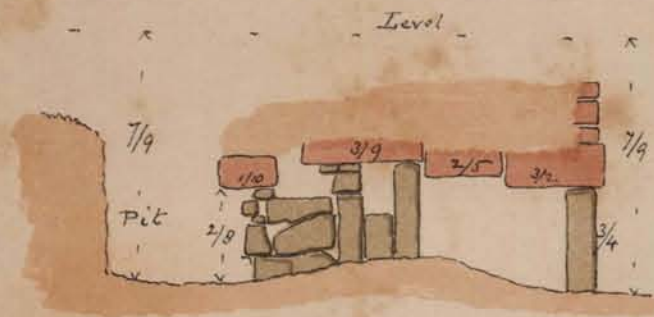




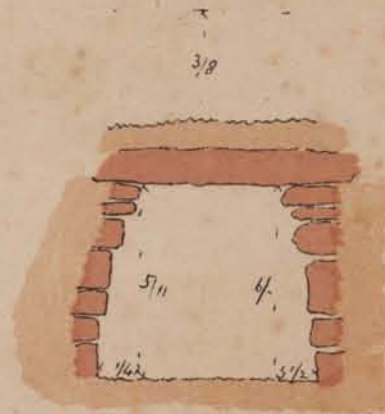
SECTION OF CIRCULAR CHAMBER, LOOKING S.E.



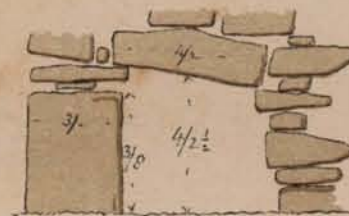
SECTION OF CIRCULAR CHAMBER AND PASSAGE, LOOKING S.W.



SECTION OF PASSAGE E, LOOKING N.E.



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF LONG PASSAGE, LOOKING S.W.



ELEVATION OF DOORWAY D, LEADING TO CIRCULAR CHAMBER.



ELEVATION OF DOORWAY OF CIRCULAR CHAMBER, AT B, TAKEN FROM INSIDE.

SCALE 1/8 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION, LOOKING S.E.

