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Trelill Well, Cornwall

Archaeological Building Survey



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Trelill Holy Well, Cornwall
Archaeological Building Survey

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1 Summary

At Trelill, just east of Helston, is the famous holy well (NGR SW 6768 2847; CCC SMR SW 62 NE6; PRN 301102) whose importance gave it, in the late 1920s, the honour of being the first monument in Cornwall to be Scheduled (it is Scheduled Monument Cornwall No. 1). Built of local killas, with a granite-arched doorway, the well-house has not undergone any significant restoration or alteration over the last century; but in the last ten years one or two problems have been noted which give cause for concern, although there has been some debate about the extent to which these threaten the structure. The main concerns relate to:

- A build up of silt against the back wall of the structure.
- Loss of bedding mortar from the stonework so that some stones are loose; while inside, many of the very small stones used to level the walls for plaster could easily be washed out.

In order to determine the extent to which these problems threaten the structure, and help to decide what (if any) remedial work is required, archaeological, architectural and structural surveys were carried out. In addition, some documentary research was undertaken, to help provide information on the context and dating of the structure.

The architectural survey proved particularly interesting, in revealing that although the well may first be recorded as early as the 14th century, the actual building is of 18th century date and was probably constructed at the same time as the substantial 18th century mansion at Trelill, 150 metres west-north-west of the site of the well.

The overall conclusion of this appraisal was that the building is basically stable, and that in order to conserve its very attractive appearance, there should be as little intervention as possible. This having been said, there is a minimum of work which, it is recommended, should be carried out in order to fully stabilise the structure and ensure its continued survival. The recommendations are detailed in section 4.3 of this report, but a summary is given below:

- As a matter of urgency, the build-up of silt behind the well-house should be removed and the reason for this investigated.
- The stability and effectiveness of the roof would be improved by removing any woody plants, reforming the profile so that it sheds water in all directions, and turfing over or seeding.
- As part of the back wall bulges, this may have to be partly taken down and rebuilt, once the silt here has been removed.
- Any voids in the stonework should be filled, where these are unsupported.
- Loose stonework in the north wall should be stabilised.
- Where mortaring is needed it should be unobtrusive, and blend with the original earth mortar.

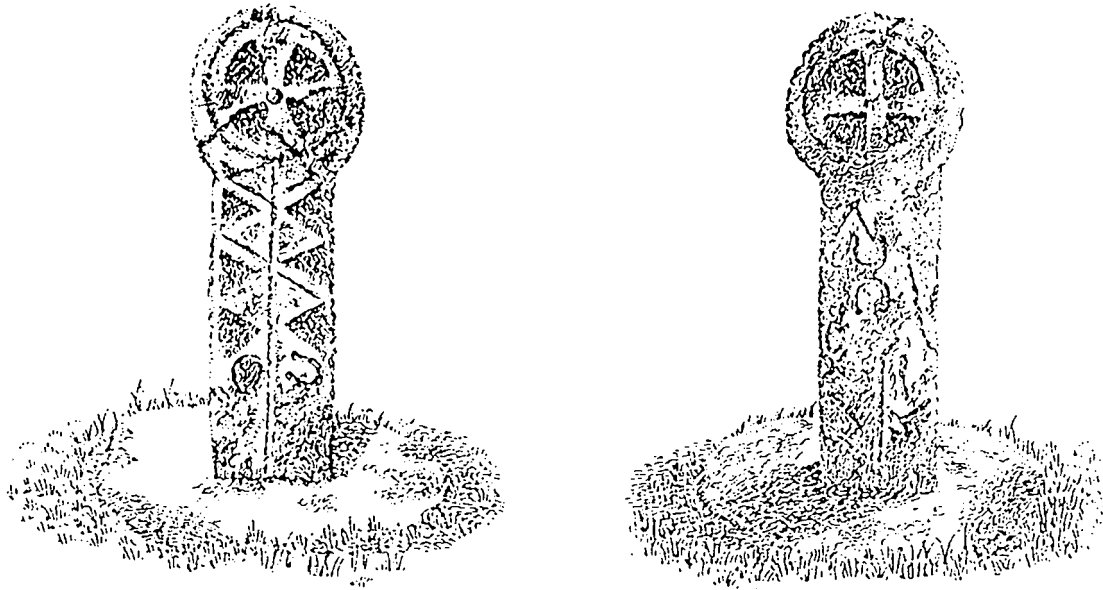


Figure 1. Cross originally from Trelill, but now at Bonallack in Constantine (Langdon 1896, 331)

2 Introduction

Trelill Well is one of the most famous holy wells in Cornwall. It is a small square building with granite arched doorway while inside, to either side of the doorway, are stone benches and in the back wall three small niches and the low arched entrance to the actual well. It has always been regarded as a perfect example of a medieval well-house which, because it is so attractive, features in all guidebooks to the holy wells of Cornwall (for example, Quiller-Couch 1894, 85-6; Lane Davies 1960, 88; Meyrick 1980, 141-2). Although there is no formal public access, both owners and tenants are happy for anyone with an interest to seek out and visit the well.

3 Background

3.1 Location and setting

Trelill Well, in Wendron parish, is located 100 metres from the hamlet of Trelill, just south-east of the A394 Falmouth to Helston road. It is incorporated into the boundary between two fields, in the bottom of a shallow valley, beside a small south-east flowing stream, on rocks of the Devonian Mylor Beds.

3.2 Brief history of the well

Although containing the place-name element *tre* which indicates a place of pre-Norman origin (Padel 1985, 223-4), the settlement of Trelill is not specifically recorded until 1303 (Gover 1948, 532). Being small features, fostered by local belief, holy wells very rarely feature in medieval documents, but the well at Trelill is one of the few exceptions, creeping incidentally into a deed of 1423 which describes a property in *Street-Wyndsor* (now Wendron Street) in Helston as by the way leading to *Fenton Wendron*. Henderson (1960, 478) and Lane-Davies (1960, 88) both refer to this document but quote it differently; however each considers it likely that *Fenton Wendron* ('the well/spring of (St.) Wendron') is identical with

the well at Trelill. Certainly, Wendron Street in Helston is the north-eastern continuation of Coinagehall Street, leading in the direction of Trelill, which is only a mile from Helston (see Fig 2). A further connection of St. Wendron with Trelill is demonstrated in a license of 1427 for a chapel of St. Wendron at Trelill. To this evidence of a small ecclesiastical complex at Trelill can be added a cross, of perhaps eleventh century date, originally from Trelill but moved first to Helston and later to Bonallack in Constantine in the 19th and 20th centuries (Langdon 1896, 331-2; Langdon 1999, 20; and Fig 1). Its original location at Trelill is not know precisely although Langdon (1896, 331) says that it formerly stood by the side of the path leading to Trelill Holy Well and an article in *The Eagle* for 1889 suggests that it was close to the stream, half way between the settlement and the well.

