

## CORNISH BRONZE AGE POTTERY

By FLORENCE M. PATCHETT

The aims of this paper are to classify and arrange the existing ceramic material of the Cornish Bronze Age, in conformity with modern methods of dating and classification, and to trace back to their sources the various elements in its composition. The work has been made possible by Mr. Christopher Hawkes's valuable and constructive suggestions and encouragement, and I am much indebted to him. Dr. Kenneth Oakley and Mr. H. G. Dines have assisted me with the geology; Sir Cyril Fox and Dr. F. E. Zeuner have kindly contributed notes on the climatic condition of Cornwall in the period under survey. Miss Lily Chitty has given me valuable information regarding the connexion with Ireland. Mr. C. K. Croft Andrew and Mr. W. F. Grimes have kindly allowed me to use some of their unpublished material. Mr. Hooper of Penzance Museum, and Mr. George Penrose, Curator of the Truro County Museum, have been most patient in allowing me access to the exhibits in their charge; and to all these and to Mr. R. Musson who has helped me with the proofs, I wish to offer my most sincere thanks.

### *Introductory*

The Bronze Age pottery of Cornwall is very unlike that found elsewhere in England. Having a different ancestry, it has developed on different lines. This variation makes its study particularly interesting.

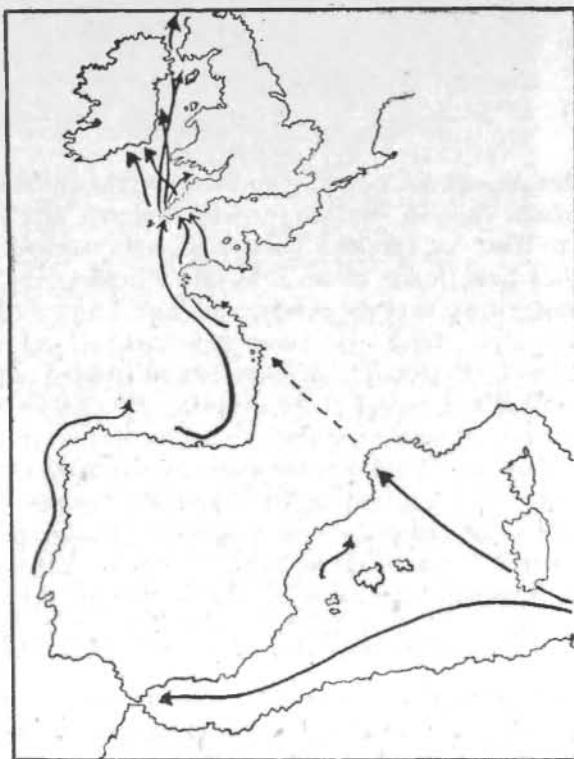
The two main reasons for this difference are:—

- I. The geographical position of the county, and
- II. Its geological formation, yielding easily accessible mineral wealth.

In the first place, Cornwall lies at the extreme south-western corner of England, jutting out into the great Atlantic seaway leading from the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts of Spain and Portugal to Ireland, Wales, Scotland and Scandinavia. Along this important route came trading adventurers bringing with them civilization and cultures from the Eastern Mediterranean (Map 1). Cornwall also lies across the direct route from Brittany to Ireland; moreover, much of the trade between Wessex and Ireland must have passed through Cornwall (Map 2). Thrusting out into this great sea-route to the north, Cornwall provided a convenient land-fall for mariners. And once its mineral riches had been discovered, settlers from these seafaring peoples followed, bringing with them, amongst other things, their own traditions of how to make pottery.

Though open to so much direct influence by sea, Cornwall was virtually isolated landwards, by the deep river valleys separating it from Devon. These were almost impenetrable in prehistoric times owing to the dense forests which covered them. In this connexion it is interesting to note that a study of the place-name material<sup>1</sup> supplements this statement. In the east of the county particularly, an astonishing number of place-names contain an element associated with the words for 'wood',

<sup>1</sup> Made by Miss Dorothy Dudley.



MAP I. ROUTES FROM THE MEDITERRANIAN

MAPS 1 and 2 are based on maps from *The Personality of Britain*,  
by kind permission of Sir Cyril Fox.

'forest'. 'trees'. etc. A distribution-map of these, compared with one of prehistoric barrows, shows that they are most in evidence where the barrow map is blank. The distribution-map of all the recorded barrows in Cornwall is here for the first time published (Map 3). It indicates that there were only two prehistoric routes into Devon, one at the extreme north and the other across the Tamar at Calstock, leading to the trackway across Dartmoor. Sir Cyril Fox has said that in early prehistoric times communications were not usual across rivers owing to the difficulties of approach; and this statement is borne out in Cornwall by the scarcity of Bronze Age sites in the extreme east, and in the south near the heavily-wooded estuaries of the Fowey, Fal and Helford rivers. To this fact is also due the use of open beaches as landing-places, in preference to the more sheltered but inaccessible estuaries. The converse, on the other hand, accounts at least in part for the intense concentration of such sites on the plateaux of the west and north, which, owing to the prevailing sea winds, were bare of all but scrub.

Geologically, Cornwall is a slaty tableland from which arise a series of granite hills. The rising sea-level of Recent geological times drowned the river estuaries, and created 'submerged forests' around the coasts. It also separated the Isles of Scilly from one another.

The Penwith peninsula is of granite, with the exception of a narrow strip of



MAP 2. ROUTES FROM BRITTANY, IRELAND, WESSEX, AND THE NORTH

metamorphic and basic igneous rock occurring along the north coast from Cape Cornwall to Pendine and from Gurnard's Head to St. Ives. Similar rocks occur near Penzance and Marazion. The southern half of the Lizard peninsula is of hornblende schist and serpentine. Rich lodes of tin and copper are associated with the granites, and in ancient times copper was worked in the serpentine. Near Fowey, where a few estuarine Bronze Age sites occur, there is an important copper-bearing area, bordering St. Austell Bay.<sup>1</sup> Other important copper districts are near St. Day, Camborne, and St. Just.<sup>2</sup> The barrow distribution-map shows great concentration in all these areas. Tin ore was first obtained in the form of pebbles in stream beds. Lastly, in and for some while after the Neolithic period the basic igneous rocks near St. Ives and Marazion provided material for a flourishing trade in stone axes, examples of which in Cornish greenstone have been found on sites in Wessex and as far along the south coast as Sussex.

<sup>1</sup> Information from Dr. F. E. Zeuner.

<sup>2</sup> Information, Mr. H. G. Dines, Geological Survey.

*Ancestry of the Pottery*

It is essential, before considering the Cornish Bronze Age pottery itself, to understand its background. This consists of two elements, the Western Neolithic material culture and the 'megalithic civilization'. Both these reached Cornwall,

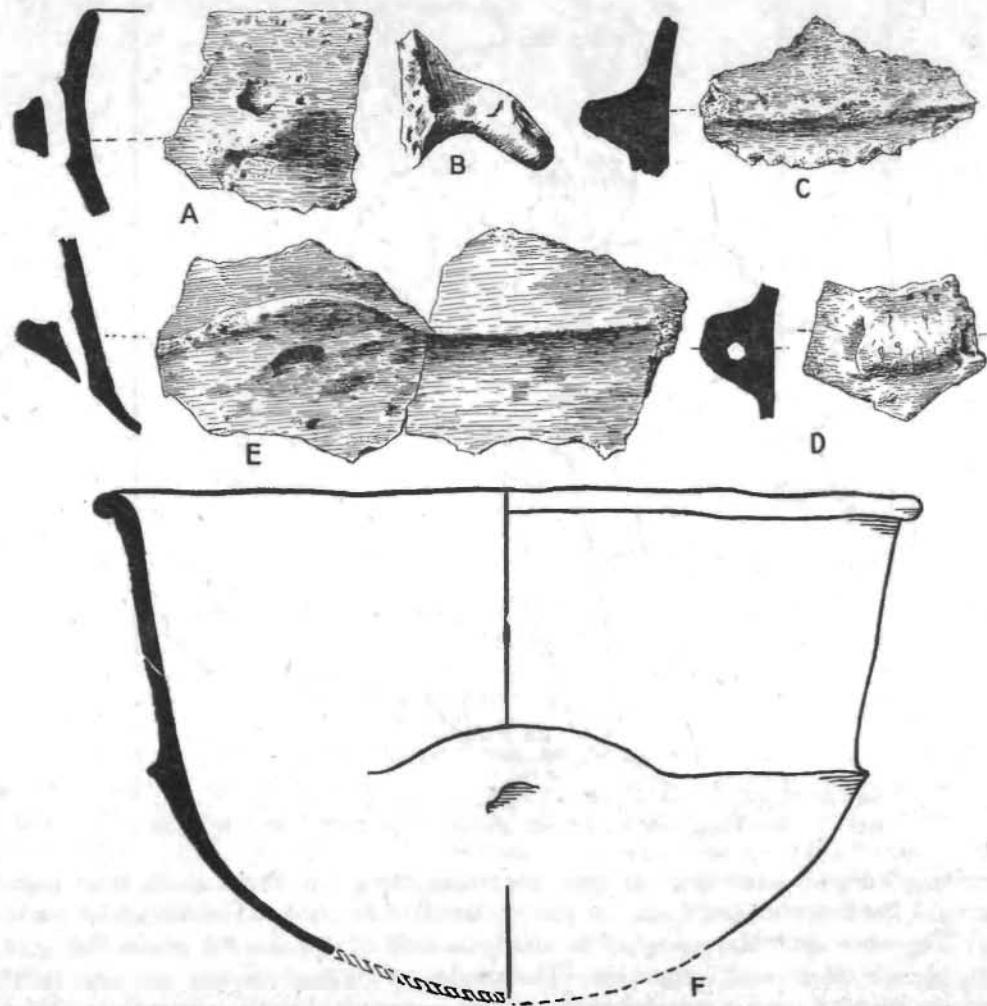


FIG. I. NEOLITHIC. Scale 4.

a Vertically pierced lug.

b Depressed lug.

c Long solid lug.

d Trumpet lug.

e Long vertically pierced lug.

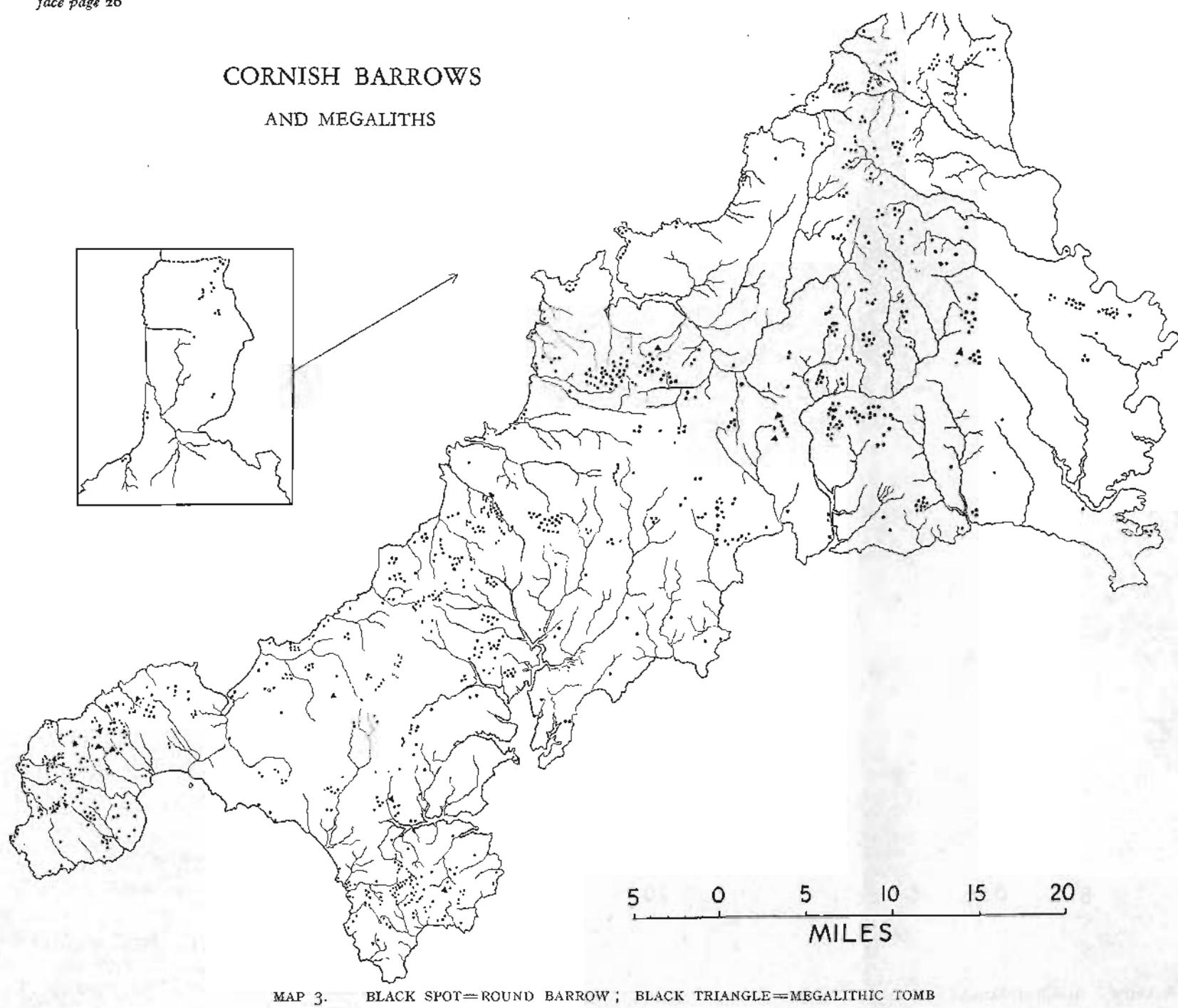
F Reconstruction of E.

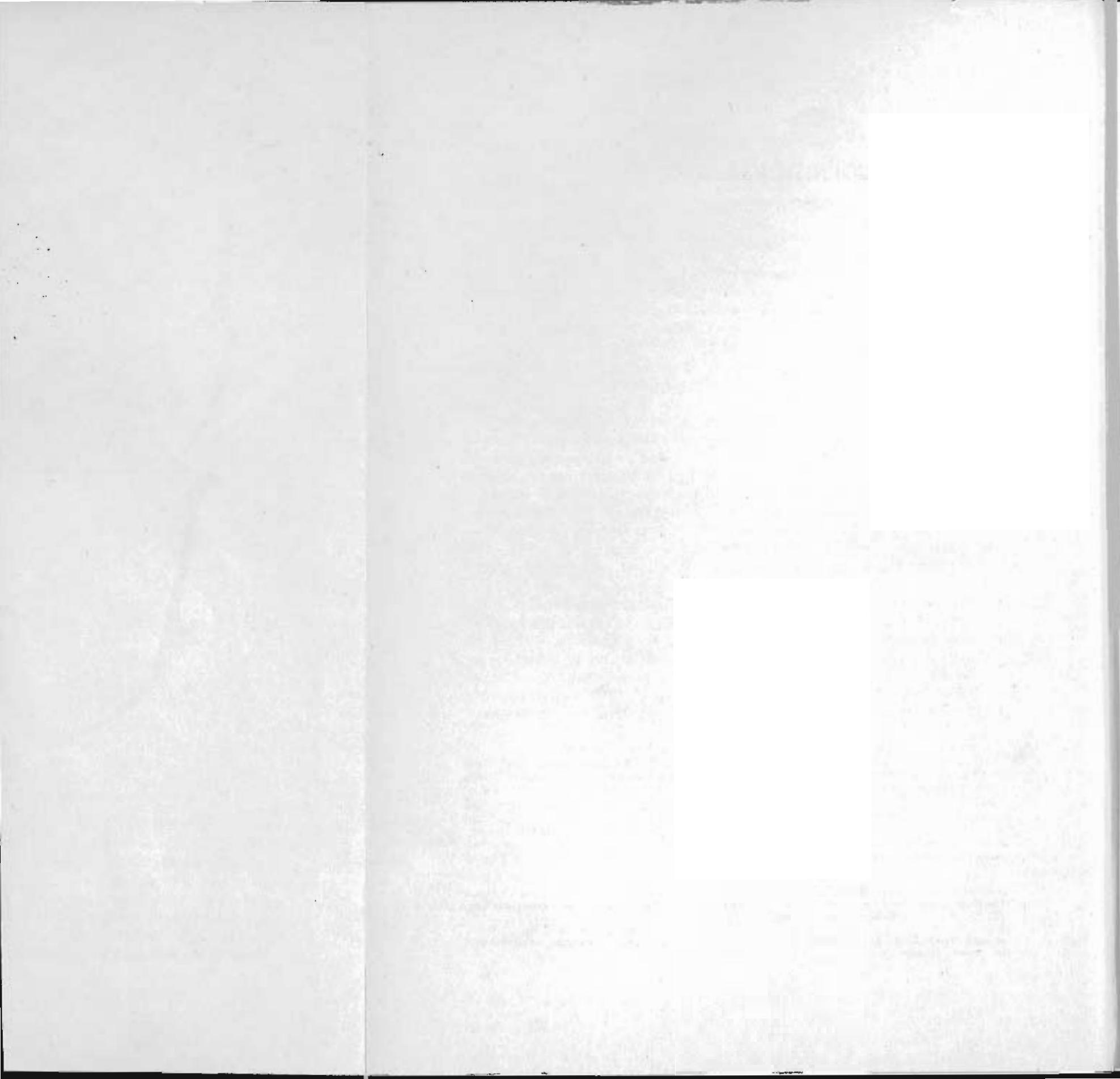
All from Carn Brea.

probably about 2300 B.C., by sea, Cornwall being open, from its geographical position, to contact both with Brittany and the Iberian peninsula. Actually, their surviving pottery in Cornwall is scanty, but by comparing it with material from other regions of similar cultures it is possible to trace its derivation.

The only Neolithic site known at present which has yielded pottery is Carn Brea, on the well-known hill-top near Redruth. The pottery there is Neolithic A1,

CORNISH BARROWS  
AND MEGALITHS





of a distinctive South-Western type, which in England occurs also at Hembury Fort, Devon,<sup>1</sup> and Maiden Castle, Dorset.<sup>2</sup> Stuart Piggott traces it back to Brittany, where the type fossil, the 'trumpet'-lug, is found; this trumpet-lug and other features of the culture have been traced back to Troy I, and probably reached Brittany via Sicily and Italy. Piggott calls this 'Hembury ware'. Its characteristics are hard, well-made paste, simple and carinated bowl forms, and rolled rims. The sharply-carinated shoulders and rolled rims of the Cornish sherds are also paralleled in sherds from a Horned cairn at Carnanbane<sup>3</sup> and other sites of the related culture of Northern Ireland.