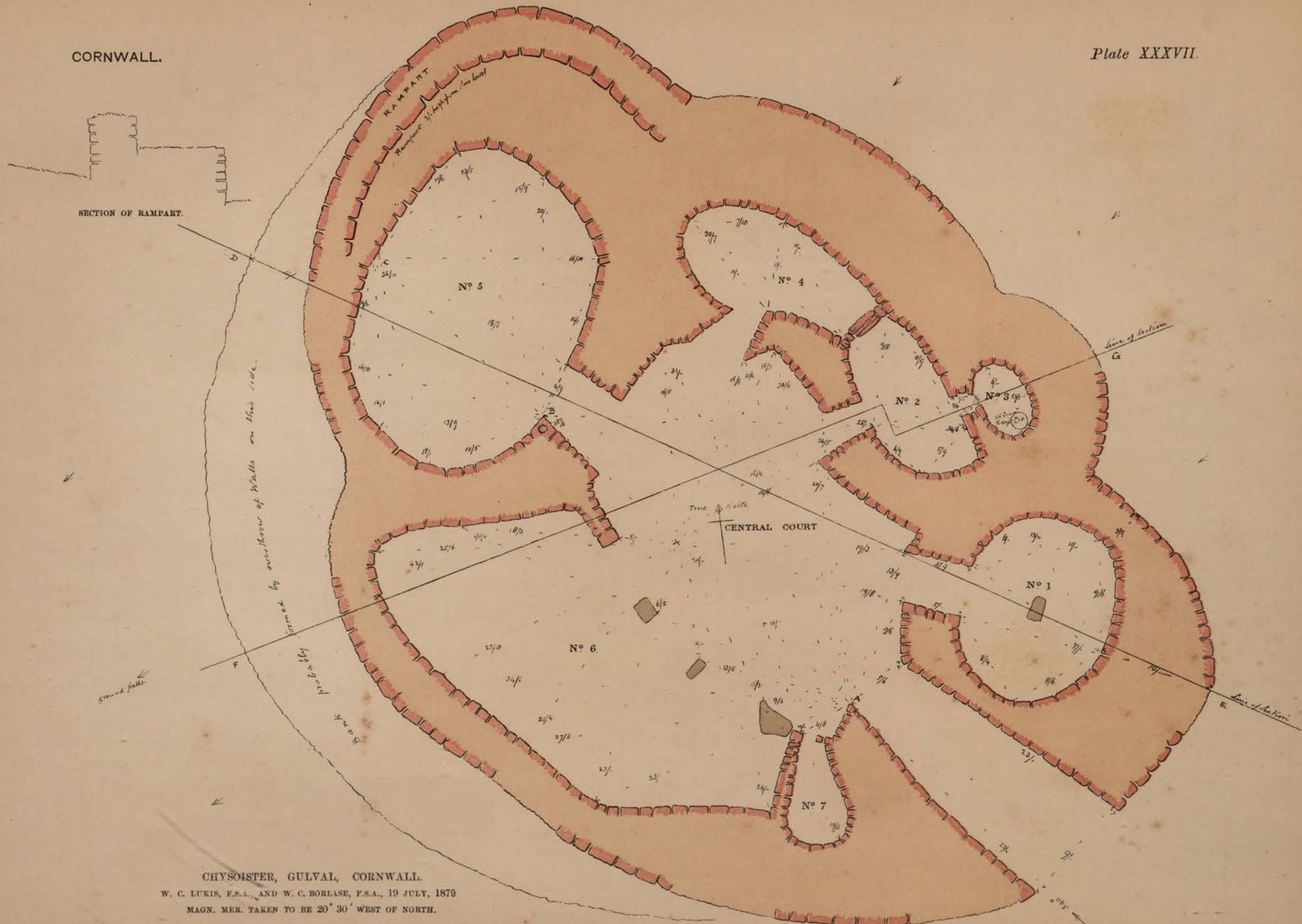
CHAPEL EUNY CAVE, SANCREED.

W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AUG. 7, 1879.

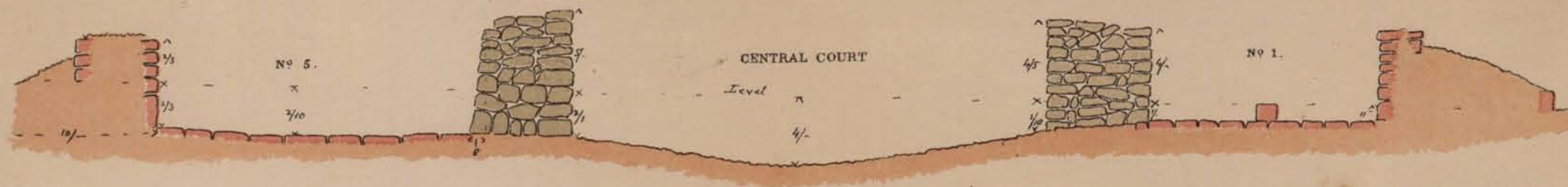
SCALE 1/8 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