The relationship between the parish church dedicated to St. Wendron and the chapel, well and cross at Trelill, dedicated to the same saint, is not understood. It is explained in a local tradition which states that it was intended to erect the church of Wendron near this spot but the devil in the shape of a crow objected to the locality and removed the new building stone by stone to its present site: the porch, however, was allowed to remain and we now see it as the holy well (Henderson 1960, 478). Another more

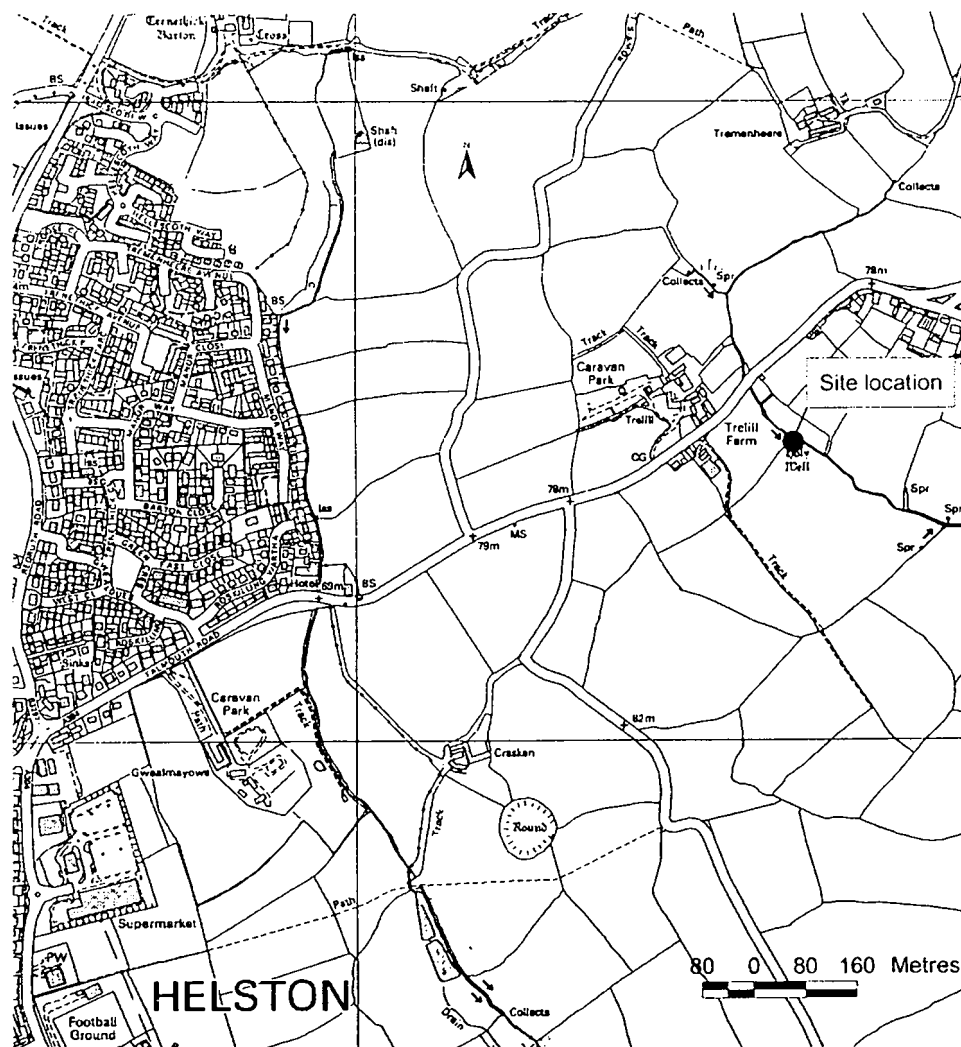


Figure 2. Location of Trelill Holy Well. This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material. Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Cornwall County Council LA 076538 2002

rational theory might see the cult of this popular local saint (of whom, however, almost nothing is now known (Orme 2000, 250-1)) expanding and replacing an earlier dedication at Wendron Church, which was originally known as *Eglosiga* (in 1208: Gover 1948, 533). Assuming this theory to be true, the expansion of the cult of St. Wendron must have occurred at a fairly early date, for St. Wendron is recorded as the patron saint of the parish church by 1291 (Gover 1948, 533). (Confusion is added, however, by a note in *The Eagle* ... 1889, which states that the stream flowing past the well was known as Dour-Iga, that is 'Iga's Water'. The article speculates that Iga and Ia may be the same person. But this article is the only source to connect a dedication to Ia with Trelill Well.)

Another tradition connected with the well, and first recorded by Penaluna (1834), is that every stranger visiting Trelill Farm was sent by the farmer's wife to drop a pin in the well. A woman in Helston, questioned by Quiller Couch (1894, 86), also remembered visiting the well 'for the purpose of dropping a pin accompanied by a wish into its magic waters'. No other traditional attributes or curative properties are known, however.

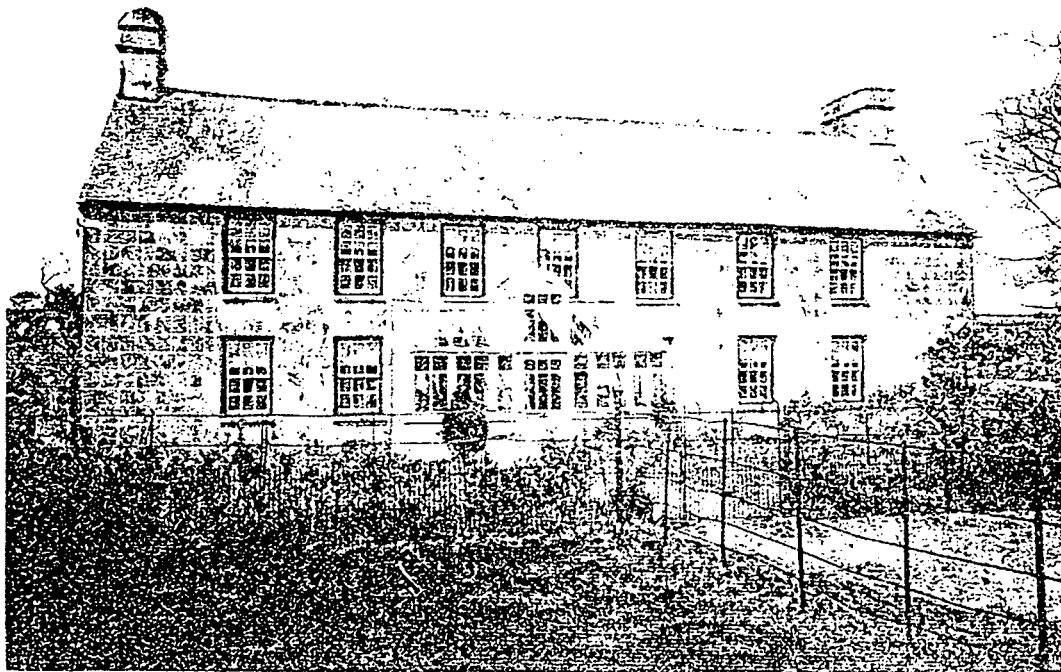


Photo by

TRELILL HOUSE.