The Carn Brea site has a widely diversified series of lugs (fig. 1), amongst which is a depressed shape which shows as an inverted hook in profile; they also show vertical and horizontal perforations with some solid lugs. There is a modified form of the trumpet-lug (fig. 1, d). The wide-mouthed bowl (e) Piggott's form D<sup>4</sup>, is also paralleled in Brittany, where an example of fine paste comes from Tréguennec, Finistère.<sup>5</sup> Although no other Neolithic pottery has so far been found in Cornwall, a fairly numerous Neolithic population can be inferred from the many finds of axes of the period, notably on the Bodmin Moors, near the Hayle Estuary and on the Penwith peninsula. The connexions with Hembury and Maiden Castle are emphasized by the fact that many axes of Cornish stone have been found on these sites.

The other component of our background is to be found in the pottery from the megalithic tombs. Their builders may have settled in Cornwall for its mineral wealth. Although no metal has been found in these graves on the mainland, a bronze point associated with pottery that compares with some of the Cornish sherds, occurred in a tomb 'Obadiah's Barrow' on Scilly.<sup>6</sup> It is at least suggestive that hone-stones have been found; and the view has been expressed that the first connexion between Irish copper and Cornish tin was in the times of the megalithic corbelled tombs or passage-graves, such as those at Lough Crew.<sup>7</sup>

From megalithic tombs on the Isles of Scilly, as also of course in Brittany, much pottery has been procured; but there is only one such tomb on the Cornish mainland from which sherds survive. This is Zennor Quoit, on the high ground behind the north coastal ledge of west Penwith, close to an ancient trackway known as the Old St. Ives Road. It is of gallery-grave type, with closed chamber and ante-chamber. This form of the megalithic tradition came via NW. France from the Western Mediterranean. Sherds of three different vessels have been recovered.

*Zennor I* (fig. 2, a) was found in the ante-chamber associated with a stone hone perforated at one end. The sherds are of thick badly-fired ware, of earthy texture containing very little grit and show lumpy angular fractures of a dark colour. The exterior is of a yellowish brown. The interior is smoothed. The rim has a marked internal bevel of irregular shape. The decoration is confused, but would seem to be roughly-executed chevrons in single-twist cord technique, which occurs also on the bevel. Pottery from graves on the Isles of Scilly show both the internal bevel and in some cases similar roughly-executed ornament. The pots from the Scillies occasionally have vestigial lugs. Hencken stresses the affinity between the megalithic pots from Scilly and those from the Breton

<sup>1</sup> D. Liddell, *Proc. Devon. Arch. Expl. Soc.* 1932 (Hembury Report for 1931), 91ff.

<sup>2</sup> R. E. M. Wheeler, *Maiden Castle* (1943), 137, 138.

<sup>3</sup> *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.*, lxv, 6, C.P. II.

<sup>4</sup> *Arch. Journ.*, lxxviii, 75.

<sup>5</sup> Du Chatellier, *La Poterie aux Époques Préhistoriques et Gauloises en Armorique*, 27, pl. 6.

<sup>6</sup> Hencken, *Antiq. Journ.*, xiii, 23.

<sup>7</sup> V. Gordon Childe, *American Anthropologist*, xxxix, no. 1, 15.

megaliths.<sup>1</sup> The Zennor sherds appear similar to some from Lough Crew, Ireland, which in their turn compare with pottery from related graves at Unstan, Orkney.

*Zennor II* (fig. 2, b) shows a rounded rim profile, it is decorated with shallow diagonal slashes and has finger-nail marks on the rim. The paste is sandy, rather soft showing earthy fractures and contains fine crushed shell. The surface is rough and sandy, the colour light red.

*Zennor III* (fig. 2, c) : three sherds, plain rounded rim with an internal bevel and part of the body of a bowl-shaped vessel, no decoration. The paste is earthy and coarse, containing shell grit and crushed granite, and shows sharp laminated fractures. It has a smooth outer surface. It is of definitely Neolithic character both in paste and shape.

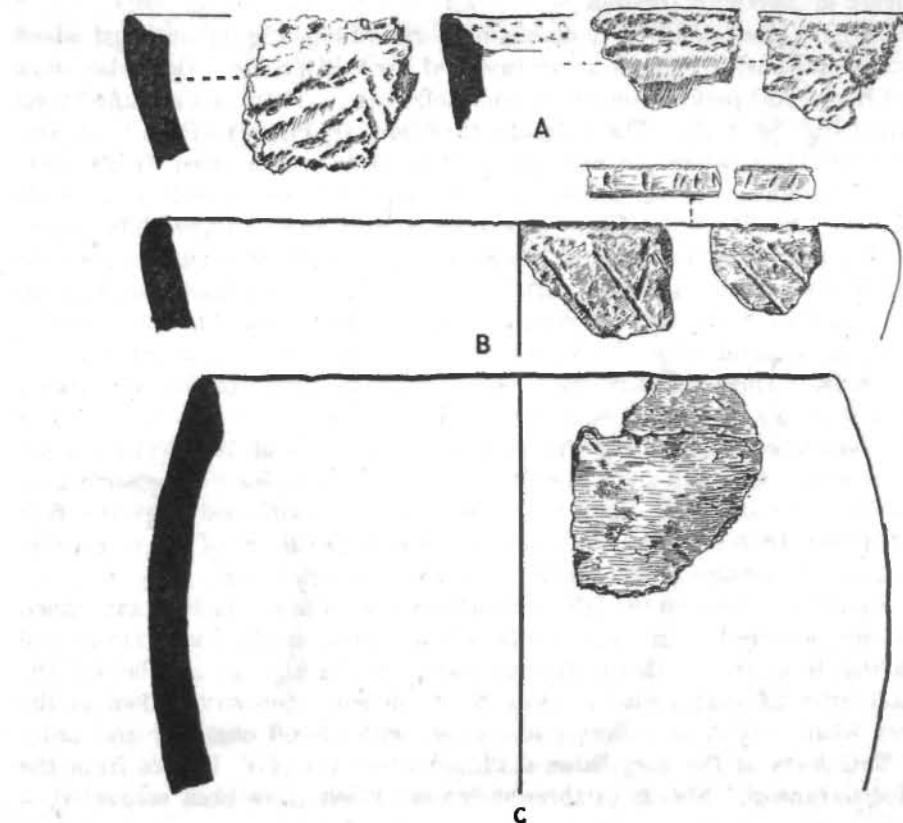


FIG. 2. MEGLITHIC. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

a Zennor I.

b Zennor II.

c Zennor III.

It was found on the floor of the inner chamber at the east end, and was associated with five flint flakes and some burnt wood. It probably accompanied an inhumation, as a great deal of black greasy earth and remains of decayed bone were also found.

This group of sherds shows the influence of more than one form of the megalithic tradition, as do the Cornish graves themselves. Zennor I is related to the rough ornamented pottery from Scilly and the passage-graves of Ireland. Zennor III is Neolithic and of the sort that one would expect to find in gallery-graves ; while Zennor II could be found in either context and not be out of place. The tradition of decorated pottery, then, seems to have come in with the 'megalithic civilization'.

<sup>1</sup> *Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly*, 28.

Thus to the Neolithic A tradition of plain smooth pottery belong carinated shoulders, slightly everted rims and small lugs or handles : whereas cord-impressed ornament, internal rim-bevels and thick rough paste belong in Cornwall to the megalithic pottery-tradition. All these characteristics, variously combined, occur in the Cornish Bronze Age. Elsewhere in England where the same megalithic influence did not penetrate and where the Neolithic B or Peterborough tradition was dominant, different forms developed, namely the Food-vessel and the Overhanging-rim Urn. Later we shall see how, in the Middle Bronze Age, these outside influences in a modified form did eventually make their way to Cornwall, to fuse with the powerful Breton tradition by then already established there.

#### EARLY BRONZE AGE

##### *Beaker Pottery*

The first recorded users of bronze in Britain were the Beaker folk, whose arrival about 1900-1800 B.C. is therefore usually taken to inaugurate the Bronze Age. They brought with them an entirely novel ceramic tradition. In Cornwall few

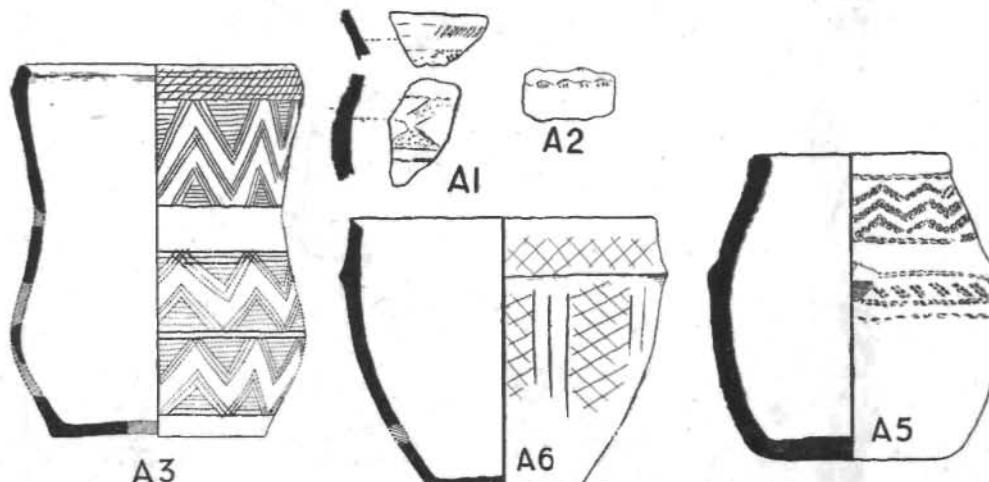


FIG. 3. BEAKER AND BEAKER-INFLUENCED POTTERY. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

A1 Harlyn I.

A3 Prah Sands.

A2 Harlyn II.

A5 The Dean, St. Keverne.

A6 Tregiffian Vean.

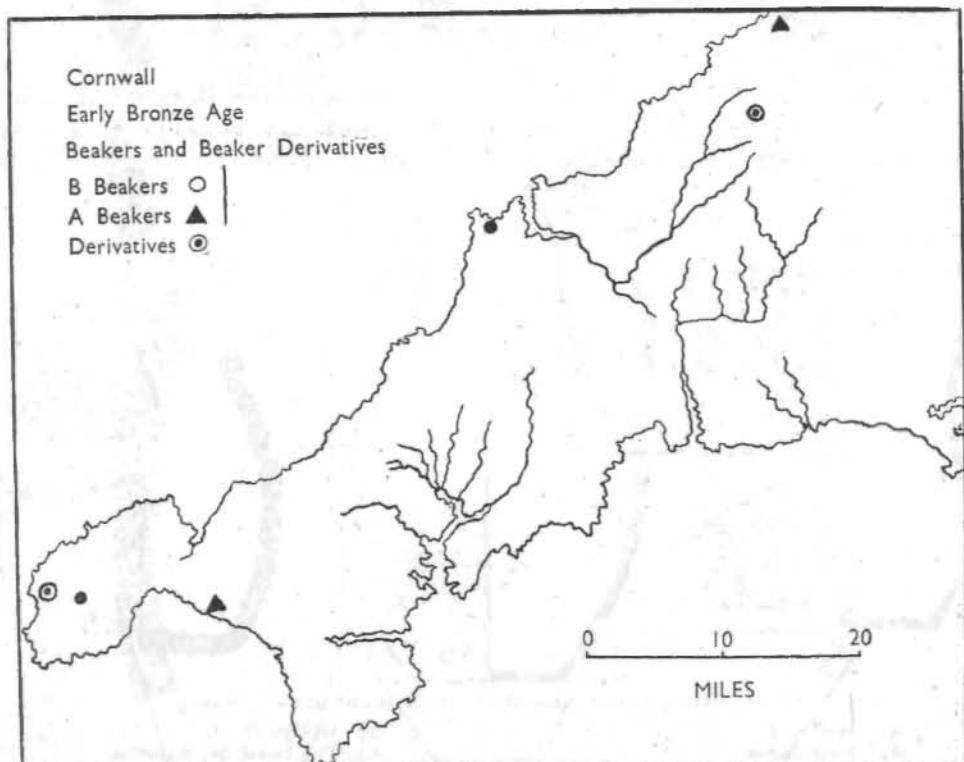
beakers have so far occurred ; and though both the main beaker types are represented here, the new culture had a very slight influence on the later Bronze Age pottery. In districts where the megalithic people were strong the Beaker people may often have been kept out, and this may be one reason for the dearth of beakers in Cornwall. The Br ('Bell') Beaker people were the first to arrive, probably from Brittany. Two finds of their pottery in Cornwall have been recorded, which are as follows.

At Harlyn a few sherds of typical Br beaker ware have been found in a midden at Cataclews Bay. The edges are soft ; the paste contains a very small amount of grit, composed of crushed shell and blue slate. The latter suggests local manufacture as the rocks near are of slate. The sherds are pink, the decoration on no. 1 (fig. 3, A 1) is of slanting lines of square toothed-comb impressions giving the effect of rouletting,

on the neck, with small dots and flecks on the body. It compares with that on a beaker from Durrington, Wilts.<sup>1</sup> No. 2 (fig. 3, A 2) has thicker paste, definitely harder in texture, the ornament is a wavy incised line with tiny slashes below it. These slashes occur on sherds from Er-Lanic, Morbihan.<sup>2</sup>

A vessel which seems to have been a true B beaker was found at Durval in Sancreed parish,<sup>3</sup> and is described as being of a fine reddish ware. It had the typical beaker decoration in zones of alternating wavy and straight lines, continued to the base of the pot.

The second Beaker invasion, that of the A Beaker folk, arrived on the east coast of England and spread more extensively than that of the B Beaker folk. It reached



MAP 4

Wales quite early, and in Cornwall is represented by pottery found at Prah Sands Mounts Bay, and at Lousey Barrow in East Cornwall.<sup>4</sup> The A Beaker folk used stone battle-axes, examples of which have been found at Gwinear and at Harlyn.<sup>5</sup> Cornish examples cannot be proved of Beaker age. They buried their dead in a contracted position under round barrows: at Trevelgue Head<sup>6</sup> a large barrow was opened which covered a contracted burial associated with a stone axe of Beaker design, but no pottery.

<sup>1</sup> Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, i, pl. V, 4.

<sup>2</sup> Du Chatellier, op. cit., pl. IV, fig. 18.

<sup>3</sup> W. Borlase, *Antiquities of Cornwall*, 286, 196, pl. XVI.

<sup>4</sup> Information from Mr. C. K. Croft Andrew.

<sup>5</sup> Hencken, op. cit., 67, fig. 18, E. and G.

<sup>6</sup> Copeland Borlase, *Naenia Cornubiae*, 86.

The Prah Sands beaker was found on the east side of the Bay. Mr. W. F. Grimes has supplied the following details and accompanying drawing (fig. 3, A 3) for which I am much indebted to him.

'This beaker is of the A type, and is not degenerate, in spite of its western position and the scarcity of beakers in Cornwall. The flattening of the profile and the inturning of the rim might be taken to be "late" features, but the proportions are still good and the ornament (notched) is well ordered.'

'It suggests that the A Beaker culture was no later getting to Cornwall than to South Wales, and hints that the absence of beakers is probably the result of accident and that more will turn up later. The ware is red-brown, rather friable, with dark core, and is fairly generously charged with mica.'

Only a few Cornish pots seem to have been inspired by the Beaker culture. One from the Dean, St. Keverne (fig. 3, A 5),<sup>1</sup> has four vestigial lug handles, and is

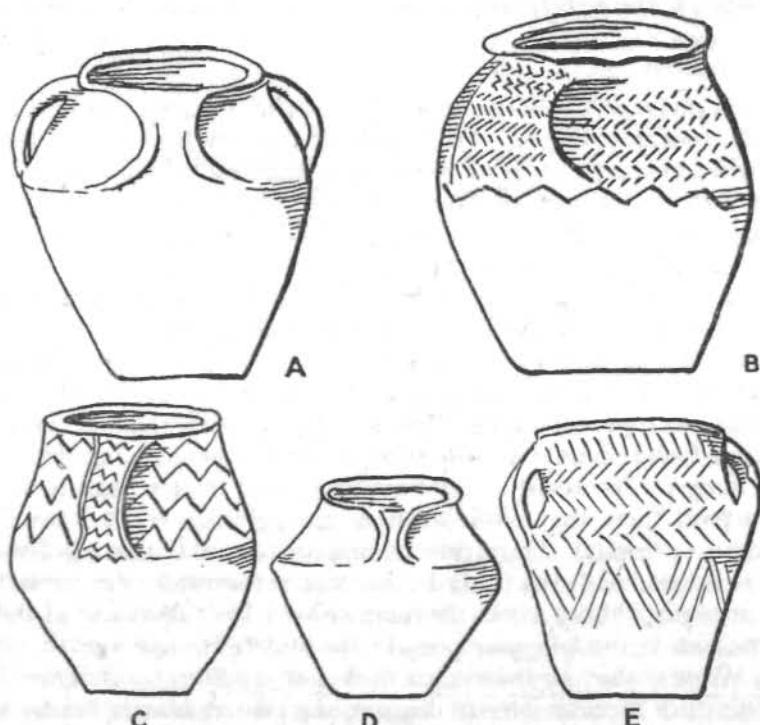


FIG. 4. BRETON HANDLED VASES. Scale approx.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

A Castelouroc Ploguin.  
C Coatilic.

B Plozevet.  
D Plonevez-Locrist.

E Loqufret.  
(After Du Chatellier.)

of globular shape with a slightly rolled rim. The paste is thick, very heavy and well fired, and contains a large amount of pebble and shell grit. The pot is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, of a reddish-brown colour with a smooth surface. The design, which is somewhat roughly executed in single-twist cord impression, is in two zones, one

<sup>1</sup> *Journal of the Royal Institute of Cornwall*, iv (1893), 266.

of vertical chevrons below the rim and the other of slanting lines between horizontal ones at the handle level. This vessel would seem to be the result of Beaker influence on the handled-vase tradition from Brittany to be discussed below, and may be dated early in the Middle Bronze Age.