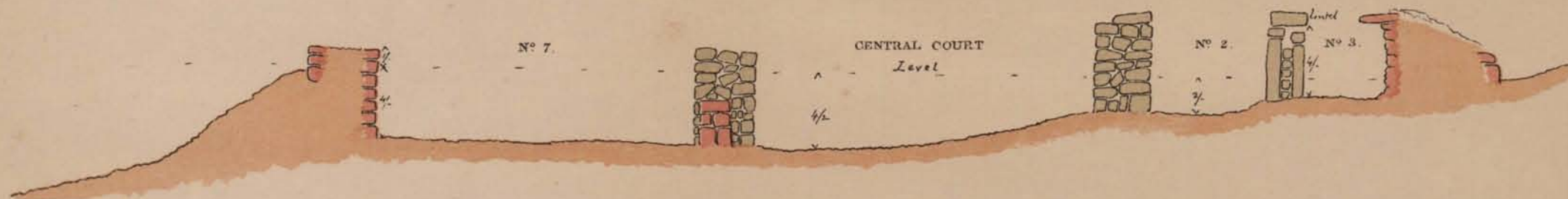
215
J. S. G. 11



CHYSOISTER, GULVAL, CORNWALL.
 W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 19 JULY, 1879
 MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' WEST OF NORTH.
 SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.

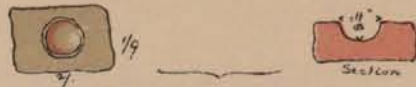


SECTION D TO E.



SECTION F TO G.

SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH TO 1 FOOT.



STONE BASIN AT ANGLE OF JAMB B.

SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH TO 1 FOOT.

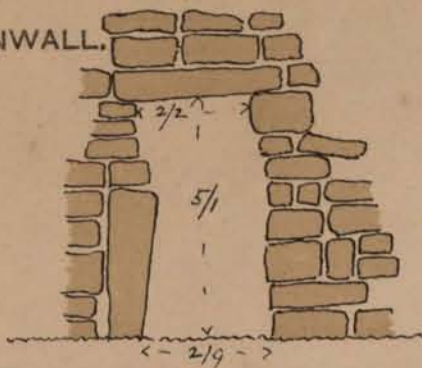
CHYISOISTER GULVAL.

W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 19 JULY, 1879.

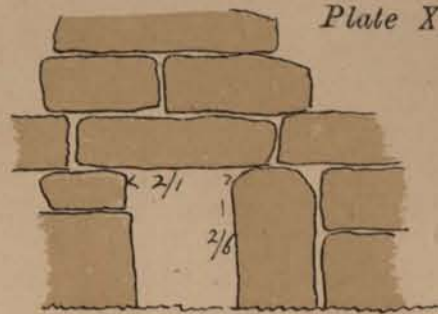


CORNWALL.

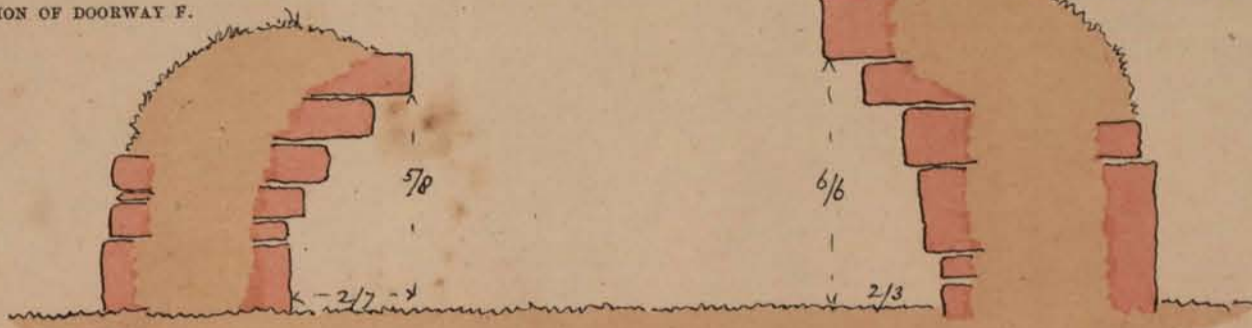
Plate XXXIX.