LEON K. BOYD

Figure 3. Trelill House. Photo from Doble 1930, opposite page 17

From the 15th century to the 19th century, the well at Trelill is not (so far as is known to the authors of this report) recorded. During the 17th and 18th centuries, however, the settlement of Trelill acquired some fame as the residence of the Jordan family, local gentry, one of whose members was the author of a Cornish play called *The Creation of the World with Noah's Flood*, published in 1611 (Polsue 1872, 312). In the mid 18th century, another member of the family, possibly Thomas Jordan who was a churchwarden of Wendron Church (Doble 1930, 16), rebuilt the settlement at Trelill, erecting the grand seven-bay house which still stands today, albeit rather unsympathetically modernised (see Fig 3). Over the door of the house are the date and initials:

I
TI
1732

Thomas Jordan died in 1752 leaving only a daughter, Catherine, who became the first wife of John Rowe, Mayor and Alderman of Helston; when she died, the latter acquired Trelill in her right, and so the estate was carried out of the family (Doble 1930, 16-17; Polsue 1872, 312).



Figure 4. Drawing of Trelill Well by JT Blight (1856)



Figure 5. Photograph taken by Thurstan Peter in 1914 (JRIC)



Figure 6. Photograph taken by Miss B.A. Curtis in 1937 (at Falmouth Public Library)

Trelill Well is not recorded by early antiquarians such as Tonkin, Hals or William Borlase. As noted above, it is mentioned by Penaluna in 1834 and the first known depiction is by Blight in his *Crosses ... of West Cornwall*, published in 1856 (Fig 4). In Blight's drawing, the roof is shown heavily overgrown with ivy but otherwise, looking much as it does now with the same large stones framing the doorway. A photograph of the front elevation, taken by Mr. Thurstan Peter in 1914 (JRIC) also shows the roof rather overgrown and likewise suggests that few changes have occurred to the structure, other than the rearrangement of a few stones above the door arch. Notes and sketches made on a field visit in 1877 (on a loose piece of paper in Volume 3 of S.J. Wills' *Wendron and Helston Collection*, at the Courtney Library of the Royal Institution of Cornwall) add considerable detail. The water is seen to flow out of the arched well chamber in the back wall of the building over a stone lip; it then ran under the floor. In 1894, Quiller Couch confirms this, observing that the building was dry and paved with stone. This fact is worth emphasizing since the floor of the well-house is now waterlogged and roughly stony: if the paving survives, its presence is not immediately obvious. The seats, the niche, the recesses, are all described and drawn and the fact that the walls had been plastered and that lime was used are recorded. Ivy not only overwhelmed the roof but was also growing inside! Outside, three steps (stepping stones) remained at the approach. These are clearly seen on Thurstan Peter's photograph (Fig 5) but are no longer extant.

A number of authors describe the roof of the well-house as pointed, for example Henderson who says that 'it is built of blocks of granite and has a pointed roof of the same material' (1960, 477). At the same time it is also clear from early descriptions and photographs that a thick thatch of ivy was a notable feature. The roof is not now pointed, but only roughly formed of stone, so that it must be assumed that either the exact form of the roof was not obvious beneath the ivy or else that the disruption to the roof caused by the ivy resulted in its present form. A photograph taken in 1937, at Falmouth Library (catalogue number E94), is the first to show the roof bare of ivy and in this, a number of the stones look very loose and rather vulnerable.

Although the well is not shown on the Tithe Map of 1843 it is marked on the Ordnance Survey's first edition 25 inch map of 1878 (Fig 7). Here, the holy well is shown in a small marshy enclosure incorporated into the field to the north-west. The field boundary which now runs up to it had not yet been built; although by the time of the 1907 map (Fig 8) the field had been drained and the wiggly enclosure surrounding the boggy patch removed and replaced with a boundary running right up to the well. A photograph taken in c1900 at Falmouth Public Library (catalogue number E74) shows that this incorporated a step-over stile (see front cover). The date at which this stile was replaced by the present gateway is not known, although a gate is seen in the photo in Lane Davies' 1960 book on *Holy Wells in Cornwall* (but a wooden one, not the present, more attractive metal one).

In the 1920s, Trelill Well was designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Because this was the first Scheduled Monument to be designated in Cornwall, the documentation, which is written in Henry Jenner's hand, is worth quoting at length. It describes the condition of the monument, the perceived threat from a newly constructed tramway (where is it now?) and demonstrated the active involvement of a number of important members of contemporary Cornish society.

A little chapel built over a spring. It has a pointed arched doorway, of rather indefinite date, perhaps as late as the 15th century. The roof is complete, but overgrown with a huge plant of ivy. A stream flows from the spring through the doorway.

Within the last few years an embankment for a tramway to a quarry has been made, which passes close to the chapel, and the spring and stream are used by cattle. Though as yet the condition of the chapel is fairly good, it is in considerable danger of destruction through careless treatment.

The chapel is situated about a hundred yards from the high-road from Helston to Penryn, about a mile out of Helston, but in the parish of Wendron.