A small urn from Tregiffian Vean, St. Just-in-Penwith (fig. 3, A 6), found in a cist with no sign of a barrow, is biconical in shape with no handles. A slight cordon occurs where the cones join, the upper one being very short. The paste is friable, full of grit but not well fired, the surface is rough and sandy and of a pinky-buff colour. The decoration, lightly incised, is in alternating panels of trellis-work and vertical lines continued to the base. The all-over design seems to denote remote Beaker influence, though the metopic arrangement and the trellis-work are probably of Irish derivation. From its sandy paste it would appear to be of late Middle Bronze Age date. Another vessel, from Davidstow,<sup>1</sup> with a beaded base and all-over decoration also lightly incised, appears likewise to be a beaker derivative.

### *The Breton Invasion*

In the last phase of the Early Bronze Age, about 1700 B.C., an event took place which had far-reaching effects. To it, indeed, Cornish Bronze Age pottery owes its most marked characteristics. People from Brittany, whose origins were in the Tumulus or Barrow Cultures of West-Central Europe,<sup>2</sup> invaded Wessex in great strength ; and they likewise invaded Cornwall. The distribution-map of the results of this invasion shows that they certainly came to Cornwall for tin. The invaders buried their dead individually in closed chambers under large round barrows. In Brittany some of them adopted the rite of cremation, though there the ribbon-handled pots found in their tombs were never used to enclose the cremated ashes. The most typical object in the Breton graves is the bronze dagger derived from the original Central-European culture. These daggers, with the flat axes and gold ornaments also found, denote a virile race of wealthy people : no doubt they had come to Brittany for its wealth. But they continued restless, and it was not long after their arrival there that offshoots from among them crossed the Channel to Wessex and to Cornwall. Their culture, imposed on the existing Neolithic and megalithic traditions, made the Early Bronze Age of Cornwall ; for, as we have seen, the Beaker influence did not affect the main issue. The full effects of this invasion are only to be seen in the following period—the Middle Bronze Age.

It is to Wessex<sup>3</sup> that we must turn to find this culture at its best ; there the rich grave-furniture includes bronze daggers, segmented faience beads, small cups of shale and amber and pottery pygmy cups of the Aldbourne and Grape types which are derived from small ritual vessels, traditional among the megalithic natives of Brittany. Cornwall cannot show the same profusion ; but the little gold cup (now in the British Museum) from a barrow cist at Rillaton,<sup>4</sup> found in a decorated urn, with its associated bronze dagger, 'glass' (faience ?) beads and pieces of 'ivory', must belong to the Early period. The cup itself distinctly recalls some from the Shaft Graves at Mycenae.

There is a small handled cup from Denzell Downs (fig. 5, B20), likewise found

<sup>1</sup> Information from Mr. C. K. Croft Andrew.

<sup>2</sup> C. F. C. Hawkes, *Prehistoric Foundations of Europe*, 311.

<sup>3</sup> Stuart Piggott, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, iv

(1938), 52.

<sup>4</sup> Hencken, op. cit., 70.

in a barrow, which typologically is also of this period, though the fact that it contained cremated bones, with a turf covering its mouth, puts it in the Middle Bronze Age. It is of somewhat rough ware with gravel grit. In colour it is reddish with a coating of yellow inside. It is 3 in. in height. It has one handle and a slight foot-ring, which foot-ring perhaps helps to show its derivation from the ritual vessels (those called 'vases-supports') which occur in megalithic tombs in Brittany. The decoration is in bands of impressed cord below the rim, and vertical triangles in pointillé technique on the body. This latter distinctive ornament is typical on the many pygmy cups of the Aldbourne type in Wessex, which seems certainly to be so derived: notably at Badbury Barrow,<sup>1</sup> Aldbourne,<sup>2</sup> and Beckhampton.<sup>3</sup> The Beckhampton example also has a foot-ring; and the Denzell Downs cup, though its foot-ring is somewhat shallower than this, is really a true Aldbourne cup with the addition of a handle.

It is interesting to note the handle tradition showing itself on a cup of this type. The pygmy cup, so typical of the Wessex culture, never developed in Cornwall.

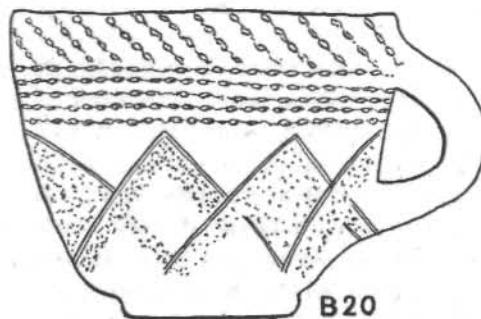


FIG. 5. HANDLED CUP (B20),  
DENZELL DOWNS I.  
Scale approx.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

On the other hand the ribbon-handled pots, which are a typical form in the graves of the Tumulus Culture people in Brittany, only acquired a temporary footing in Wessex; but in Cornwall they were the parents of the great Ribbon-handled urns of the Middle Bronze Age. From this it might be suggested that the early invaders of Cornwall left Brittany before they had acquired the pygmy-cup tradition from the megalithic people there. In which case the invasion of Cornwall could be actually earlier than that of Wessex, for the time-lag shown by most of the Cornish material may be accounted for by the known reluctance of Highland zones to adopt the traits of new cultures.

The gold lunulae from Harlyn, Paul and St. Juliot<sup>4</sup> belong to this same early period of the Bronze Age; no doubt they, together with the Rillaton cup, are of Irish gold, and probably of Irish manufacture. These serve to stress Cornwall's close connexion with Ireland, and point again to tin as the medium providing the connecting link. As neither pygmy cups nor ribbon-handled urns occur in Ireland,

<sup>1</sup> Stuart Piggott, *Antiq. Journ.*, xix, no. 3, 249.

<sup>2</sup> Stuart Piggott, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, iv (1938), 74.

<sup>3</sup> Abercromby, op. cit., ii, no. 214.

<sup>4</sup> Hencken, op. cit., 68, 70.

it would seem that the Breton invasion never reached there, and the connexion then will have been one of trade : since the Irish had copper but no tin of their own they would need the Cornish tin for making bronze ; and barter for this might obviously from time to time take the form of the gold in which they were so rich.

### MIDDLE BRONZE AGE

The full Middle Bronze Age is defined by the almost universal adoption of the rite of cremation, together with the custom of depositing the ashes inside the funerary vessel, which now becomes a true Cinerary Urn and a vital part of the burial. The great increase in the number of urns which occurs from the beginning of this period is, no doubt, due to the change of rite.

So also, evidently, is the marked increase in size in order to contain the ashes, which led to a definite deterioration in texture, due to the difficulty of making such large pots.

They invariably contain the ashes or are inverted over them. In this latter case the ashes were probably first put into the urn, and a skin or some other covering then tied over the top.

Although few datable grave-goods have been found, the bronze daggers accompanying the earlier urns, and the faience beads associated with one of them, suggest a date about 1500 to 1400 B.C. as a starting-point for the Middle Bronze Age in Cornwall.

As we have seen, the background of the Cornish Middle Bronze Age Pottery is made up of the innovations of the powerful Breton culture imposed on the native tradition of bi-conical and internally bevelled pots, itself composed of Neolithic and megalithic elements. To these must now be added influences from other parts of England, probably arriving via Wessex by sea, and also an intrusive Food-vessel tradition, possibly from Ireland. At this period, accordingly, the Cornish Urns can be divided into three main groups :—

Ribbon-handled, Classes B and C.

Over-hanging Rim, Class D.

Food-vessel type, Class E.

Many of the urns combine characteristics of more than one of these groups. Classes B and D are contemporary, though possibly the Ribbon-handled was slightly the earlier. Class C is the second phase of these. The Food-vessel type arrived later than the others and is contemporary with Class C.

The paste of these Cornish Middle Bronze Age urns shows a fairly definite progression. At first it is heavy, earthy in texture, with coarse grit containing a mixture of crushed granite, shell and sometimes crushed sherds, with some whole pebbles ; in some cases laminated. It has only moderately sharp fractures, dark in colour. Later the grit is larger, the fractures sharper and more angular, while the paste is harder. Later again, and on into the Late Bronze Age, it becomes sandy in texture and definitely lighter in weight ; the grit is small and the sharpness of the fractures much reduced. This sequence does not always hold good ; but it is recognizable, though the date of an urn cannot be judged by paste alone. The presence of kaolin or China Clay in the crushed granite used as backing may be the cause of the hardness of the paste.

The decoration on the earlier urns is invariably in diversified forms of impressed-cord technique.

1. A three-cord plait (which is the 'laureated' design of the older writers).
2. Twisted or whipped cord.
3. Twisted grass.
4. Twisted thong.

These occur in different degrees of thickness and vary in the depth of the impressions.

The design most often used, especially on the earlier urns, is the horizontal chevron or zig-zag, between horizontal lines, generally extending from the rim to the handle-line, roughly one-third of the height; very rarely it is a little deeper. In some cases where the chevrons are vertical they are infilled. The impressed-cord technique is probably a legacy from the local megalithic tradition, though it does occur also in Brittany. The twisted-grass version is a fashion from Ireland, where it occurs on several vessels.

Some urns show a design of stamped shallow circles which appear to have been made with a sharply-cut stick or bone, and are sometimes accompanied by cord-impressed ornament. These circles appear on a Late Middle Bronze Age urn from Niton, Isle of Wight,<sup>1</sup> on several urns from Dorset barrows,<sup>2</sup> and on pottery of the 'Ultimate Bronze' Age of the Isle of Man<sup>3</sup>; but here in Cornwall they are not necessarily a late feature, as the urn from Chapel Carn Brea is early in the series.

The Alternating-Panel or metopic design, which is paralleled in Ireland and Brittany, has elsewhere been dated to the end of the Middle or even to the Late Bronze Age; but it occurs here on several urns one of which, Denzell Downs II, is of early Middle Bronze Age type and was associated with a bronze dagger of an early date. Many of the urns are accompanied by small ones; these miniature urns may be the Cornish equivalent of the pygmy cups of the Wessex culture, or they may have been used as food-vessels. As a rule in Cornwall the small accessory urn appears to be a Middle Bronze Age fashion.

#### *Class B. Ribbon-handled Urns*

This is by far the largest and most distinctive group. It is directly derived from the Breton pots, which have large ribbon handles starting from the rim and reaching down to the widest part of the girth. These vary in number from one to four. In shape the pots are bi-conical, with somewhat narrow bases.<sup>4</sup> On the Cornish examples the handles never start from the rim, but are lower down on the body, across the carination. (In Wessex, however, at Winterbourne Stoke, Wilts,<sup>5</sup> one specimen has been found which has five handles starting from the rim.) In the earlier Cornish urns the handles are very wide, in some cases 4 in. across, and have a distinct droop, which is also a feature of some of the Breton examples. In shape the urns are bi-conical, with a slight bulge or cordon accentuating the junction of

<sup>1</sup> G. C. Dunning, *Proc. Isle of Wight Nat. Hist. & Arch. Soc.* 1932, 205.

<sup>2</sup> Warne, *Celtic Tumuli of Dorset*.

<sup>3</sup> Clark, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 1935, 86, fig. 3.

<sup>4</sup> In this form they also occur in the Channel

Isles. In *The Archaeology of Jersey*, by Jacquetta Hawkes, the type is fully discussed. There the urns are found in dry-walled chambers under round cairns or barrows.

<sup>5</sup> Sir R. Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wilts.*, 122.

the cones on the earlier examples. The bases are small compared with the girth. The rims show a marked internal bevel, which is a persistently recurring feature

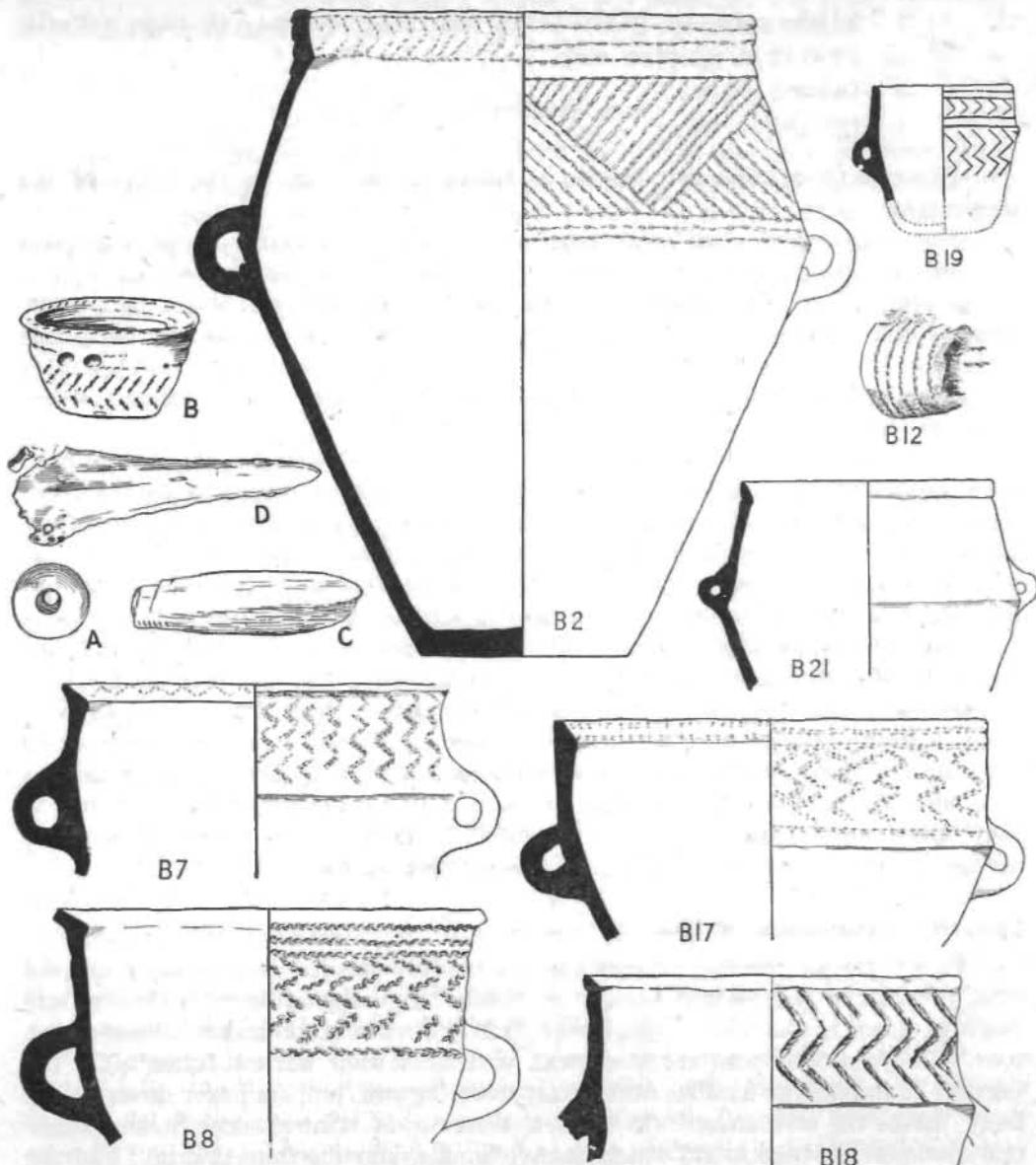


FIG. 6. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE. RIBBON-HANDED URNS. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$  (except A-D,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| B12 Handle of Hustyn Urn. | B2 Harlyn III, with grave goods A-D (p. 31), scale $\frac{1}{4}$ . |
| B8 Fore Down.             | B21 Carn Creis III.  |
| B19 Trelegga V.           | B7 Angrouse I.   |
|                           | B17 Harlyn IV.   |
|                           | B18 Leskeys II.  |

all through the Cornish Bronze Age; the earlier bevels are slightly hollowed. The paste is thick and coarse, badly mixed and fired, and full of large grit, generally crushed granite, which shows typical angular fractures, dark in colour. The

exterior is of a reddish-brown colour and often smoothed. The decoration on the urns of this class is always in impressed-cord technique, generally horizontal chevrons between lines going round the body. This ornament is also continued on the handles and on the internal bevel of the rim. These urns are very large, the average height being 20 in.; one indeed is over 2 ft. in height. A few urns of this type occur in Wessex; but there the type did not develop, being ousted by the predominant Over-hanging Rim urn. One example, which recalls an urn from Menheniot, was found at Berrynarbor near Ilfracombe on the coast of North Devon.

The only grave-group so far found in Cornwall representing this early Ribbon-handled type comes from Harlyn III, where a typical large urn (fig. 6, B2) was associated with a small incense cup, a bronze dagger of Breton type with rounded heel and two rivets, a bronze pin, a spindle whorl and a slate hone (fig. 6, A-D). This association of finds would, in the Wessex culture, be typical of the Early Bronze Age; but in this case the fact that the large urn contained the cremation must date it to the Middle Bronze Age, though it is doubtless early in that period. The little cup only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. high resembles the Aldbourne type in shape; its ornament is of impressed cord as on a similar cup from Devon.<sup>1</sup> The two perforations in the side are a feature of some of these little cups and occur also on several urns. These holes were made before firing, and would seem to have some ritual significance. It has been suggested that the cups were fire-carriers<sup>2</sup> to light the funeral pyre, in which case the holes could help to keep the fire in them alight.

The large urn is  $20\frac{1}{2}$  in. high and typical of the early phase of this class: in shape bi-conical, with a well-defined carination and a small base. It has broad handles with a distinct droop, and slightly everted rim with deep internal bevel. The rim-diameter is smaller than usual. The paste is badly fired and mixed, with dark angular fractures. The grit is large, with a considerable proportion of mica. The colour is pale pinky-brown and the outer surface is smoothed. The decoration is impressed single-cord twist, in a design of infilled chevrons between horizontal lines, four above and three below. Infilled chevrons occur on Breton pots.<sup>3</sup> This design is well-executed and regular, which, together with its firm outline, seems to confirm the early date of its associations. The spindle-whorl and the hone are of slate, which was largely used in the Bronze Age for sharpening daggers; it has been suggested that many of the hones found in the Wessex barrows may be of Cornish slate.<sup>4</sup>

Four urns of this series have been found with daggers of Breton type—Harlyn III, Angrouse, Fore Down (all fig. 6) and Trewinard. At Carn Creis III (fig. 6, B21) an urn of this class was apparently, with four other urns, associated with segmented faience beads which have been dated *circa* 1400 B.C. and are certainly of Eastern Mediterranean origin. In the same grave was a V-perforated button made of a kind of composition or cement, also a Mediterranean fashion. Buttons of this shape were found in a barrow at Sutton Veney, Wilts, with a notched bead which may be of Cornish tin.<sup>5</sup> Urns at Tregaseal and Boleigh had crosses on the base.