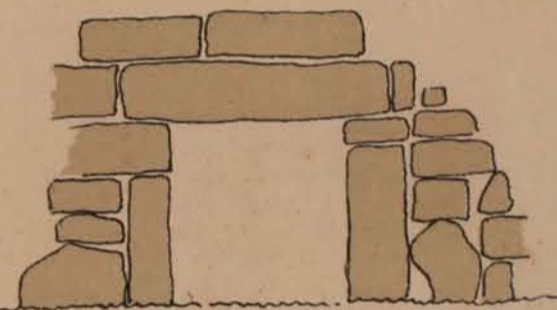
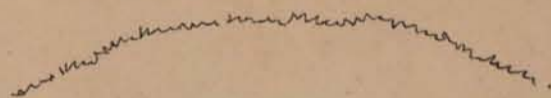
ELEVATION OF DOORWAY F.



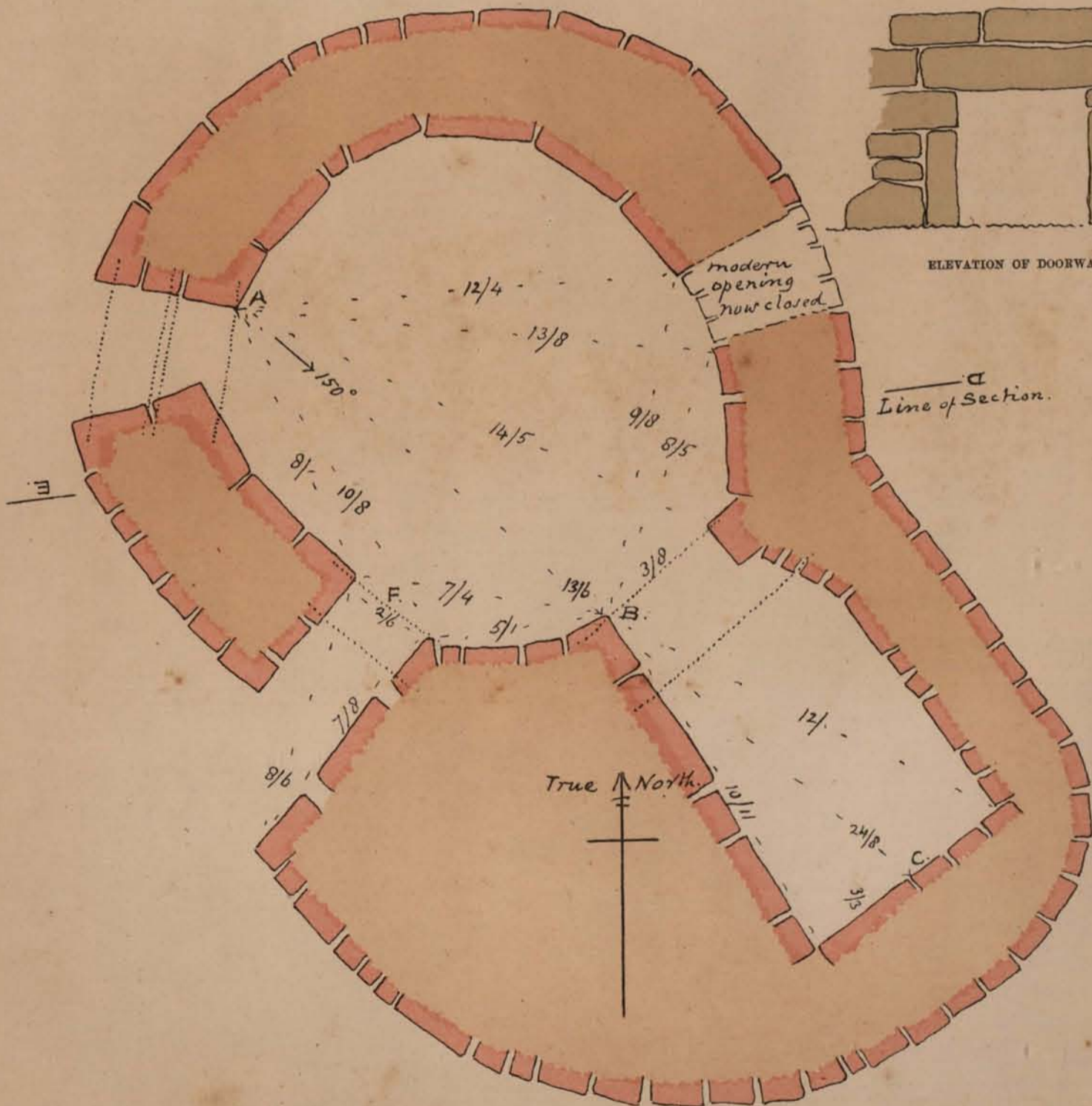
ELEVATION OF OPENING A.