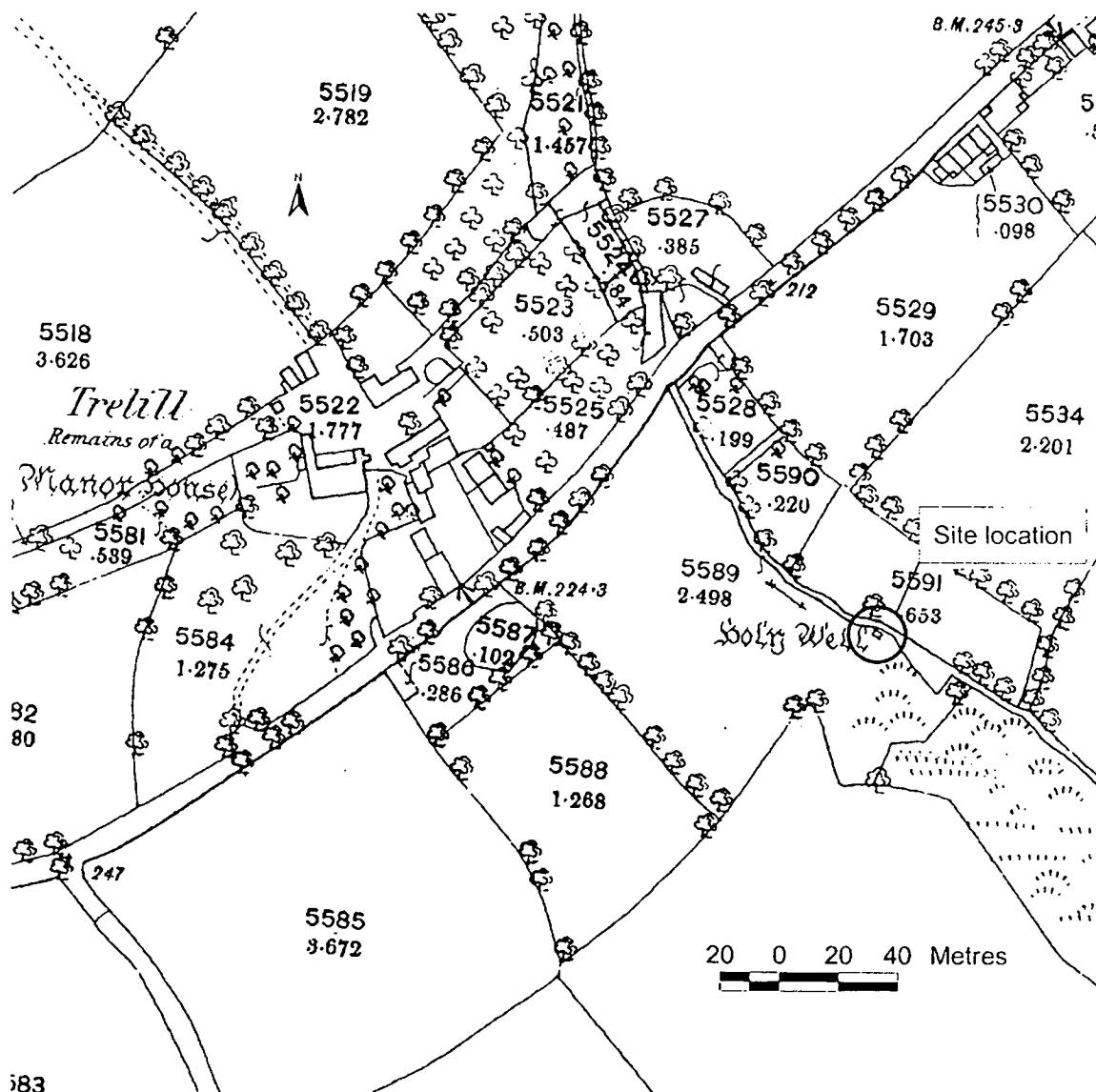


Figure 7. 1878 Ordnance Survey map

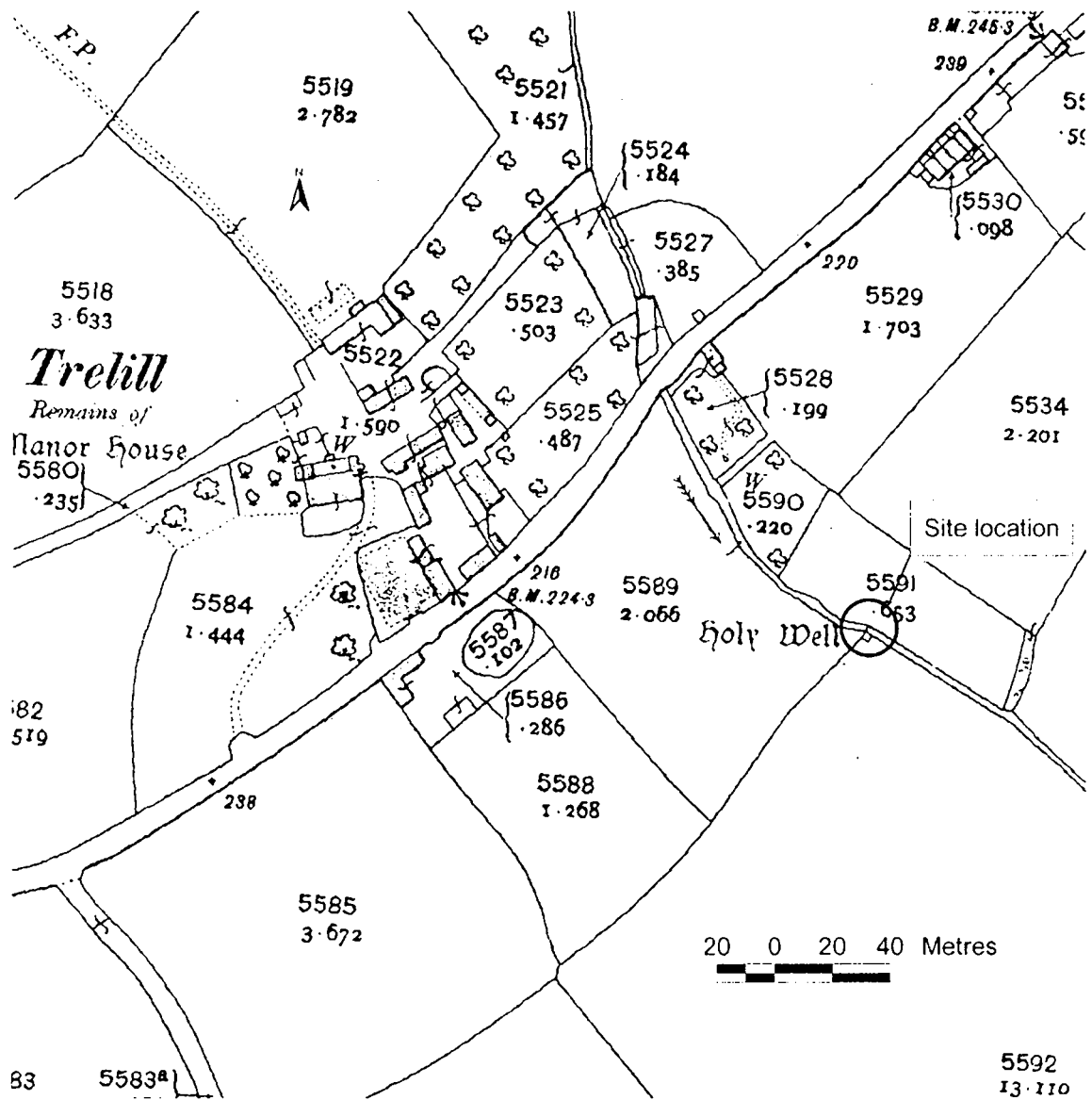


Figure 8. 1907 Ordnance Survey map

It has been recently visited by Colonel Sir Courtney B. Vyvyan, Bart (of Trelowarren, St Mawgan-in-Meneage), who is District Correspondent for the Helston District, and by Mr. P.D. Williams (of Lanarth, St Keverne), both of whom have expressed themselves strongly on the urgent need for protection and (as they phrase it) "repair" – which last, of course, only means supporting parts likely to collapse, and they have both expressed their willingness to contribute to the work, which would not be much expense. It was also visited on Aug 1922 by Mr J.P. Bushe Fox and Mr. C. Henderson.

4 Results

4.1 Results of the archaeological survey: a description of the Monument

Trelill Well was recorded by Jo Sturges in August 2000. The following description and drawings in figures 9 and 10 are the result of her survey.