At Trewinard, Nanstallon, Leskeys and Harlyn, urns were associated with white spar stones, a widely distributed feature of Bronze Age burials.

<sup>1</sup> Abercromby, op. cit., ii, 232.

<sup>2</sup> Information from Mr. H. E. Balch, Wells Museum.

<sup>3</sup> Du Chatellier, op. cit., pl. 3, fig. 1.

<sup>4</sup> O. G. S. Crawford, *Antiq. Journ.*, i (1921).

296.

<sup>5</sup> Sir R. Colt Hoare, op. cit., 103.

Only two urns of this class were found with flints—Hustyn and Leskeys, while three—Leskeys, Carn Creis and Nanstallon—were associated with perforated stones, probably amulets. Eight of these urns were found in cists of flat stones covered by a round barrow recalling the Tumulus graves of the people's Continental ancestors. Three of the barrows contained a ring of stones. Lastly, two urns were found in megalithic gallery graves—Tregiffian Vean I and Tregaseal I. But the latter anyhow was a secondary interment, as the cist containing it was built against the end wall of the gallery. It is probably late in the series, from its less firm outline and rather weak design.

#### *Class C. Later Ribbon-handled Urns*

The later phase of these Ribbon-handled Urns, which we may tentatively date from about 1200 B.C. onwards, shows them still retaining the handles of the preceding phase, but beginning to lose their bi-conical shape and becoming either softer and rounded in their outline, or else straight. The size decreases, varying from 13 in. to 9½ in. in height. The diameters of rim and base are larger in comparison with the girth, while the base in several instances has a distinct kick.

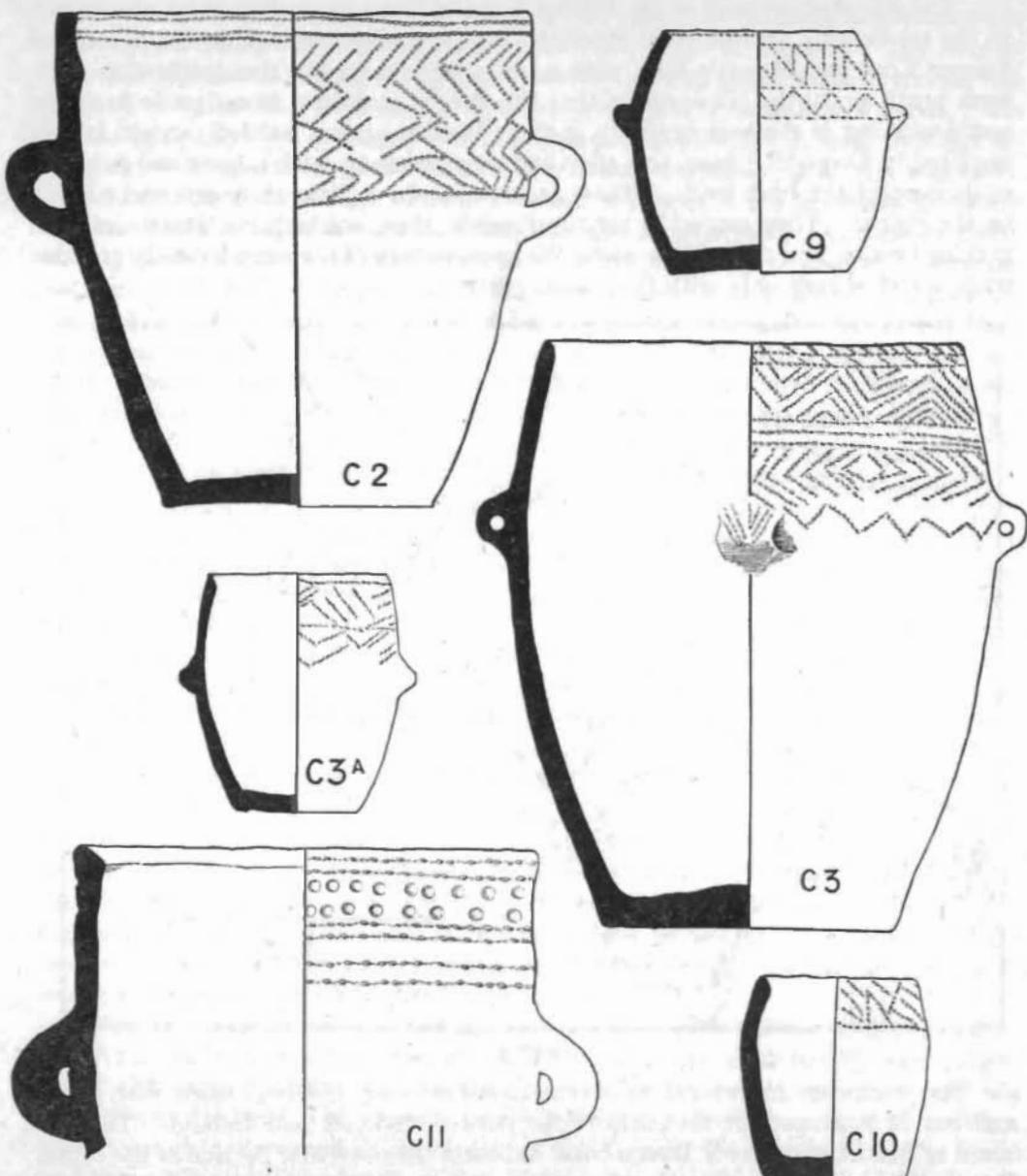
The handles are rather near the rim, and tend to lose their distinctive ribbon form. Some urns of this later date have four handles; one or two have imperforate lugs.

Towards the end of the typological series, too, they may lose the internal rim-bevel. In most cases the decoration is still of cord-impressions, though the designs are more varied: the chevrons are generally horizontal, and some examples show a herring-bone pattern running round the upper part, as on two urns from Clahar Gardens. The handles are sometimes left plain. The paste, while continuing to be coarse, is on the whole better mixed and fired than before.

A typical example of this later stage is Tregaseal II (fig. 7, C<sub>2</sub>), with its softened outline, upright handles, vestigial internal bevel indicated by ornament, and carelessly-executed chevrons (in this case vertical) in single-cord impression. It has a wide rim and fairly large base, and is 10½ in. high. The paste is dark in colour, coarse, and badly mixed and fired. The large urn from Trevelloe (fig. 7, C<sub>3</sub>) has a softened profile and weak rim; its paste has large grit and shows angular fractures. Its decoration is interesting, being of a more complicated design than usual, the chevrons forming oculi. This would seem to show an Irish influence, as related ornament occurs on a Food-vessel from Killadron, Beragh, Co. Tyrone, now in Belfast Museum.<sup>1</sup> This form of ornament has a long history, being found on pottery from corbelled passage-graves at Monge (Cintra) in Portugal and also at Los Millares (Almeria) in Spain. On the Trevelloe urn there are pendent triangles below the chevrons. The urn has four small ribbon handles. Its outline, rim, and handles place it late in the series. The small urn associated with it is barrel-shaped, with a footring (a late feature: compare an urn from Niton, Isle of Wight<sup>2</sup>), and two imperforate lugs. It has a degenerate design of chevrons in twisted-grass impression, an Irish feature. Virtually no grave-goods have been recovered with urns of this class, though at Tredinney and Clahar Gardens flint flakes were found, and a perforated stone with the Trevelloe urns.

<sup>1</sup> Information from Miss Lily Chitty.

<sup>2</sup> G. C. Dunning, op. cit., 200.

FIG. 7. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE. CLASS C—SECOND PHASE OF RIBBON-HANDED URNS. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

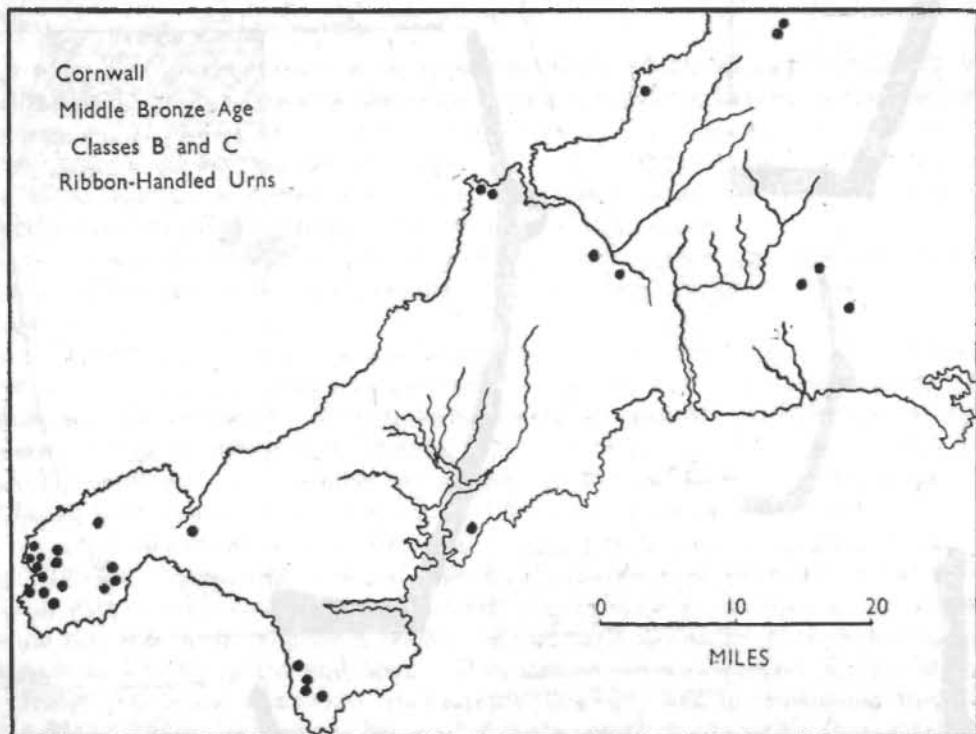
C<sub>2</sub> Tregaseal II.  
C<sub>3a</sub> Trevelloe II.

C<sub>9</sub> Escolls.  
C<sub>11</sub> Ballowal.

C<sub>3</sub> Trevelloe I.  
C<sub>10</sub> Boscowen-un.

The Tredinney barrow has a ring of stones round a natural rock ; three other urns—Clahar Gardens, Pradannack and Boskednan—were found in barrows containing a ring of stones. Pradannack barrow was of earth ; Trevelloe and Boskednan of small stones, the latter barrow cutting into the circumference of a stone circle. The Tredinney, Trevelloe and Clahar Gardens urns were found inverted.

The distribution-map of the Ribbon-handled Urns shows how they concentrate in the tin-bearing area of West Penwith, and near easy landings on the beaches of Sennen Cove and Mount's Bay, with a few examples on the transpeninsular route from north to south. It suggests that the Breton invaders, whose pride in skilful metal-working is shown more fully in their Wessex graves, needed tin which they acquired in Cornwall; here, too, they had easy access to Irish copper and gold and could control the Irish trade. These facts no doubt explain their determined hold on the region. They settled in the tin districts, then, working the tin-streams and making bronze, and probably keeping the exact nature of the alloy a closely guarded trade secret shared only with their Irish partners.



MAP 5

The trackways from south to north carried not only the Irish trade with Cornwall but at least part of the early traffic between Wessex and Ireland. The urn found at Brixham<sup>1</sup> on the S. Devon coast indicates the coastwise portion of the route. The existence of the northern land road into Devon at this period is stressed by the urn from Berrynarbor<sup>2</sup> mentioned above (p. 31), and that of the Calstock route by the finding of another Ribbon-handled Urn at Nymet Tracey near Crediton.<sup>3</sup>

#### *Class D. Overhanging-rim Urns*

The Ribbon-handled urn evolved side by side with two other, intrusive types, which developed more or less concurrently.

<sup>1</sup> R. C. C. Clay, *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, xlivi, 323.

<sup>2</sup> Abercromby, op. cit., ii, no. 360.

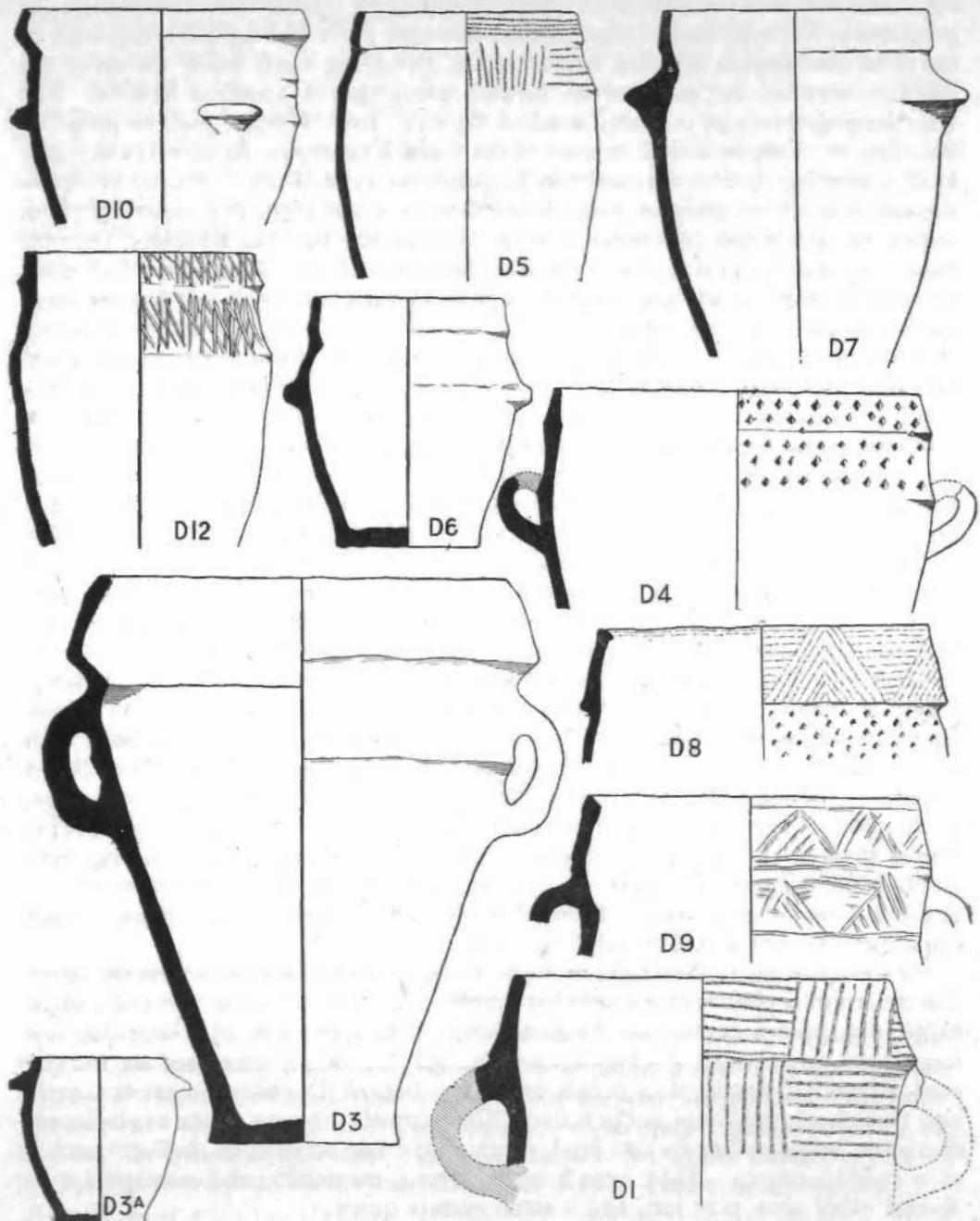
<sup>3</sup> Information from Miss Lily Chitty.

Class D consists of urns of Overhanging-rim type. These must derive from the predominant Middle Bronze Age fashion in other parts of England; but here in Cornwall the Breton handled tradition was so strong that, while featuring the distinctive collar and neck of its English prototype, it acquired handles. The Overhanging-rim type probably reached Cornwall from Wessex, and, to judge by the narrow collar-rim found on most of the Cornish examples, its arrival was early. It is interesting to note that while in England this type of urn is usually profusely decorated in the common impressed-cord designs, in Cornwall it is generally plain, and where decoration does occur, this seems to be derived from Ireland. Tresvennack, Paul (fig. 8, D3) is typical of the early form of these urns, as is shown by its great size (19½ in. high), small base, narrow collar and pronounced neck. It has two large thick handles and a low internal bevel. It shows the strength of native influence in its distinct carination. It has no decoration. A small urn with two down-turned lugs which recall the Neolithic fashion was found with it, in a pit-grave covered by a granite slab, near a large standing stone or 'menhir'. The largest urn found in Cornwall (27 in. high) comes from Denzell Downs, and is almost the same shape as that from Tresvennack. It has impressed single-twist cord decoration in alternate panels of vertical and horizontal lines on the collar and neck. The handles, which are only just below the collar, are plain. This metopic or panel style of decoration has been thought to belong to the end of the Middle Bronze Age; but here it would seem to be earlier, especially as associated with the urn was a dagger of early type. It may thus be connected ultimately with Unstan (megalithic) pottery, and be due here to Irish influence. The position of the Denzell Downs barrow near the N. coast, not far from Harlyn Bay, would support this theory. The barrow contained a ring of stones. Another urn of this class was found in a barrow at Cataclews Bay, Harlyn, with ornament of twisted-grass impressions, as on the small urn from Trevelloe: this form of ornament also occurs in Ireland. The design consists of infilled chevrons on the collar, with triangular stabs, decreasing in size, on the body: compare an urn from Port Guen, Quiberon, Brittany.<sup>1</sup> The collar is deeper than on the first two examples; the handles are ribbon-shaped and have stabbed decoration. The paste is thin and light in weight, of a yellow colour, and has a smoothed surface. From these features (collar, texture of paste, stab ornament) this urn should be later in the series.