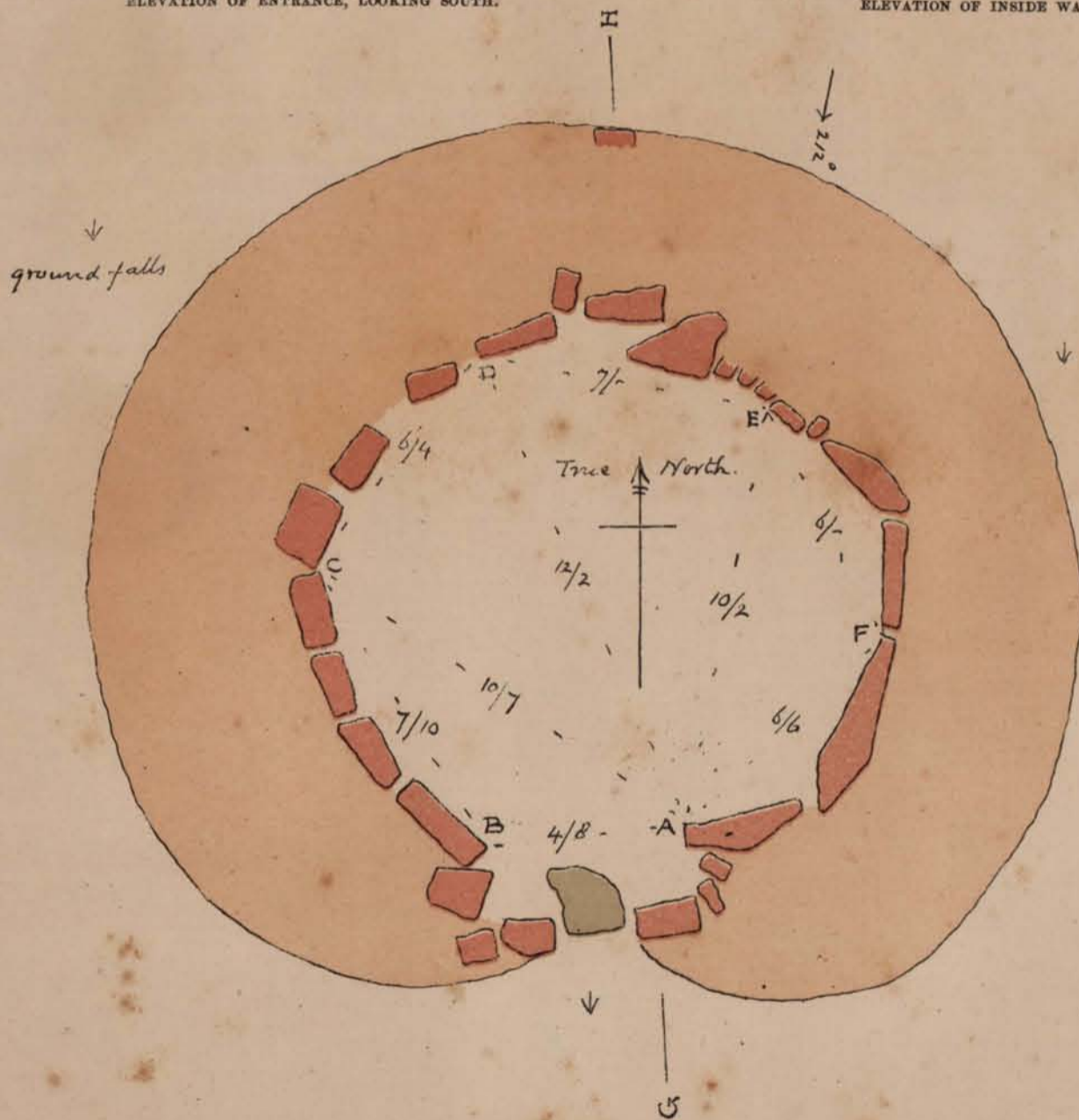
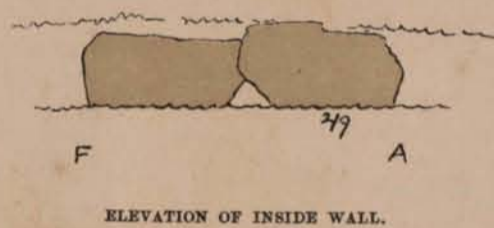
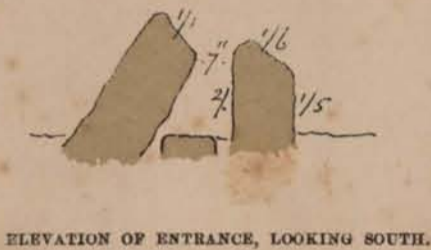
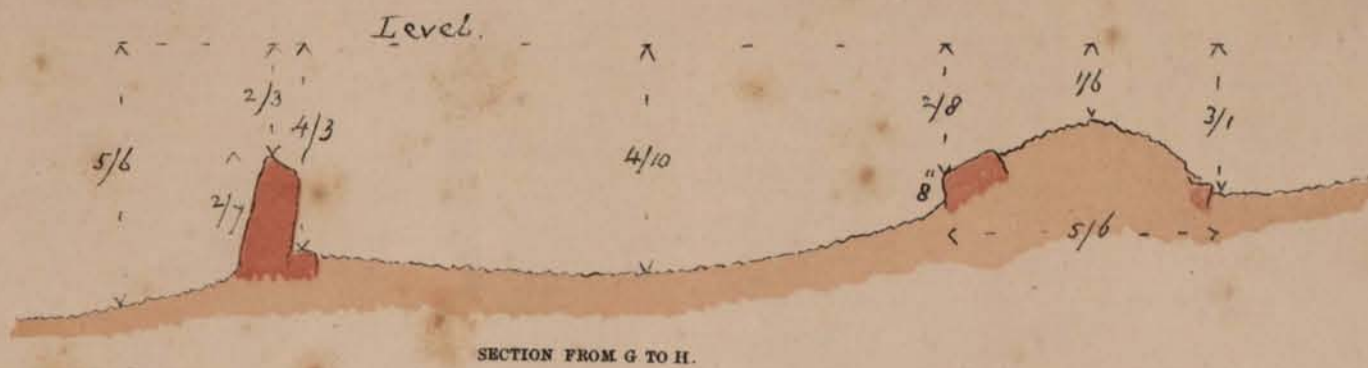
SECTION FROM D TO E, LOOKING SOUTH.



ELEVATION OF DOORWAY B.



HUT, BOSPORTHENIS, ZENNOR, CORNWALL.
 W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BORLASE, F.S.A., 18 JULY, 1879.
 MAGN. MER. TAKEN TO BE 20° 30' W. OF NORTH.
 SCALE 1/2 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



DWELLING, ON THE S.W. SLOPE OF WESTERN TOR.
 ROWTOR, ST. BREWARD.
 W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., AND W. C. BOBLASE, F.S.A., 14 AUG., 1879.
 MAG. MER. TAKE TO BE 20° 30' W. OF NORTH.
 SCALE 1/4 INCH TO 1 FOOT.



Boskednan hut, near Penzance





Subterranean to Hendriek Van, near Nuyance



Circle of stones, near Bolet