4.1.1 Exterior

The well-house is a 2m high building, roughly square in plan (approximately 2.40m x 2.50m) which is mainly constructed of granite with some slate and bonded by an earth mortar. A stream runs along the north-eastern side of the building and a field boundary abuts either side. The main feature of the front elevation is a slightly pointed granite arched doorway with a plain chamfer. Below the two stones forming the arch are horizontal 'stretchers', extending to the corners of the building so that they also act as quoin-stones. The stops on the chamfers could not be seen due to flooding, and there are no signs of a door ever being hung. Very little of the earth mortar remains on this elevation and there are small patches of a later lime-based mortar associated with repairs to the structure. This elevation shows clearly the arch-shaped roof, no longer 'pointed' and 'complete' as it is described on the Scheduled Ancient Monument Form. After vegetation clearance it was discovered that the roof covering is now mainly turf with a few stones, probably disturbed by root action. It is not clear whether any of the original granite roof covering exists below the turf, although early drawings of the building suggest that the apex stood higher than the arched turf line that is now present.

The two exterior side wall elevations appear to be of original large granite block construction with some repair work in slate. Very little of the earth mortar remains, and many of the stones, particularly in the north-east wall, are unstable and could easily be dislodged. Along the length of these two walls, where the top of the walls meet the roof, there are two large lengths of granite forming a projecting course on either side. The stone projecting at the north-east corner is chamfered, but none of the others along this line, on either side of the building, are moulded. Both elevations show signs of repair. There are also signs of the structure slumping towards the rear. The footings towards the front of the north-east elevation are stepped out approximately 0.20m, no doubt to help support the wall where the stream runs alongside. The rear elevation has been partially masked by silt deposits building up from the stream, and by a hawthorn tree growing up against it. Repair works can also be seen on this wall, with slate insertions and small patches of lime-based mortar.

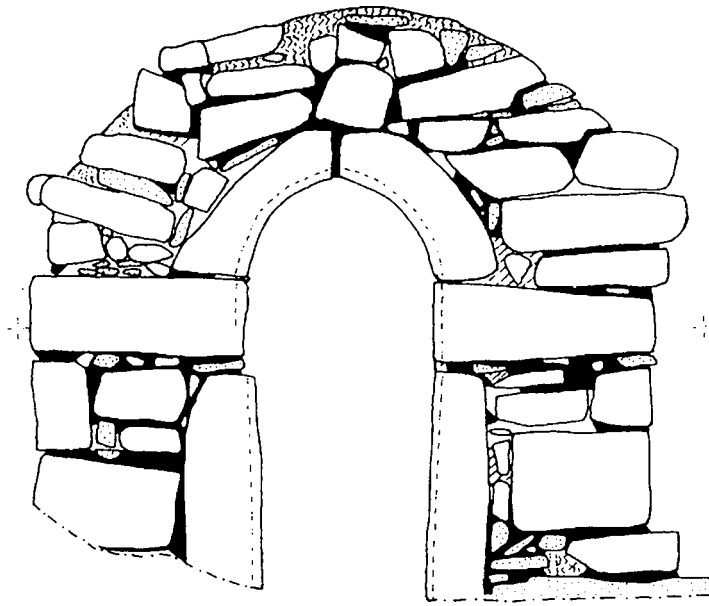


Figure 9. Exterior south-east elevation of Trelill Holy Well (by Jo Sturgess)

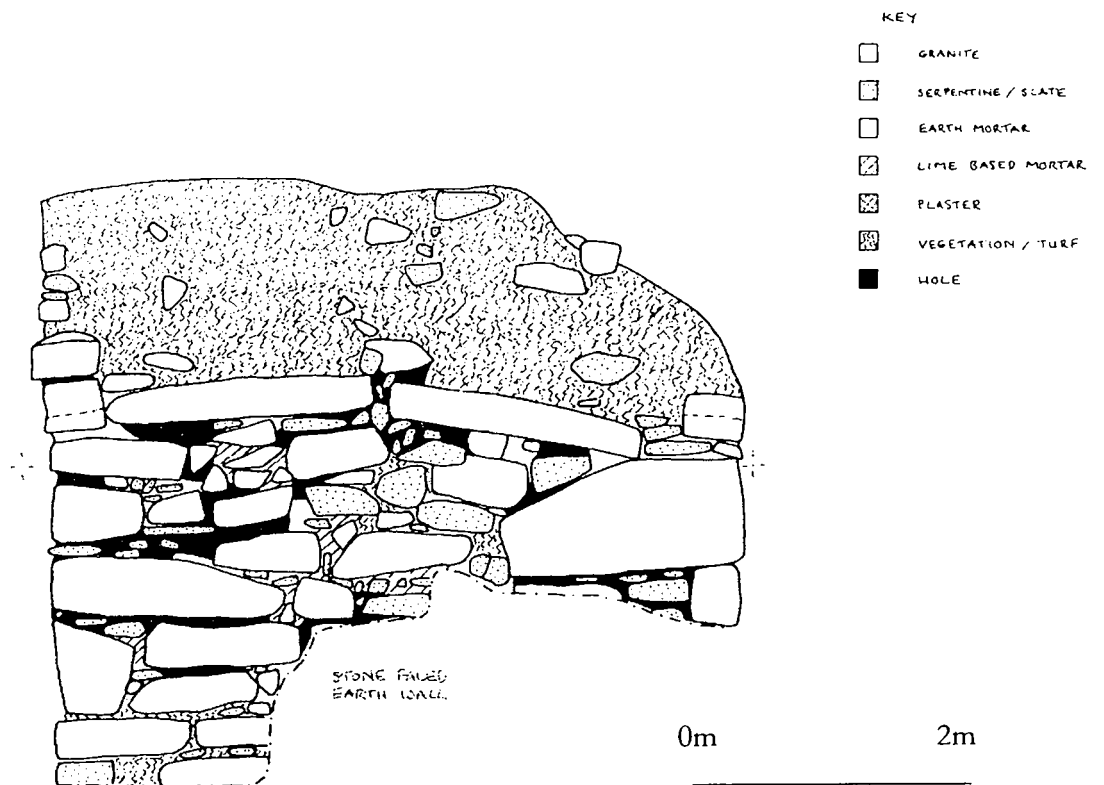


Figure 10. Exterior north-east elevation of Trelill Holy Well (by Jo Sturgess)

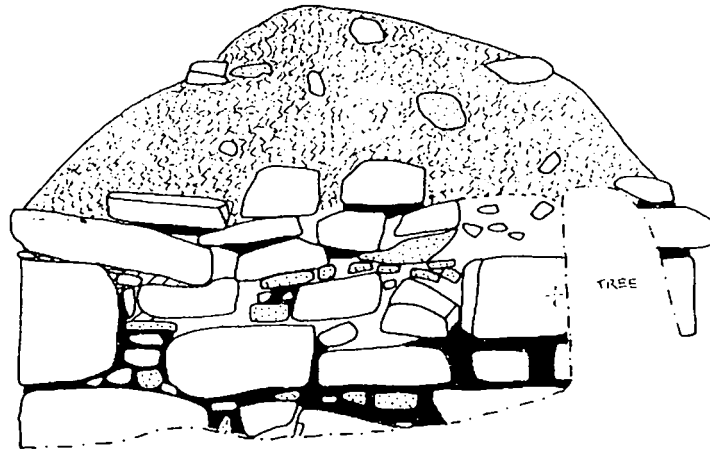


Figure 11. Exterior north-west elevation of Trelill Holy Well (by Jo Sturgess)