Two urns from Trannack, Madron (fig. 8, D5-6), were found one within the other. The inner urn is plain with a somewhat narrow collar, two knob handles and a slight bulge, not quite a cordon, at the same level. The outer urn, of which only one large sherd with no sign of a handle survives, has very deeply-impressed single-twist cord decoration, arranged in panels (as on the Denzell Downs urn), on the neck, and three horizontal lines on the collar. The paste of both urns appears to be late in character, being well made and fired, containing a fair amount of shell grit and is of a reddish colour. They were inverted over a cremation, and associated with several other urns, now lost, and a small granite quern.

From Brane, Porthlooë and Mullion come similar examples with narrow collars, rounded rims and wide rather thick lugs recalling the Neolithic tradition (fig. 8). The Porthlooë example has a more pronounced neck, two slight cordons and three handles, a feature only occurring on one other urn—Bussow Vean. The Brane Urn

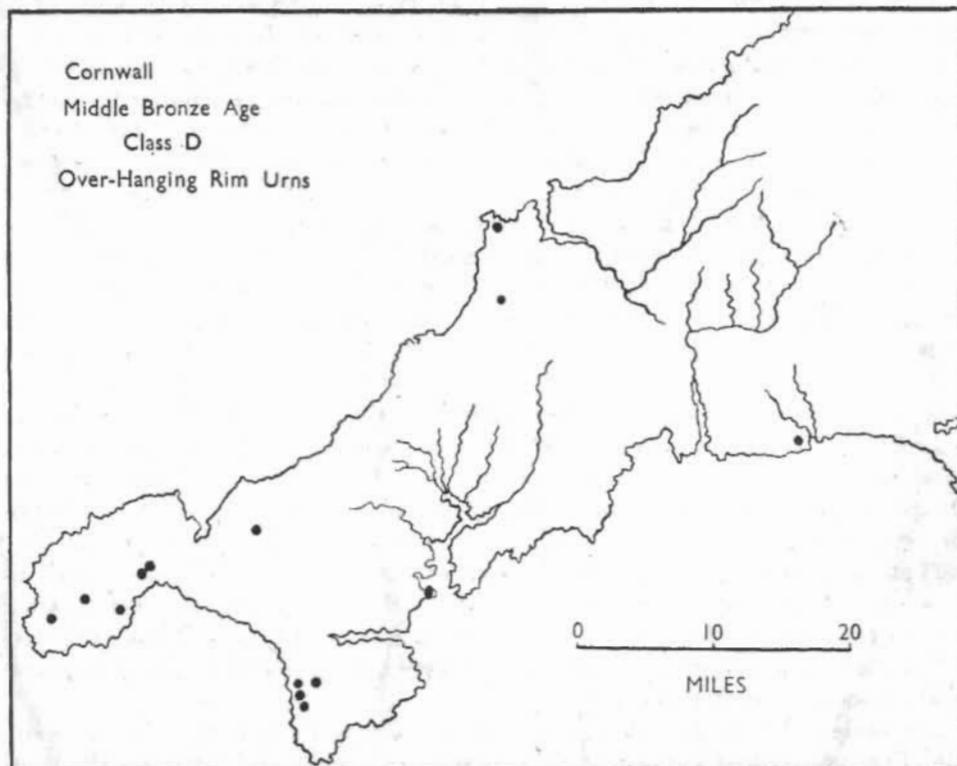
<sup>1</sup> Du Chatellier, op. cit., pl. 31.

FIG. 8. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE. CLASS D—OVERHANGING RIM URNS. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

- |   |                                  |                              |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| D <sub>10</sub> Porthlooe.                      | D <sub>5</sub> Trannack I.       | D <sub>7</sub> Brane Common. |
| D <sub>12</sub> Pendennis.                      | D <sub>6</sub> Trannack II.      | D <sub>4</sub> Mullion.      |
| D <sub>3</sub> and D <sub>3a</sub> Tresvennack. | D <sub>8</sub> Cataclews Bay.    | D <sub>9</sub> Connor Downs. |
|   | D <sub>1</sub> Denzell Downs II. |                              |

(fig. 8, D<sub>7</sub>) has a deep internal bevel, reddish well-made paste, and was associated with another urn now lost and two perforated hones. The Mullion urns, two in number (fig. 8, D<sub>4</sub>), one very small, have only a single cordon and are decorated with triangular stabs as on the Cataclews urn. This form of decoration is a feature of some food-vessels, and also occurs on an Overhanging-rim urn from a barrow at Bincombe Hewish, Dorset,<sup>1</sup> where it is accompanied by a design of alternating panels, as on the Denzell Downs urn.

This class shows great variation in size, from 2 ft. 3 in. to 8½ in. On the whole the later urns tend to decrease in size.



MAP 6

The only grave-goods found with these urns are the dagger with the Denzell Downs urn, two hones and fragments of a 'copper knife' from Brane, and the granite quern from Trannack. Only one urn, Chapel Carn Brea, was in a cist. At Denzell Downs the barrow contained a ring of stones; this together with the general appearance of the urn, which is very similar to the Ribbon-handled urns of Class C, denotes a strong Breton tradition. Three of the urns—Chapel Carn Brea, Denzell Downs and Brane, contained the cremation.

It is remarkable that although Class D obviously originated from the Overhanging-rim urn in its early stages, not a single urn of more developed overhanging-rim type has been found in the county. This may be due to the fact that only the

<sup>1</sup> Abercromby, *op. cit.*, ii, 5d.

earlier Wessex-Irish trade seems to have passed through Cornwall and that later other routes were used. The urns at Cataclews and Looe at any rate strengthen the belief that some of this trade passed through Cornwall. Otherwise, the distribution-map shows little penetration inland.

#### *Class E. Urns of Food-vessel Type*

This class in Cornwall has two sources of origin—Ireland and Wessex, with the Irish contributing most. Most of the Cornish Food-vessel urns are of Abercromby's Class E, examples of which occur in Ulster and SE. Ireland.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, the only true Food-vessel found in Cornwall is of Irish type. Urns similar to some of the Cornish ones were indeed found in the Badbury Barrow, Dorset,<sup>2</sup> and have been attributed to the influence of the Yorkshire and Scottish Food-vessel culture; but the presence in the same barrow of a Ribbon-handled urn of admittedly Cornish design, and also of a ring of stones, indicate Western affinities. This form of Food-vessel urn is Abercromby Type 3, with a concave neck, and its prototype in Cornwall is the small pot from Cataclews Bay, Harlyn, described below.

This Class E with one exception—Carn Morvah—never acquired handles, which suggests either that it arrived in Cornwall when the handled tradition was no longer so strong, or else that its Irish makers kept themselves apart. It is significant that there is only one hybrid between this class and the handled urns though hybrids between the other two classes are often found. The idea of a rather later starting date fits in with Abercromby's dating of this class between 1150 B.C. and 900 B.C. The type is of flower-pot or vase shape, with a wide mouth, slightly everted rim and narrow base. It has cordons either just below the rim or rather lower. They are generally plain except for finger-tip impressions on the cordons. The impressed-cord technique does not appear except on the urn from Carn Morvah, which is a hybrid, incorporating features of Class B in its ribbon handles and distinctive internal bevel, as well as the wide mouth and general outline of the Wessex type of Food-vessel urn. The internal bevel is a feature on some of the earlier specimens, but disappears on examples that may be late in the series. With the exception of a few flint flakes found in the Colroger barrow no grave-goods have been recovered, and no miniature urns are associated with this class.

The little pot from Cataclews Bay, Harlyn<sup>3</sup> (fig. 9, E12), is the Cornish version of the Concave-necked variety of Food-vessel, and must be dated to the Early Bronze Age, as it was associated with a stone battle-axe of Beaker type. It is biconical in shape with an internal bevel to the rim, which is slightly everted and very uneven. The upper cone is very short with a concave neck. The base rises to the centre and is pinched to give it a slight kick. On the carination is a row of stamped 'maggots'. The paste is hard, well mixed and contains smallish grit. The exterior is smoothed and of a pinky grey. The battle-axe is made of an igneous rock, probably from the neighbouring Trevose Bay.

The only actual Food-vessel to be found in Cornwall (fig. 9, E2) is from Treworrick, St. Ewe, and was associated with an urn of the Irish type with late characteristics, viz. a flat-topped rim and softened shoulder-angle. The Food-vessel is of Abercromby's Type C (Irish), derived from a bowl shape with two or

<sup>1</sup> Information from Miss Chitty.

<sup>2</sup> Stuart Piggott, *Antiq. Journ.*, xix, 293.

<sup>3</sup> O. G. S. Crawford, *Antiq. Journ.*, i, 292.

more grooves. The nearest analogies are Abercromby 234 for ornament and Abercromby 40 for shape. The paste is rough, the colour varying from yellow to a reddish tinge. The decoration covers the whole vessel and appears also on the internal bevel. It consists of a badly-executed band of vertical slashes round the body, with rouletting in a diamond pattern above and below. The large urn has

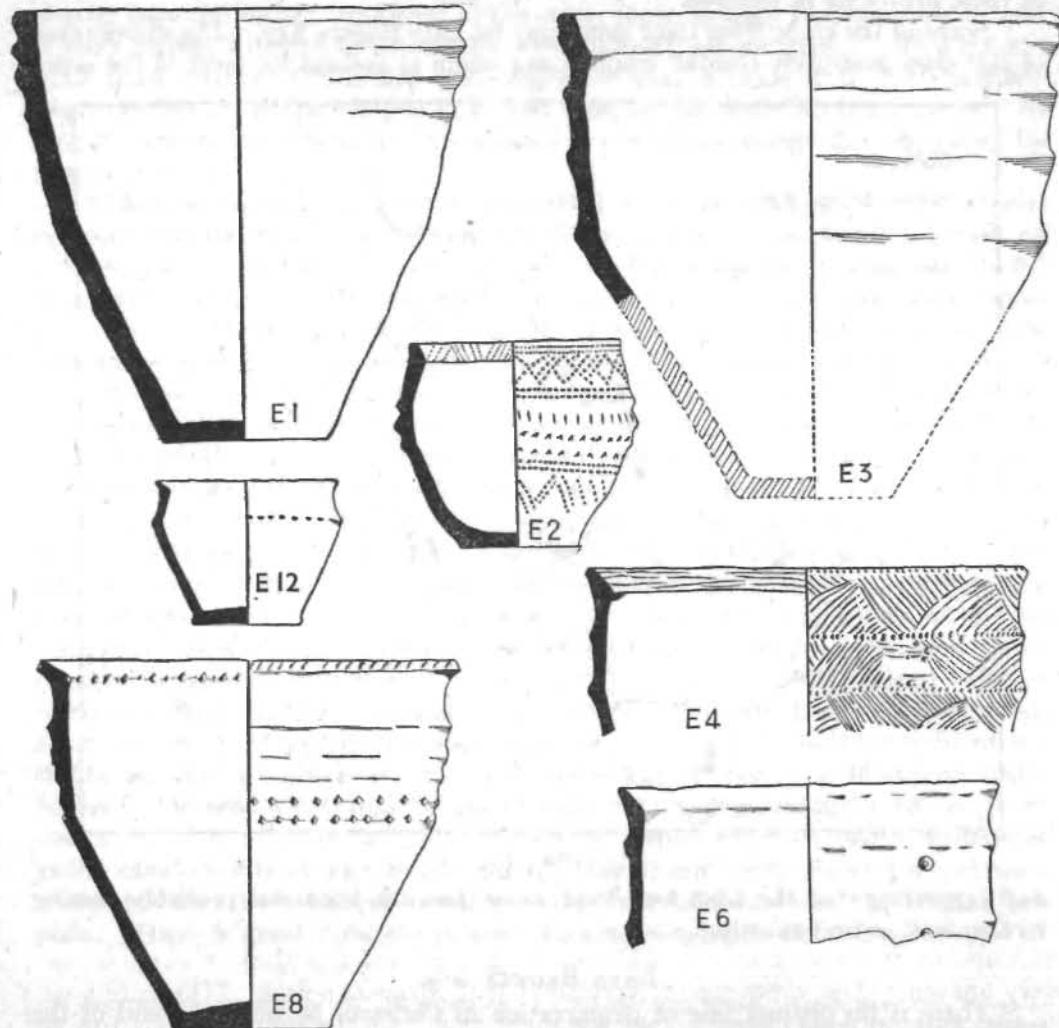


FIG. 9. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE. FOOD VESSEL TYPE. Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

E<sub>1</sub> Treworrick II.  
E<sub>12</sub> Cataclews Bay, Harlyn.

E<sub>2</sub> Treworrick I.  
E<sub>8</sub> Penquite.

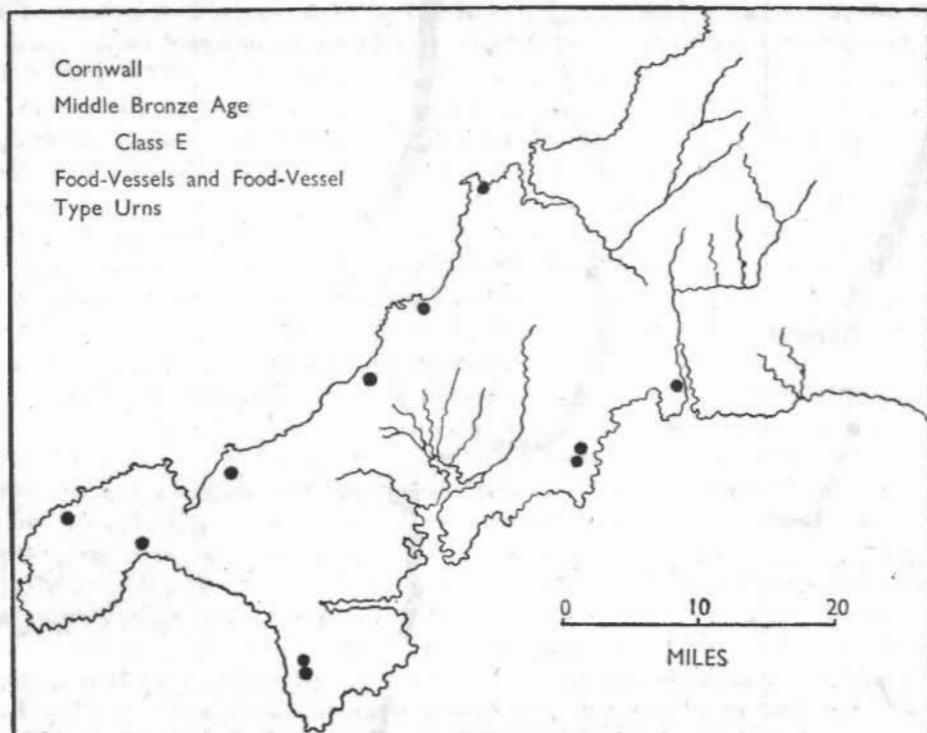
E<sub>6</sub> Newquay.

E<sub>3</sub> Colroger.  
E<sub>4</sub> Colroger.

three irregular cordons and is undecorated. They were associated with a cremation in a pit lined with flat stones. Two urns found in a large round barrow at Colroger, Mullion (fig. 9, E3-4) show distinct signs of Irish influence ; indeed, Miss Lily Chitty is of the opinion that they were made by Irish women. Colroger I is like Treworrick II in shape, but the cordons are farther apart and the carination lower. The rim

has a very sloping bevel. The paste is hard and very heavy, almost black in colour ; the surface is uneven. Colroger II has a slightly inverted rim with an internal bevel and two slight cordons widely apart, with finger-tip marks on them. The decoration is of lightly-incised infilled chevrons between the cordons ; it is distinctly of Irish type : compare a vessel from Ballymena, County Antrim.<sup>1</sup> Five of these urns were in barrows.

Some of the class, from their rims, may be Late Bronze Age. The distribution of this class is entirely coastal, emphasizing origin in Ireland for most of the series



MAP 7

and suggesting that the Irish were kept away from the tin areas, probably coming to Cornwall as traders only.

#### LATE BRONZE AGE

There is no distinct line of demarcation in Cornwall between the end of the Middle Bronze Age and the beginning of the Late, at any rate in the pottery forms. The urns at first may be called no more than transitional, since though in time they may belong to the latter period, as shown in some cases by their associations, there is no break in the tradition but only a gradual modification of the earlier characteristics. Only later do urns of the true Late Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury type appear. The Late Bronze Age urns may then be divided into two main classes :—

Urns ('transitional') of native Middle Bronze Age tradition : Class F.  
Urns of Deverel-Rimbury type (true Late Bronze Age) : Class G.

<sup>1</sup> Belfast Museum, Granger Coll. K. 131.