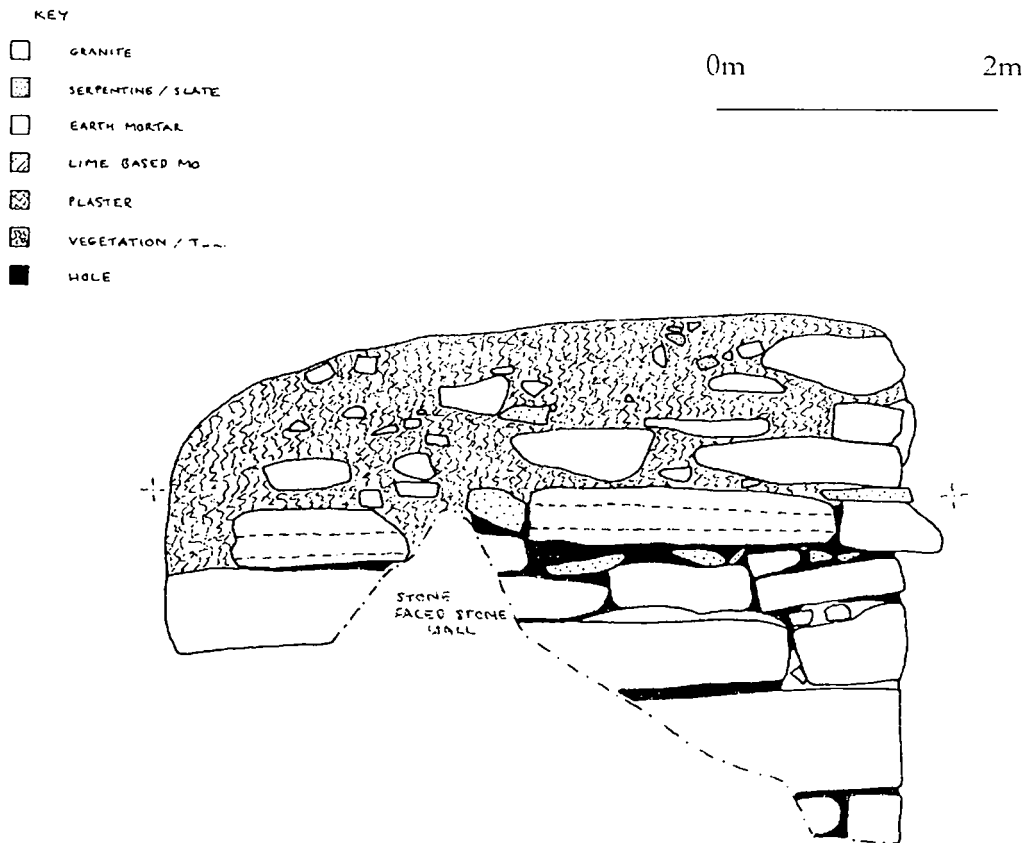
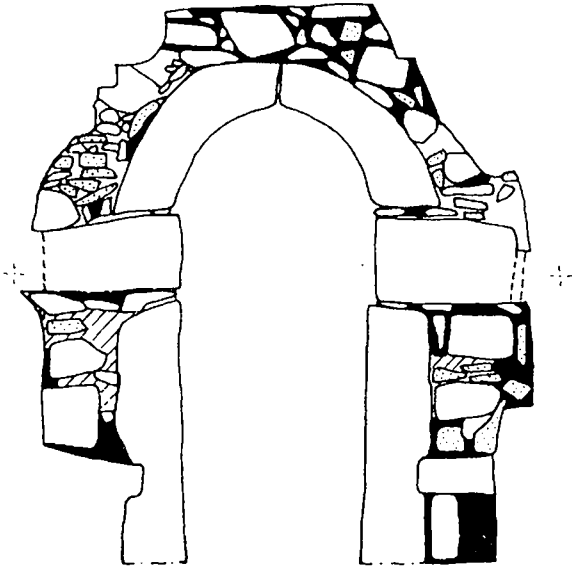
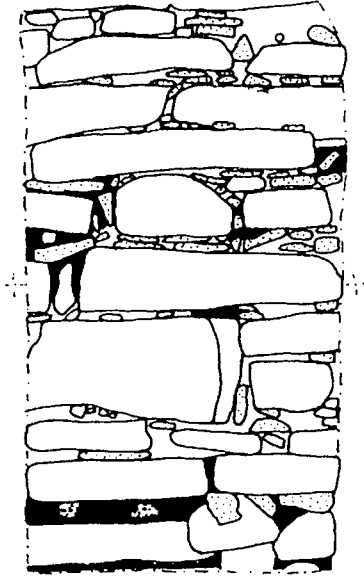


Figure 12. Exterior south-west elevation of Trelill Holy Well (by Jo Sturgess)

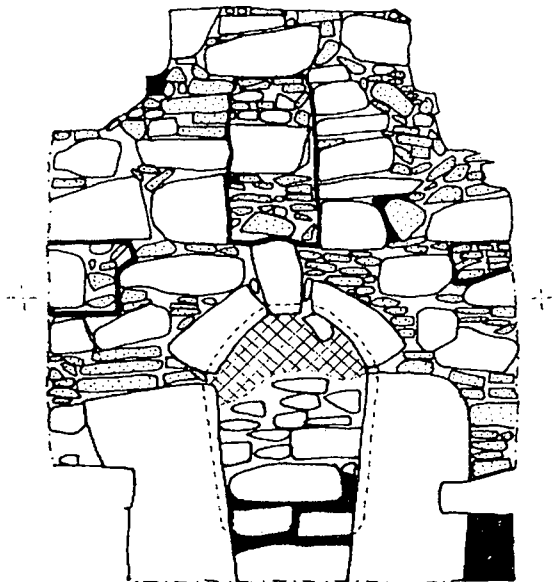
North-west elevation



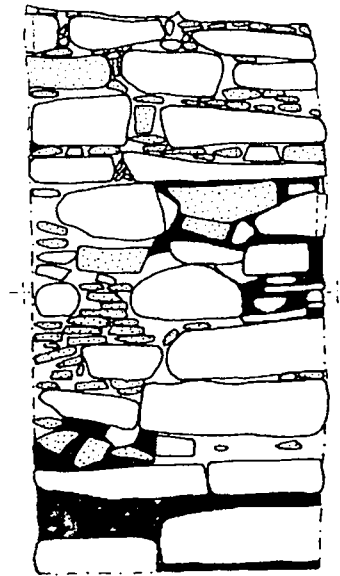
North-east elevation



South-east elevation



South-west elevation



0m

2m

Figure 13. Interior elevations of Trelill Holy Well (key as before) (by Jo Sturgess)

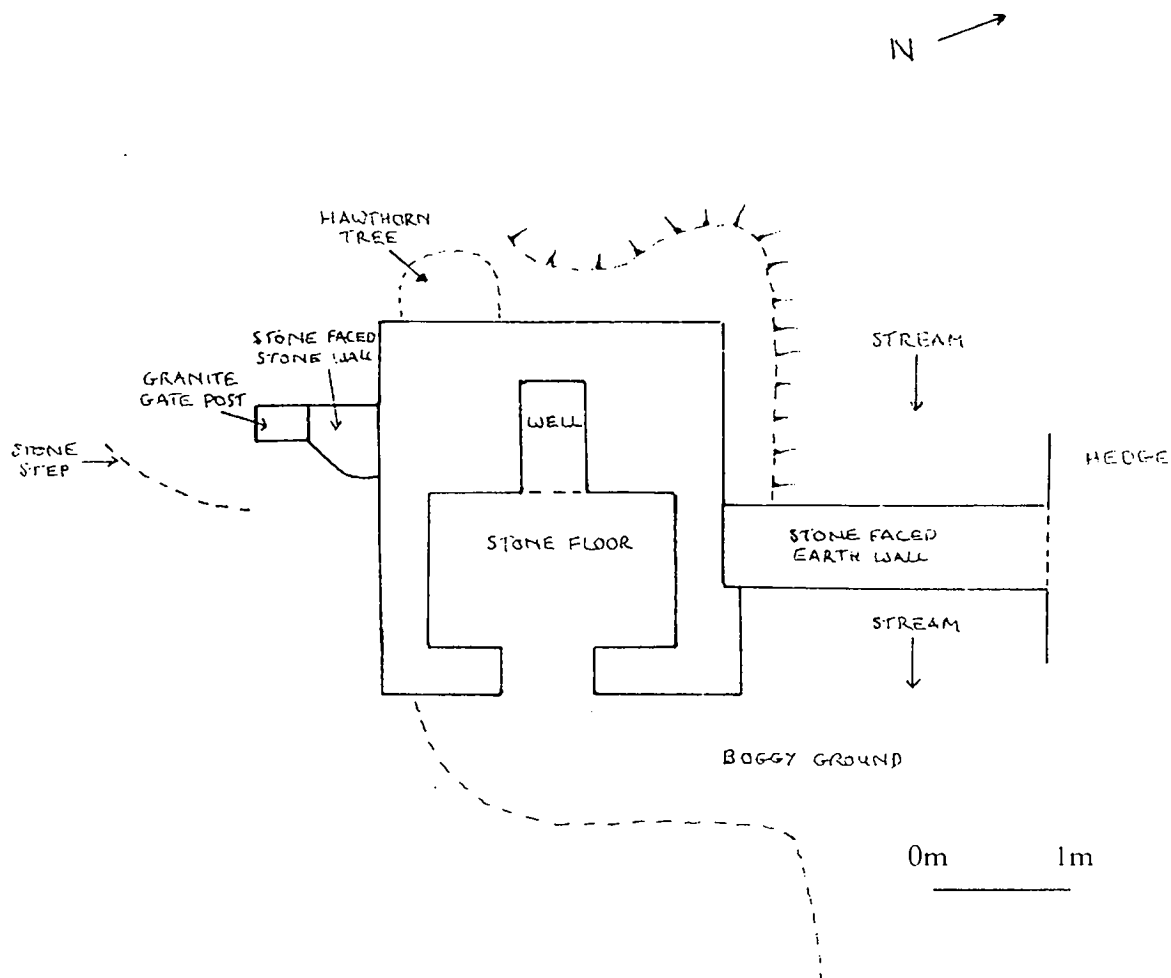


Figure 14. Plan of Trelill Holy Well (by Jo Sturgess)

To the south-west of the building lie footings of the stone-faced hedge which once abutted the well-house on this side, visible beneath the existing gate.

The roof as it is at present is no more than a rough, but stable, turf-covered pile of stones. There are hints that a well-constructed stone roof like those at Linkinhorne or St. Clether may have been intended, and earlier descriptions refer to a 'pointed roof' (Henderson, 1960, 477) which was 'complete' (Jenner, 1922); yet the lichen-covered stones do not look as though they have been disturbed this century and in early photos the roof is so thickly overgrown with ivy that it is difficult to know how it could have been closely examined.

4.1.2 Interior

The interior elevations differ in make-up to the exterior in that the gaps between large granite blocks are filled with areas of small fragments of slate, intended to level up the face of the wall so that it could be plastered. The entrance elevation (north-west) shows some

signs of repair with traces of lime-based mortar. Below the two stones forming the arch of the doorway are the inner faces of the two horizontal stretchers, one on either side. These have been dressed on their inner face to fit the front wall, the dressing finishing at the corners of the building, leaving a short length of rougher undressed stone bedded in the side walls.

The two side elevations are vertical walls up to the height of the top of these stones, where large granite blocks are gradually stepped inwards to form the ceiling. The two side walls also incorporate the granite benches. Each bench comprises two rough unmoulded granite slabs supported by granite blocks. On the left side, the wall is set back slightly, just above the bench, indicating repair or rebuild at some time in the past.

The south-east elevation, opposite the entrance, contains a small archway, 0.9m in height and 0.45m wide, with hollow chamfers with run out stops. The arch stones extend back 0.7m, forming a vault over the well itself which (by probing) seems to be at least 0.4m deep.

Immediately above this opening is a niche (0.6m high x 0.30m wide x 0.20m deep) with either side of it, two smaller niches. The one to the left of the well opening measures 0.25m high x 0.25m wide x 0.20m deep, whilst the niche on the right measures 0.15m high x 0.20m wide x 0.20m deep. None of these recesses have any carved stones in them. At the top of the back wall there is still some plaster.

4.2 Results of the architectural appraisal

The monument was visited by Eric Berry on 23rd November 2000, when a full architectural appraisal was carried out. The conclusion of this appraisal was that the building as it stands is not medieval, but of 18th century date. Earlier materials are built into the structure and it is possible that the site and the ground plan are medieval, but this is something which cannot be verified without excavation.

To state that a holy well, which hitherto has always been regarded as late medieval, is in fact an 18th century building is somewhat iconoclastic, and so the main reasons for this argument are given below.

Starting with the principal feature, the granite arched doorway is the first give-away. The slightly pointed arch is in fact a Tudor-period four-centred arch whose stones have been rotated by ninety degrees and swapped around to make it look slightly pointed, and the use of stretchers beneath these is characteristic of 18th century work, not medieval. Again, the plain chamfer on all these stones reflects a post-medieval date.