*Class F : Late Bronze Age Urns of Middle Bronze Age Tradition*

This class, with an approximate starting-point of 1000 B.C., consists at first of the urn-forms of the three classes (C, D, and E) of the Middle Bronze Age, but gradually loses these and comes instead to display either a rather squat barrel or tub shape or a straight-sided bucket form, together with vertically-pierced lugs and incised ornament. The latter features seem to denote the arrival of some foreign stimulus before the Deverel-Rimbury people arrived. This did not come from Ireland, and it has been suggested that it came from the Pyrenees<sup>1</sup> where barrel- or bucket-shaped urns had been in use from Neolithic times. At present, writing in wartime, it is impossible to confirm or modify this suggestion by further research.<sup>2</sup>

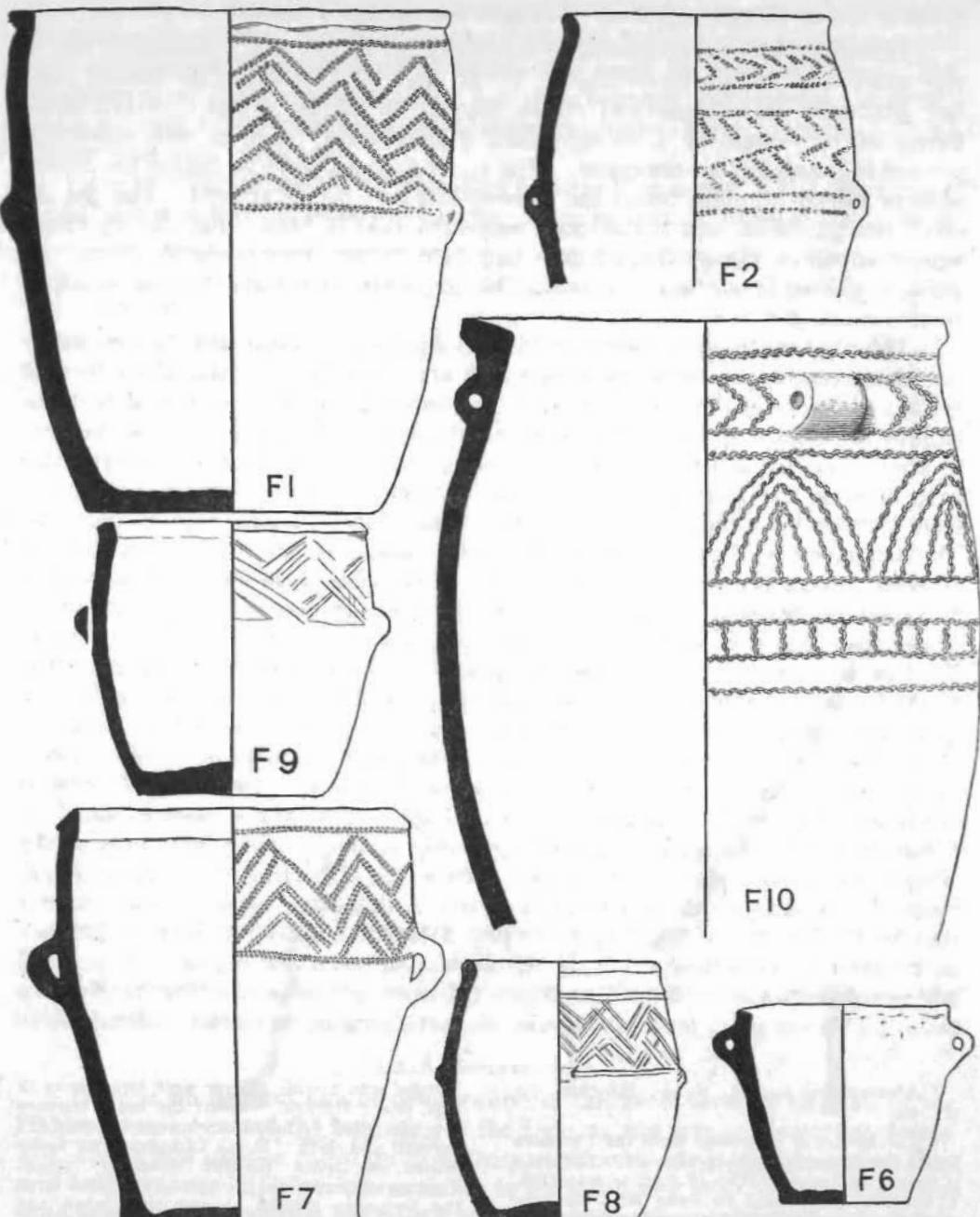
This class continued on after the Deverel-Rimbury invasion, and the two classes ran concurrently, producing hybrids, which are placed in this class, since they all contain elements of the old traditions. The handled tradition survives though the handles are smaller and lose the distinctive ribbon shape: some have truncated lugs or knobs, and the urn from Glendorgal (fig. 9) has large thick handles comparable with those on the Tresvannack urn. Two examples show four handles and an urn from Bussow Vean (fig. 10, F10) has three small ribbon handles high on the neck. The arrangement of the design on this urn is unique in Cornwall. The multiple arcaded pattern is perhaps somehow related to the concentric-semicircle decoration prevalent on Neolithic 'channelled ware' in Brittany and on Unstan ware. In origin, that decoration had a magical significance, and its occurrence here at Bussow Vean on a cinerary urn gives some support to this attribution accordingly. The marked biconical shape of the body disappears and the outline softens, one urn from Gunwalloe being definitely globular. The base and rim widen, while the rim-profile shows many variations from a flattened bulge to a rounded rim—though the general tendency is to sharpness of outline. The internal bevel is rarely seen, but where present is angular in shape. Some of the bases are pinched, a feature which, though in Cornwall appearing on some of the later urns of the Middle Bronze Age, also occurs on Late Bronze Age II pottery at Plumpton Plain, Sussex.<sup>3</sup> On urns which may be placed early in this class, twisted-cord ornament continues; but on later examples incised decoration takes its place, sometimes in the usual chevron design, but on the Glendorgal urn consisting only of confused horizontal lines with oblique crossings. On most of these urns the handles are plain. There is great diversity in size, the urns ranging from 16 in. in height at

<sup>1</sup> Abercromby, op. cit., ii, 48; Hencken, op. cit., 94.

<sup>2</sup> The notion of incomings from the Pyrenees before the Deverel-Rimbury arrivals in Cornwall is suggested to be worthy of further attention. If confirmed, it would do away with the idea that the Deverel-Rimbury people themselves came round by the Pyrenees to Cornwall (cf. Childe, *Prehist. Communities of the British Isles*, 188); and it might perhaps be explained in terms of the idea first advanced by Mr. Hawkes in his discussion of the matter in *St. Catherine's Hill* (1930), 153-5, that Pyrenean natives may have come to Cornwall after being dislodged in consequence of a Celtic movement from Central

Europe into Spain. There were two waves of this, one ('Urnfield') about the tenth century B.C., the other ('Hallstatt') spread between the seventh and sixth: Bosch Gimpera, *Two Celtic Waves in Spain* (British Academy, 1939). Trading settlers could of course have come from the Pyrenean regions at any time when the sea-route was in active use; but the point in this case seems to be that they would be native Pyrenean people, and not Deverel-Rimbury Urnfield or Hallstatt folk. When the Deverel-Rimbury people did come, they seem to have come not from the Pyrenees, but from northern France.

<sup>3</sup> C. F. C. Hawkes, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 1935, 47.

FIG. 10. LATE BRONZE AGE. CLASS F. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

F1 Tresawsen.  
F2 Chykarne I.

F3 Bosvargus.  
F7 Gunwalloe I.

F4 Gunwalloe III.  
F6 Treryn.

F8 Gunwalloe II.

Angrouse, to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. at Bosvargus. The paste loses its distinctive Middle Bronze Age texture, and generally speaking it is better mixed and fired.

The urn found at Tresawen (fig. 10, F1) still retains a slight biconical shape. Though somewhat squat in appearance, its rim is slightly rolled, with a flattened bulge and a groove below it; the two small lugs are low on the body. It shows wide

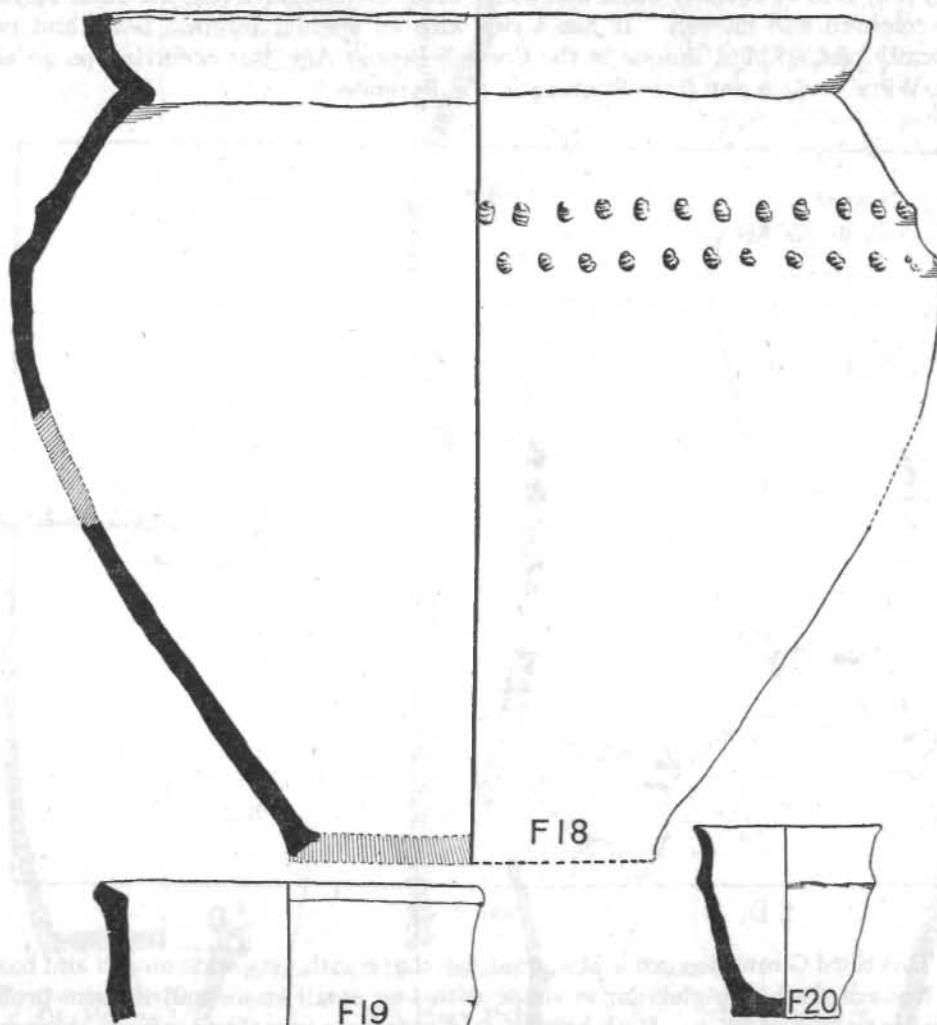


FIG. II. LATE BRONZE AGE. CLASS F. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

F18 Colroger III.

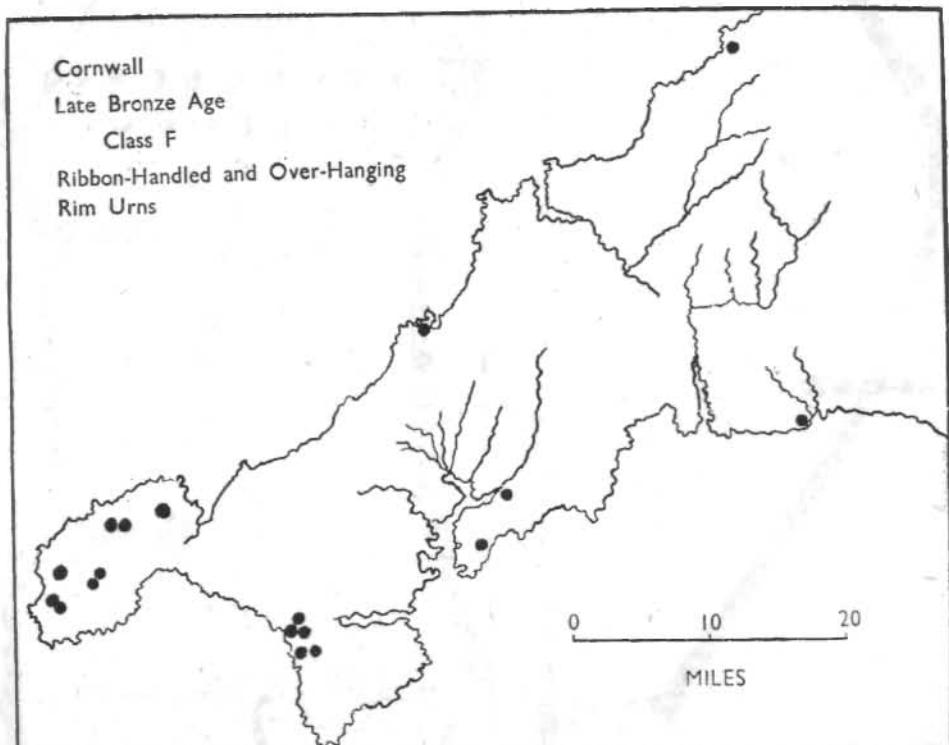
F19 Creen.

F20 Creen.

vertical chevrons in double-cord technique. The paste is rough, with a crumbly appearance outside. It stood upright in a cist of flat stones. In three cases, Gunwalloe, Chykarne and Bosvargus, the urns contained animal or bird bones, an association which Hencken compares with a Late Bronze Age grave near Copenhagen<sup>1</sup> and which seems to be a late feature in Cornwall, as it has not occurred before.

<sup>1</sup> Hencken, op. cit., 94.

The three urns from Gunwalloe (fig. 10, F7-8-9), found in one barrow, certainly come late in the series and must be classed as hybrids, since besides native Middle Bronze Age fashions they show signs of both Pyrenean and Deverel-Rimbury influence; the latter certainly cannot have reached Cornwall much before 700 B.C. Nos. 1 and 2 of these urns are of well-made, well-fired paste, reddish in colour. No. 3 (F9) is more roughly made and badly fired, the fractures red, the outer surface grey-coloured and uneven. It has a rim with an angular internal bevel and two vertically-pierced lugs, unique in the Cornish Bronze Age, but occurring on an urn from Wilts<sup>1</sup> and on one from Pontacq in the Pyrenees.<sup>2</sup>



MAP 8

This third Gunwalloe urn is of a squat tub shape with very wide mouth and base. No. 2 is distinctly globular in shape with four small knobs and the rim profile is similar to that of no. 3. Both have incised ornament in rather confused chevrons.

Gunwalloe I (F7) is much larger and has a weakened outline and developed base. The handles are large and the decoration of twisted cord. Actually it is more reminiscent of the earlier type, but its rim profile is late and it was undoubtedly deposited at the same period as the other two. Its paste is identical with that of no. 2. All three contained cremated human bones mixed with those of three birds, a toad and a small animal, with traces of metal. The urns were in a cist lined with flat stones, at the SW. edge of the barrow, each urn upright in a corner of the cist

<sup>1</sup> Abercromby, op. cit., ii, no. 457.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., no. 8.\*

with a flat stone covering its mouth. This fashion of covering the mouth of the urn with a flat stone also occurs at Angrouse, where the urn is of a very degenerate form, in Ireland<sup>1</sup> and in several cases in South Wales, where it has been dated after 700 B.C.<sup>2</sup>

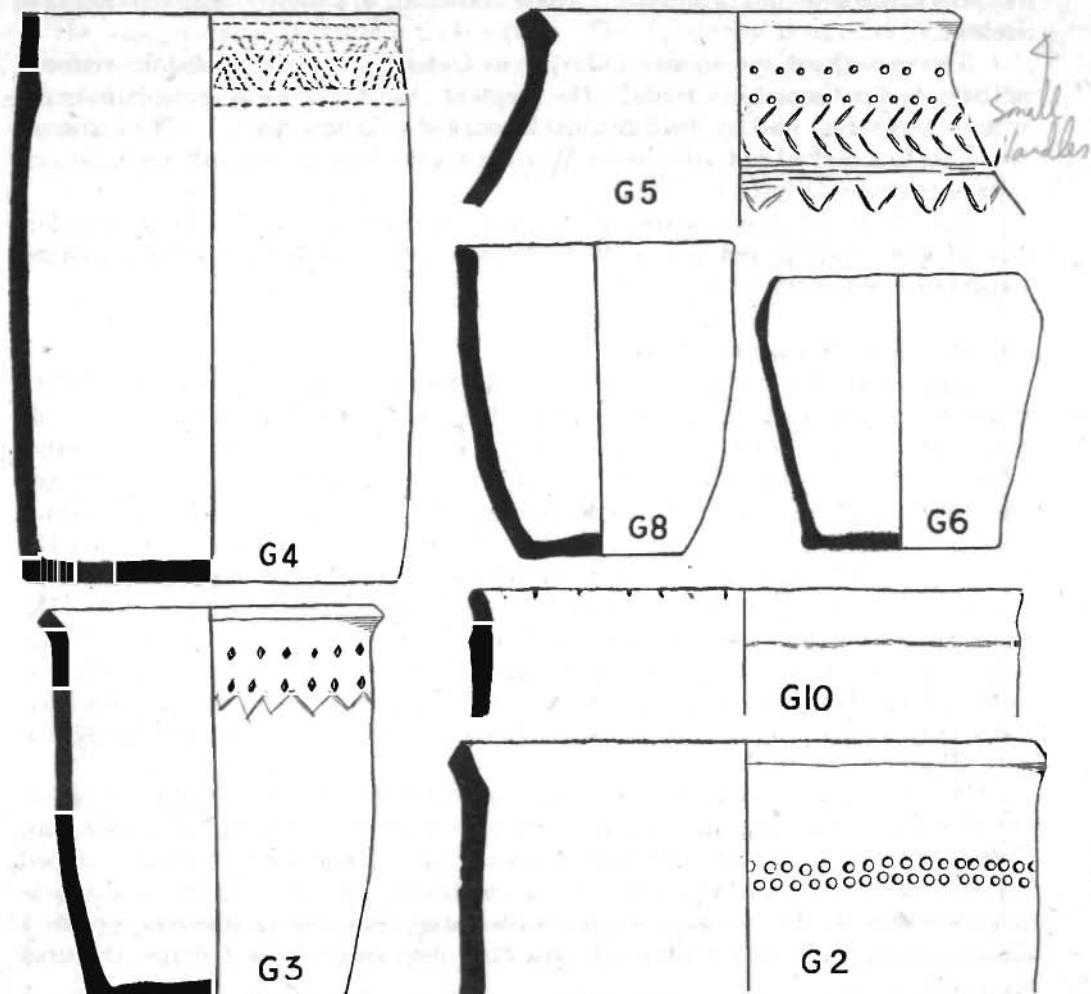


FIG. 12. LATE BRONZE AGE. CLASS G. Scale 1.

G<sub>4</sub> Conquer Down.  
G<sub>6</sub> Kerrow I.

G<sub>5</sub> Gwallon Down.  
G<sub>3</sub> Place, Fowey.  
G<sub>2</sub> Tregaseal III.

G<sub>8</sub> Cape Cornwall.  
G<sub>10</sub> Ballowal V.

Five urns of this series were found upright and five inverted. With the exceptions of Gerrans and Tresawsen they were in barrows, and nearly all were in cists of flat stones. With the exception of animal bones no grave-goods were found with any of this class. Two urns found together at Bosporthennis are biconical with cordons, denoting their descent from the Overhanging-rim urns. They were inverted on a flat stone.

<sup>1</sup> Information from Miss Chitty.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Cyril Fox, *Antiquity*, June 1941, 152, footnote.

Colroger III (fig. 11, F18), found in the same barrow as the two urns of Middle Bronze Age date described above, is a variant of the Food-vessel type urn. Its shape recalls that of the Late Bronze Age or Hallstatt bronze cauldrons,<sup>1</sup> and its peculiar rim profile can be derived from nothing else. The 'maggots' on the cordons recall the metal studs of the prototype. These cauldrons are most commonly found in Ireland.