Inside, the smaller arched entrance to the actual well is also problematic. The jamb stones and the arch vault stones have a hollow chamfer and may in fact be medieval work, but between the stones forming the arch is a key-stone, which again is a typical 18th century feature. The jamb-stones actually splay out considerably to accommodate the key-stone (see Fig 10), and this may in fact be an argument for regarding the arch as *in situ*, but rebuilt. Above this is a shallow rectangular recess, supposedly for placing an image, but in its present form it is too shallow to be used for this purpose and it is very simple: there are no moulded or cut stones to suggest medieval work. Two smaller niches to either side are poorly constructed and asymmetrical and were possibly intended to take candles. Along the side walls of the building are the two stone benches. These also are not considered to be medieval. The slabs forming the benches are very rough: they are not shaped or chamfered, as one might see in stone benches in a church porch, and on both sides, the slabs lie in front of the jamb-stones of the well-arch: a small detail showing a lack of care which would

not have been allowed by medieval masons in such a building (again, this shows very clearly on Fig 10).

The construction of the masonry also provides clues to the post-medieval date. It contains no lime, but was put together with an earth mortar, and the stones are levelled up with smaller stones and thin slates: both being typical features of 18th century building-work.

A context for the construction or reconstruction of the well-house exists nearby, at the settlement of Trelill. Here is a complex of good quality 18th century buildings, including a seven bay house which ranks amongst the more important buildings of their period (Fig 3). A date stone above the door indicates that this house was built in 1732 for a member of the Jordan family, gentry and leaders of parish life in Wendron in the 17th and much of the 18th centuries (Doble 1930, 16, 17, 48).

During the 18th century, the gardens and parks of the gentry were being adorned with picturesque follies and grottoes, often of an ecclesiastical style (for example, the towers at Cotehele and Mount Edgcumbe) and the restoration of a well-known holy well might have been felt an appropriate enhancement for the setting of the new house. Surplus building materials and masons busy at the house could easily have been diverted to this much smaller project; and it is a further possibility that the family name of Jordan, might have provoked an extra interest in the well and its traditions. (The first baptisms were carried out in the River Jordan in the Holy Land and according to Quiller Couch (1894, 115) Laneast Holy Well was also known as the 'Jordan'.)

Although these conclusions may seem unexpected, it is becoming increasingly apparent that many Cornish holy well-houses were built or rebuilt in the post-medieval period. 19th and 20th century restorations at places like St. Clether (Malan 1895-8), St. Cleer (Lane Davies 1970, 5-6, 38), Cubert (ibid 82) and Treloy (ibid 59-80) are well known, because they are recent and have been recorded, and the removal and reconstruction of the well at Chapel in St. Breward because it was threatened by mining is another example (Quiller Couch 1894, 15-19); but the evidence of earlier unrecorded reconstructions is emerging only through critical examination of the buildings themselves.



Figure 15. Rear of well showing water level (2000)



Figure 16. Interior south-east elevation showing the arched entrance to the well

St. Stephen's Well at Launceston appears to be 19th century concoction from re-used building materials (Preston-Jones 1998 and Listed Building Description); St. Ruan's Well, Grade, on the Lizard was substantially reconstructed in the 17th century (Preston-Jones et al, 2003) and the holy well at Trelill appears to be yet another example. In this case, the only probably medieval parts are the jamb and arch of the well chamber itself and these need not be *in situ* or even originally from a well-house: they could, for example, have come from the chapel of St. Wendron which stood at Trelill in medieval times. So it is possible that the original well was only a very small structure (perhaps comparable to that at Trelowthas in Probus parish) to which the 18th century front was added, or, like Scarlett's well in Bodmin, it might never even have had a structure over it at all. On the other hand, Jo Mattingly would argue that the 18th century building might in fact have been constructed on the footprint of an earlier well-house. The plan, with inner arched well, porch, and benches to either side of a channel carrying the water flowing from the spring, is comparable to the now-demolished medieval well-house at Chapel Porth, St Agnes (Mattingly 2000) or at Trevornick, Cubert (Lane Davies, 1970, 82).

Speculation on the earlier form of the well led even to a debate on whether this is in fact the original *site* of the well. The location, in a valley bottom, right beside a small stream, seems unusual: a well or spring usually occurs in a valley head, as the source of a stream. Could the well-house even have been completely re-sited, to a location suited to the needs of the 18th century Jordan family? The stream that flows past the well-house in fact rises in several springs just to the north of the settlement complex: might one of these have been the original site of the holy well? This suggestion is not made seriously, but it is a possibility worth considering. However, it should be noted that St. Melor's Well in Linkinhorne is also set in boggy ground, right beside a river, in a steep-sided valley where convenience could not possibly have dictated the choice of location.

4.3 Results of the Structural Survey

Trelill Well was visited by Peter Badcock, English Heritage's Structural Engineer, and Ian Morrison, the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, on 26th October 1999. In summary, it was their view that there are no significant structural problems which threaten the survival of the monument in the short term, and that a general repointing of the entire monument is probably not necessary, but that it would be prudent to undertake a number of maintenance measures to help prolong its stability. In brief, these could include:

- Removal of the build up of silt on the upstream bed so that flooding of the monument is reduced.
- Removal of all established vegetation (other than grass) from the structure.
- Repair of an area of former repair in the side wall to the right of the entrance.
- The small stones which are used as galleting between the larger blocks should be positively fixed with lime mortar backing and pointing which should be kept well back from the surface of the stones.

While agreeing with these views, Eric Berry added the following additional comments when he visited the well to carry out the building analysis:

- To prevent a future build-up of silt behind the well, either ensure that the culvert taking the stream through the adjoining hedge-bank is working, or consider removing the hedge entirely and replacing it with a fence.
- Ensure that any loose or unstable stonework is supported.
- Assess the condition of the back wall of the well once the silt has been removed and if necessary, stabilise.
- Re-form and re-turf the roof of the well so that it sheds rain-water.

5 Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is that although there is documentation of a holy well at Trelill in the medieval period, it was totally rebuilt in the eighteenth century, at the same time as Trelill House was built – a house which ranks amongst the finest eighteenth century buildings in Cornwall. The well-house might have been created as part of the designed landscape associated with this – and was perhaps particularly desired because the

name of the family associated with the house was *Jordan*, and because there were already traditions and maybe ruins of a famous well here.

Although the present well-house may incorporate a few stones of medieval date, which may or may not be *in situ*, most of the dateable features are post-medieval, some of the carved stones being perhaps left-over building materials from the construction of the house.

The fact that the well-house in its present form is mainly post-medieval in no way decreases its importance and interest and certainly does not diminish its beauty. It remains one of the most attractive of well-houses in Cornwall, with a far more interesting history than previously imagined. It is all the more important, therefore, that it should be carefully restored, with a minimum of intervention to conserve its appearance and historical integrity. The basic work needed to achieve this has been outlined above, and as a next step, it is recommended that a conservator with appropriate experience be asked to inspect the well.



Figure 17. Trelill Well in 2000

6 References

6.1 Primary sources

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7 Project archive

The CAU project number is 1999044

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall County Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. An information file containing copies of documentary/cartographic source material and project correspondence.
2. Field plans and copies of historic maps stored in an A2-size plastic envelope (GRE 389).
3. Finished plans and sections are stored as: GRH 331
4. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 1217 and 1218.
5. This report held in digital form as: G:\CAU\DOCUMENTS\SITES\SITES T\tRELILL HOLY WELL\REPORT1999044.DOC