The growth of the bronze industry in Ireland at this time led to renewed activity in the Cornish tin trade. The scope of Irish influence is denoted in many urns of this period and by the Towednack hoard of gold ornaments.<sup>2</sup> The increased trade led to a revival of traffic on the Western sea-route, and Cornwall again became a busy centre of industry.

The distribution-map shows the location of this class to be almost entirely coastal and concentrated in the West Penwith area, and points to the continued importance of the tin trade.

#### *Class G. Deverel-Rimbury Type*

Some time after 750 B.C. invaders of the Deverel-Rimbury culture crossed the Channel to Cornwall, introducing their distinctive pottery fashions. The old Middle Bronze Age native traditions died out, the ribbon handles vanished together with the biconical shape, and the tall shape of the Deverel-Rimbury urn appears. Only one urn of this class has handles and as it is of the Globular shape, to which handles are in any case proper, it need not necessarily have acquired its handles here. The few everted rims which occur in this class are late, as they compare with that of an urn from Six Wells, South Wales,<sup>3</sup> which is dated after 600 B.C. The paste tends to become light in weight, friable, and in some cases sandy, and is badly mixed and fired except in the case of the globular urn from Gwallon Down which is hard and well-fired, like the generality of Deverel-Rimbury Globular urns elsewhere. Urns very similar to this one occur in Dorset, pointing to continued connexion with Wessex.

The decoration varies. On the urn from Place, Fowey (fig. 12, G3), it consists of two rows of triangular stabs above a line of roughly-incised triangles. Two urns, Tregaseal III (fig. 12, G2) and Gwallon Down, have double rows of small stamped circles done with a stick, which also occur on Bronze Age sherds from Carwarthen-in-Roseland.<sup>4</sup> In two cases the old cord-technique decoration survives, but in a much narrower and neater form. In the later degenerate bucket shape, the urns are plain.

Most of the urns were found in barrows, the Deverel-Rimbury urnfield fashion not having reached Cornwall, though the several instances of multiple burials in one barrow may be its Cornish equivalent. Two urns found the one within the other at Kerrow, near Zennor (fig. 12, G6)<sup>5</sup>, were on the east side of a standing stone. Such menhir burials are generally of early date but later examples have occurred, e.g. Glynlivon Park, Llandrrog,<sup>6</sup> which is thought to be either Middle or Late Bronze Age, and in Finistère.<sup>7</sup> Although none of the urns in Class G were actually associated

<sup>1</sup> E. T. Leeds, *Archaeologia*, lxxx (1930), 1-36  
(Class B).

<sup>5</sup> Information from the late Lieut.-Col. F. C. Hirst.

<sup>2</sup> *Man.*, 1932, 222.

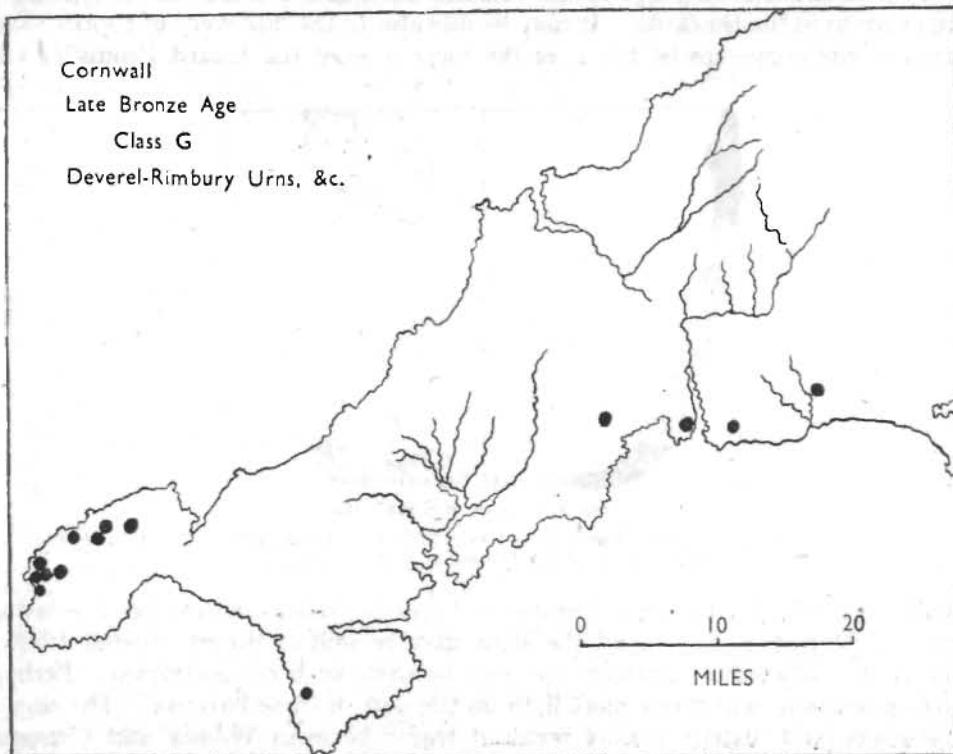
<sup>6</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 1875, 303; and 1932, 199.

<sup>3</sup> Fox, *op. cit.*, 154, pl. IV, fig. B.

<sup>7</sup> *Antiq. Journ.*, vii (1927), 34.

<sup>4</sup> Information from Mr. Stanley Opie.

with animal bones, in two cases graves near by—presumably of the same period—had animal remains : at Ballowal and Conquer Downs. The urns vary in size from 12 in. at Conquer Downs to 4½ in. at Kerrow. The urn from Conquer Downs (fig. 12, G4) is of badly-fired paste showing black fractures, the outside being of a pinkish grey. It is of bucket shape, very tall in relation to its width, and is of the same diameter down to the base, where it becomes a trifle wider. The decoration is in cord technique : a narrow design of infilled chevrons close up to the rim, very neatly executed. It was found in a barrow of small stones, inverted on a flat stone and covered by another stone. It contained a cremation. Nothing was found with it.



MAP 9

The urn from Place (fig. 12, G3) is very lightly fired and yellow in colour. The rim is slightly everted and has the angular bevel inside noticed on the Gunwalloe urns in Class F (p. 44). It is of bucket shape but is not as tall as the Conquer Downs urn. Its decoration consists of two rows of small deep triangular stabs above a very roughly-incised zigzag line. It compares with the urn from Six Wells already cited, although its rim profile is different, and probably is of the same date, about 600 B.C.

Two urns with plastic-strip horse-shoe handles from Morvah Hill and Duloe have been included in this series as they seem to derive from the Pyrenean type of urn having this feature, though the deep finger-prints of the Pyrenean urn figured by Abercromby<sup>1</sup> are here replaced by deep slashes or stabs.

<sup>1</sup> Op. cit., ii, pl. cvii, 5.

Unfortunately only fragments of the Morvah Hill urn survive and it is impossible to reconstruct its shape. From old drawings it appears to have had cord decoration together with the stamped circles that appear on several other Cornish urns of the Late Bronze Age. 'Horse-shoe' urns also appear in Wessex.<sup>1</sup>

The sherds from Trewey Foage,<sup>2</sup> a settlement near the old St. Ives Road in West Penwith, also indicate this period (fig. 13).

There were no grave-goods with any of Class G. Bronze Age pottery styles lasted on in Cornwall right up to the Early Iron Age. An urn from Porthscatho shows characteristics of both periods, as does some domestic pottery from Bossullow.

The distribution-map still shows concentration in the West Penwith area, due to the revival of the tin trade. It may be due also to the discovery of copper there. Moreover, the copper to be found in the serpentine of the Lizard Peninsula very

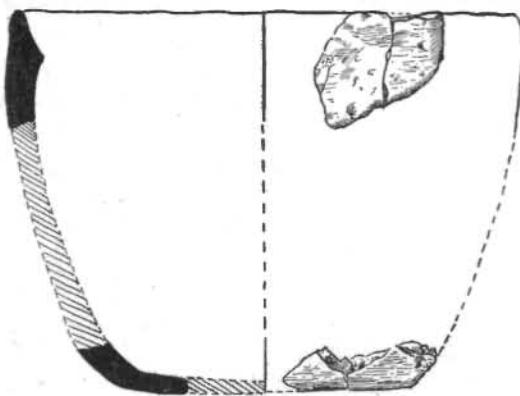


FIG. 13. LATE BRONZE AGE

Domestic Sherds from Trewey Foage. (Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)  
Reproduced by permission of Miss D. Dudley.

probably accounts for the great number of barrows (whatever their precise dating) there too (Map 3, p. 20). And the same may be said of the St. Austell district, which is the only other south-coastal area to show such concentration. Perhaps future excavations will throw more light on the date of these barrows. The sites in the south-coastal district denote renewed traffic between Wessex and Cornwall, though the striking absence of sites in the north suggests that the Wessex-Irish trade went by another route.

To sum up: the origin of the Cornish Bronze Age pottery rests on a Neolithic-cum-megalithic basis. The powerful Breton influence imposed on this produced the Ribbon-handled Urn, which became the chief feature of the Middle Bronze Age in Cornwall. So deeply-rooted did this handled tradition become that the Overhanging Rim urns introduced from Wessex also developed handles. On the other hand the Food-vessel urn, with its mixed Irish and Wessex origins, was strong enough to resist it.

In the Late Bronze Age, the fashions of the Middle Bronze Age persisted, though gradually degenerating. When the Deverel-Rimbury culture reached

<sup>1</sup> Warne, op. cit., 371-2.

<sup>2</sup> D. Dudley, *Arch. Journ.*, xciii, 127.

TABLE I  
EARLY BRONZE AGE. CLASS A. BEAKERS AND DERIVATIVES

NO.	SITE.	BARROW.	SHAPE.	HANDLES.	PASTE.	DECORATION.	ASSOCIATED FINDS.	REFERENCES.	ANALOGIES AND REMARKS.	MUSEUM.
A.1	Cataclews Bay, Harlyn.	From a midden.	B <sup>1</sup> Beaker. Everted rim, constricted neck.	None.	Soft edges. Not much grit, some shell and crushed blue slate.	Rouletted slanting lines below the rim. Dots between lines on the body.		Unpublished.	<i>Arch. J.</i> , lxxxviii, 53, pl. HI. Fort Harrouard II.	H.W.
A.2	Do.	Do.	B <sup>1</sup> Beaker.	None.	Harder paste than No. A.1, thicker.	Wavy lines with tiny slashes below.		Do.		H.W.
A.8	Durval, Sancreed.	From a barrow. Under a flat cut stone.	? B <sup>1</sup> Beaker. Narrow neck, globular body. Ht. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Base 3".	None.	Fine paste of reddish colour.	Alternate wavy lines and horizontal groups of five, down to base.	Ashes.	<i>Bor., Ant.</i> , 307. <i>N.C.</i> , 171. MS. drawing.		
A.3	Prah Sands, Germoe.	Possibly from an open settlement. Found in a midden on sandhills.	A Beaker. S.W. type. Inturned rim, very narrow bevel. Ht. 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ ". Dia. 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ ".	None.	Rather friable, dark core, charged with mica. Red-brown.	In zones of either notched or single cord, zigzags. Hatched lines on rim and backing the design.	None.	Unpublished. Information from Mr. W. F. Grimes.	Gorsey Bigbury, <i>B.U.S.S.T.</i> , v (1938) and Wick Barrow, Stegursey.	
A.5	The Dean, St. Keverne.		Globular body. Rolled rim. Broad rounded base. Beaker derivative. Ht. 6 $\frac{1}{10}$ ". Dia. 2".	Four vestigial lugs.	Very heavy. Much shell and pebble grit. Red-brown colour. Surface smoothed.	Single impressed cord in wavy lines below rim and slanting lines between horizontal ones at handle level.		<i>J.R.I.C.</i> , iv, 1893, 2, p. 266. <i>H.</i> , 300.	Hybrid beaker influence shown by all-over ornament, + R.H. Breton type.	PZ.
A.6	Tregiffian Vean, St. Just in Penwith.	Cist, with no sign of a barrow. 12' x 15' x 12'.	Bi-conical. Slight carination. Narrow internal bevel to rim. Ht. 6 $\frac{1}{10}$ ". Dia. 2".	None.	Friable and gritty, rather large grit. Pink-buff. Rough surface.	Lightly incised trellis work and vertical lines in alternate panels continued to base.		<i>Man.</i> , March 1910, 44. <i>H.</i> , 76.	Beaker influence + Breton + O.H.R.	T.
A.7	Lousey Barrow, St. Juliet.	Barrow.	Sherds of two A Beakers.					Unpublished. Information from Mr. C. K. Croft Andrew.		
A.9	Davidstow, barrow XXIV.		Degenerate Beaker.			All over incised design.		Do.		

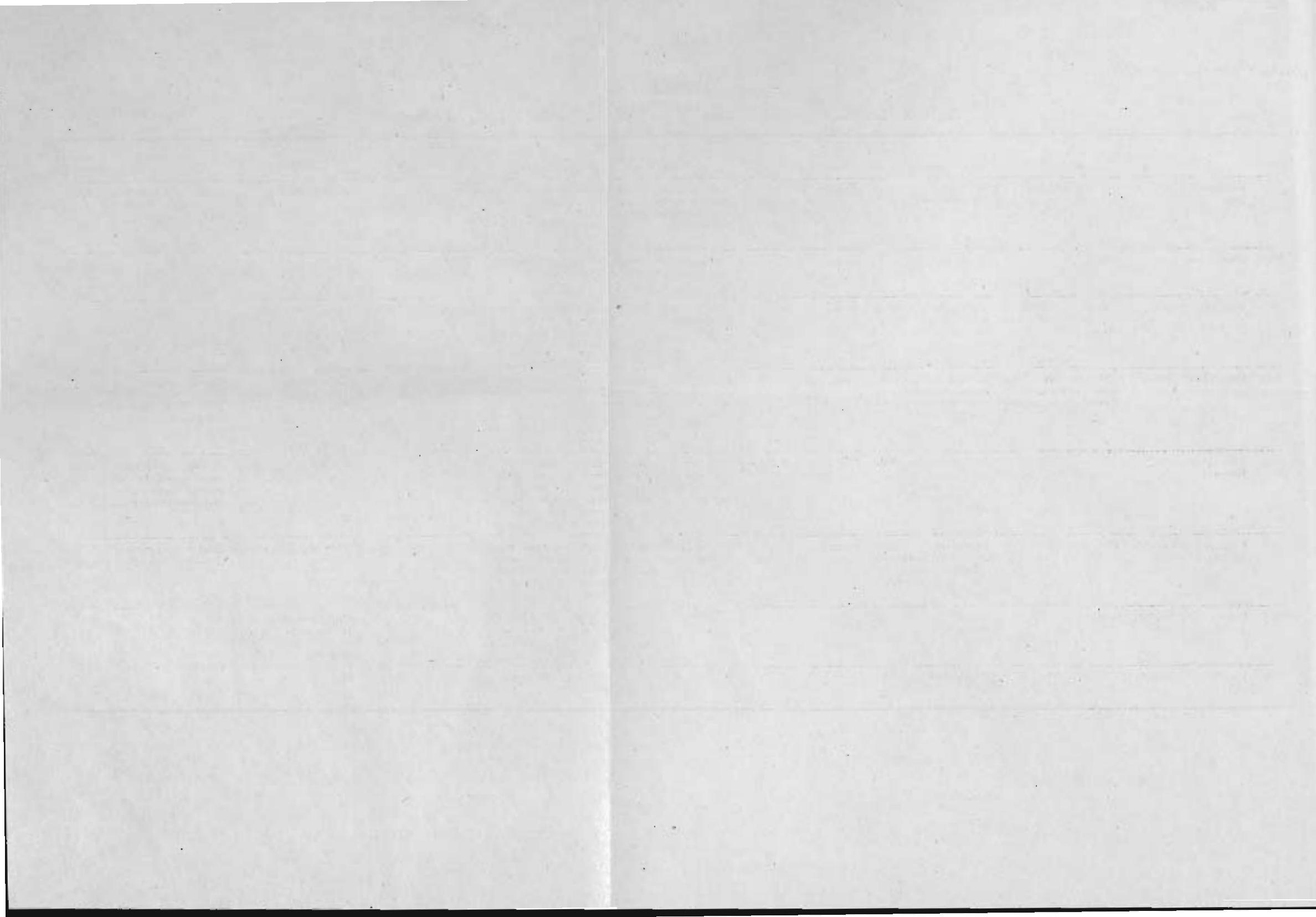


TABLE II  
MIDDLE BRONZE AGE. CLASS B. RIBBON-HANDED URNS. I

NO.	SITE.	BARROW.	SHAPE.	HANDLES.	PASTE.	DECORATION.	ASSOCIATED FINDS.	REFERENCES.	ANALOGIES AND REMARKS.	MUSEUM.
B.1	Cheesewring, Linkinghorne.	Cist with one huge Capstone.	As Tregaseal I, no. B.13.				100 flint arrow and spear heads, dagger.	J.R.I.C., ix, 61. P.I. 1879, 298. A. in P.S.A.S., 1907, 198. H., 101, 301, 77.		
B.2	Harlyn III, Bloodhound Cove, Harlyn.	Tumulus covered by sand on the edge of the cliffs. Urn upright, covered by a flat stone.	Bi-conical with slight cordon at join of cones. Firm outline slightly everted rim with hollowed internal bevel. Rim diameter rather small in comparison with shoulder girth. Ht. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. 15", Base 3:1".	Two large ribbon handles, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.	Badly fired and mixed, sharp angular fractures in layers. Large grit with a good deal of mica. Pale pinky-buff colour. Outer surface smoothed.	Impressed cord, single twist. Infilled chevrons between horizontal lines, four above and three below. Design on bevel and handles.	Small incense cup inside urn. Bronze dagger of Breton type with mid-rib and two rivets. An awl or pin of bronze. A schist hone and a slate spindle whorl.	J.R.I.C., x, 200. Ant. J., i, 290. Harlyn Handbook, 18, fig. 2. H., 70. A., 357.	Early in the series.	T.
B.3	Carn Creis I, Boscragan, St. Just in Penwith.	Barrow with ring of stones round a natural rock. Stone circle 18" dia.	Bi-conical. Sides somewhat rounded. Internal bevel to rim. Rim 8" dia. Base 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two ribbon handles, 2" wide. Perforation $\frac{1}{2}$ dia.	1" to 1" thick. Paste rather fine though black and earthy. Dark outside.	Impressed cord, very acute angled chevrons below rim and over handles, in lines on bevel.	Four other urns. Part of a glass globular vessel. Blue faience beads. Perforated stone. Base of a flint arrowhead and burnt bones. V. perforated button.	J.R.I.C., vi, 201. Arch., xlvi, 183. H., 75.	The beads date this urn to circa 1400 B.C.	
B.4	Paul.			Very large handles.		Impressed cord design.			Handles only.	PZ
B.5	Boleigh, St. Buryan.	Barrow near stone circle.	Ht. 20". Dia. 16". Bi-conical.	Two large handles.		Impressed 3-cord plait chevrons. Cross on base.	Two millers, one quern. Contained a cremation.	P.S.A.S., i, 229. Pz.A.S., 1893, 148. Edmonds, L.E., 30. H., 84.	This 3-cord plait is the so-called 'laureated design' of the old writers.	PZ
B.6	Tregiffian Vean, St. Just in Penwith.	Chambered barrow (megalithic gallery-grave).	Bi-conical. Large.			Impressed cord, horizontal chevrons.	Human bones.	J.R.I.C., 1879, 11. J.R.I.C., vi, 210. H., 48.		
B.7	Angrouse I., Mullion.	Pit lined with flat stones 4' by 2' under a barrow of small stones 35" dia.	Bi-conical well defined carination at handle level. Internal bevel to rim which is slightly everted.	Two large handles with distinct droop.	Paste is well fired and very hard, coarse with much gravel grit, some whole pebbles. Leathery surface. Red to grey.	Design in a 3-cord plait, horizontal chevrons between two horizontal lines. Chevrons on bevel and handles.	Bronze dagger with 3 rivets, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Globular piece of iron pyrites.	N.C., 234 and 257. H., 73. A., 359.		T.
B.8	Fore Down, St. Cleer.	Barrow.	Markedly bi-conical. Carination at handle level. Slight cordon at neck, everted rim with very slanting internal bevel.	Two large handles.	Sharp fractures.		Dagger.	Unpublished. Information from Mr. C. K. Croft Andrew.		
B.9	Leskeys I., Boscragan, St. Just in Penwith.	Barrow containing ring of granite blocks, enclosing a bank of earth. Dia. 18'. A rough wall enclosed a circular central area ranged round in which were the urns on the natural soil, upright.	Bi-conical, somewhat softened outline, slight cordon at handle level. Ht. 20" to 22". Dia. 13". Base 9". Internal bevel to rim.	Two large handles 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " across.	Thick and not very well fired, rather earthy with a large quantity of granite grit, crushed shreds and quartz fairly angular fractures. Surface lumpy and uneven.	Impressed 3-cord plait.	Contained cremated human bones. 6 other urns; one, a R.H. of rather later type, was thrust down into this urn.	J.R.I.C., vi, 201. Arch., xlvi, 183.		T.
B.10	Trewinard, St. Erth.	Urn inverted in a small cist 2' with white spa stones all round cist under a barrow.	Rolled, slightly everted rim.	Large plain handles.		Impressed cord in two bands, one of horizontal and one of vertical chevrons between horizontal lines.		Bor., Par. Mem., 14. N.C., 173.		
B.11	Nanstallon, Bodmin.	Urn upright on W. side of barrow with spa stones round it.	Bi-conical, curved outline, small base. Internal bevel to rim. Ht. 20". Dia. 13". Base 6".	Two large handles.	Lightly fired. Brown to black colour. Smoothed surface.	3-stranded plait, horizontal chevrons also on bevel and handle.	Cremation in urn. 1 hammer stone. Small perforated stone.	J.R.I.C., x, 196. H., 84.		
B.12	Hustyn, St. Breock.	Urn upright at end of a long stone 3' ht. standing erect in the barrow which contained a stone ring.	Slightly bi-conical, curved outline. Very slight internal bevel to rim, which is not of very early type.	Two large handles, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "-3" across, without droop.	Coarse, large grit, some broken shreds, crushed shell and mica. Drab to reddish brown colour. Finger-marks on paste.	Horizontal chevrons between lines; small three-cord plait. As Nanstallon, above.	Cremation in urn. 3 pieces of worked flint, and shreds of an urn of later date.	J.R.I.C., vii, 14. J.R.I.C., 1869, 34. H., p. 84.	Prob. late in the series.	T.
B.13	Tregaseal I, St. Just in Penwith.	From a chambered (megalithic gallery-grave) barrow. Urn inverted over a cremation, in a cist built against the main chamber.	Bi-conical with very tapering base. Rim slightly everted. Ht. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Dia. 16".	Two large handles with a distinct droop.		Horizontal chevrons. Two lines below rim. Lattice design below. Cross on base.	Cremation.	J.R.I.C., x, 194. Pz.A.S., 1880, 19. Arch., xlvi, 194. C. Borlase, <i>Dolmens of Ireland</i> , 442. A., 357. H., 42, 49, 7. Pre. Mon., 17.	Cp. Knocknunion, Co. Meath. A secondary burial.	B.M.
B.14	Cornwall. Provenance unknown.		Bi-conical.	Two large handles.				A., 358.		B.M.
B.15	Menheniot.	From a barrow.	Large.	Two large handles, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " across.	Hard and very heavy, well fired. Full of grit, crushed granite, crushed shell and mica. Dark fractures. Light yellowish outside.	3-cord plait in double upright chevrons, continued over handles.	A small vessel.	P.I., 1889, 244. H., 84.	1 handle and shreds at Plymouth City Museum. 1 handle at Truro.	PLY. & T.
B.16	Davidstow, barrow XXIV.	Barrow.	Large. Wide internal bevel.			Impressed cord.		Unpublished information, Mr. C. K. Croft Andrew.		
B.17	Harlyn IV, Bloodhound Cove.	Inverted over cremation.	Bi-conical, curved sides with a distinct carination at handle level. Internal bevel to rim is straight. No base found. Dia. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two large handles.	Hard, heavy and well fired. Sharp fractures and a lot of grit. Red to light brown colour. Smoothed surface.	Design in horizontal chevrons between double lines, rather carelessly drawn. 3-cord plait.	Three bronze pins. Two white bone (?) beads.	Harlyn, 96, pl. 181. Hencken, Ant., i, 289. H., 84.		T.
B.18	Leskeys II, Boscragan, St. Just in Penwith.	From same barrow as Leskeys I and thrust down into it.	Straight sided with a cordon at handle level. Internal bevel to rim. Ht. 16", Dia. 12", Base 7".	Two large handles, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide below the decorated area.	1" thick, not very well baked. Heavy dark and earthy containing much grit, including a lot of quartz. Laminated in some places. Dark brown to black. Smoothed surface.	Horizontal chevrons in twisted thong. Design badly executed.	Contained ashes and human bones. A flint flake inside urn. Ass. 6 other urns, a piece of perforated flint.	J.R.I.C., vi, 201. Arch., xlvi, 183.	The small internal bevel and straight sides show this urn to be later than Leskeys I.	T.
B.19	Davidstow, barrow I.		Bi-conical.	One ribbon handle.		Impressed cord design in chevrons.	Ritual burial, no signs of human remains.	Unpublished information, Mr. C. K. Croft Andrew.	Probably of Breton origin. See below.	
B.20	Treligga, barrow V.	Barrow.	Rounded profile. Weak rim. Ht. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Base 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	One ribbon handle, 1" wide.	Paste of somewhat early texture. Reddish black colour.	Incised chevrons continued very low on body.	Ritual deposit as above.	Do.	Do. Cp. Du Chatelier, pl. 13, figs. 6 and 3. Many Breton vases have only one handle.	
B.21	Chapel Carn Brea, St. Just in Penwith.	Chambered barrow.		Two handles.			Large urn. See Table IV, D.2.	Man, Oct. 1909.		T.
B.22	Carn Creis II, Boscragan, St. Just in Penwith.	See B.3 above.	Bi-conical, sharp carination. Dia. 8", Ht. 12".	Two small ribbon handles.	Thick and earthy, great quantity of large grit. Surface rough and gritty.	Plain.	Filled with ashes and bones. Contained some flint chips and fragments of olive-green glass.	See B.3 above.	This is a variant of the R.H. urn with signs of megalithic tradition. See Kendrick, Arch. of Guernsey, 27-8 and 115-16.	



TABLE III  
CLASS C. RIBBON HANDLED II. MIDDLE BRONZE AGE

NO.	SITE.	BARROW.	SHAPE.	HANDLES.	PASTE.	DECORATION.	ASSOCIATED FINDS.	REFERENCES.	ANALOGIES AND REMARKS.	MUSEUM.
C.3	Trevelloe I, Paul.	Barrow of small stones. Urn inverted in a circle of large granite blocks.	Barrel shape, rounded off from older bi-conical urns, slight kick to base, weak rim. Ht. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Base 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Four small handles.	Paste has sharp dark fractures. Colour pinkish - buff. Smoothed surface.	Impressed cord, in chevrons arranged to form oculi, with pendant triangles below.	Small urn and piece of perforated granite. Urn contained cremations.	Pz.A.S., i, 231. R.R.I.C., i, pt. III, 63, p. 25. Edmonds, L. E., 31. N.C., 207. A., 366. H., 96.	Related ornament on a food vessel from Killadron, Co. Tyrone, in Belfast Museum.	PZ.
C.3a	Trevelloe II.	Inverted, as C.3 above; resting on a square stone.	Barrel shape. Footring at base, slight internal bevel to rim. Ht. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Base 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".	Two imperforate lugs.	Paste contains large grit, black at fractures. Colour pale buff, brown inside.	Twisted grass impressions in a degenerate chevron design, also on handles.	A large urn of Class C. See C.3 above.	As C.3 above. A., 366a.	Footring is a late feature. See Dunning (1932), 205, Niton; and Arch., lxxvi, 16, Park Brow, Sussex. Grass impressed ornament occurs in Ireland.	PZ.
C.2	Tregaseal II, St. Just in Penwith.	No details available.	Bucket shape, base rather narrow and pinched. Slight internal bevel to rim which is flat topped. Ht. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Base 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two large handles.	Coarse, badly mixed and fired. Colour dark brown.	Very unevenly executed horizontal chevrons in single twist cord between horizontal lines. Also on handles and bevel. Zone of decoration wider than usual.	Bones and burnt earth.	Unpublished.		T.
C.4	Clahar Gardens, Mullion	In a barrow dia. 36' enclosing a ring of stones.	Bi-conical. Internal bevel to rim. Ht. 12".	Two handles with distinct droop.		Rough horizontal chevrons. Two lines of impress cord inside and outside of rim. Decoration on handles.	Three other urns, three flints.	N.C., 223.		B.M.
C.5	Tredinney, St. Buryan.	Barrow containing a ring of stones round a natural rock. Urn inverted on a turf in a cist made of two layers of stone.	Barrel shape. No base found. Ht. 12". Dia. 9".	Four handles high up.	Very primitive paste, badly fired. Brown colour.	Horizontal chevrons with lines between. Also on handles.	Contained cremation of a woman or a small man and two flint flakes. Other flakes and pebbles.	Pz.A.S., 1862, 232. R.R.I.C., 1838, 39. One and All, Sept. 1868. N.C., 231. A., 365. H., 92.		B.M.
C.6	Clahar Gardens, Mullion.	As C.4. Urn inverted on a flat stone in a cist of four flat stones and a capstone.	Barrel shape. Wide base. Internal bevel. Ht. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two handles.	Colour reddish-brown.	Horizontal chevrons divided by lines as on Tredinney urn.	As C.4.	N.C., 223. A., 429.		B.M.
C.7	Boskednan, Gulval.	Barrow cutting into circumference of a stone circle. Cist 4' x 2' 6". Depth 1' 6".	Shape as Tredinney C.5. Ht. 7".	Raised bosses for handles, imperforate.	Coarse.	Chevrons in 3-cord plait as Angrouse B.7 on both inner bevel and outside at handle level.	ashes and burnt wood.	N.C., 280-2. H., 84.		PZ.
C.8	Pradannack, Mullion.	White clay heaped over the cremation. In a barrow with a ring of stones.	Cylindrical shape, as Tredinney above.	Two handles.		Chevron design with a line of indented circles below, as on Tregaseal III.	Ass. with burnt bones and ashes.	N.C., 240. Rev. E. G. Harvey, <i>History of Mullion</i> (Mullion, 1875).		
C.9	Escoils, Sennen.	Urn inverted cist, in a barrow containing a ring of stones. Cist 3' x 1' x 6".	Bi-conical, slight carination. Firm outline, well defined strong rim. Internal bevel very narrow. Ht. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Dia. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two imperforate lugs which recall those on some Neolithic vessels.	Fairly well fired, thin. Large grit, crushed shell, some mica. Buff to chocolate colour. Surface smoothed.	Vertical chevrons in fine impressed cord. Lines of same on bevel and lugs. Well executed.	Two limpet shells. Flint chips.	R.R.I.C., vi, 209. A., 451. H., 76.	Decoration in M.B.A. style but shape in older native tradition. Early in the series.	T.
C.10	Boscawen-un, St. Buryan.	Barrow containing a ring of stones, round a natural rock. Close to a stone circle. Urn inverted.	Bi-conical with very short upper cone. Shoulder well-marked. Ill defined internal bevel. Ht. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	None.	Badly fired. Coarse and thick. Pale pinky buff.	Twisted cord in slanting lines above horizontal one. Badly executed.	Large urn. Broken saddle quern. Calcined human bones. Animal bones. Traces of copper.	Pz.A.S., 1862, 10; 1825, II, Blight, <i>Churches</i> . N.C., 220. A., 430.	From degenerate ornament and animal bones, this should be late in the series. But association with large urn puts it in M.B.A.	PZ.
C.11	Ballowal I, Carn Gluze, St. Just in Penwith.	Barrow of corbelled design. In cist in inner circle on floor. Cist 2' x 1' 3". Covered by two stones.	Urn shape recalls Leskeys II, B.18.	Two large handles.	Coarse and lumpy paste. Fair amount of crushed granite, some mica. Colour dark to light fawn.	Decoration of two rows of stamped circles between lines of impressed cord.	Ass. with B.13.	Arch., xl ix, 193. J.R.I.C., vi, 195.		T.

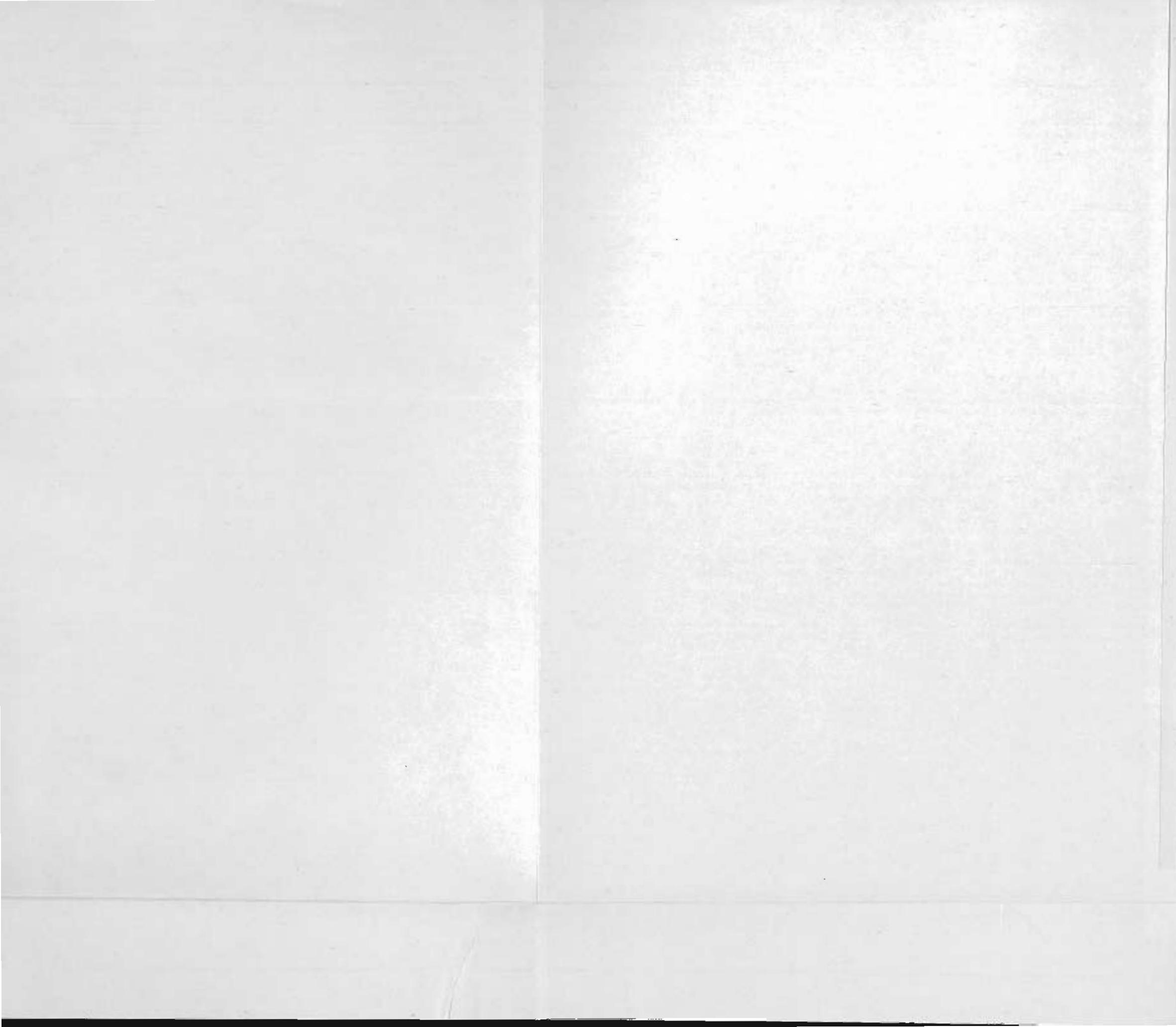


TABLE IV  
MIDDLE BRONZE AGE. CLASS D. OVERHANGING RIM TYPE

NO.	SITE.	BARROW.	SHAPE.	HANDLES.	PASTE.	DECORATION.	ASSOCIATED FINDS.	REFERENCES.	ANALOGIES AND REMARKS.	MUSEUM.
D.1	Denzell Downs II, St. Columb.	Barrow. Probably with a ring of stones. Urn close to surface.	Rather narrow. Collar, well defined neck, narrow base. Rounded rim. Ht. 2' 3", Dia. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Hybrid R.H. + O.H.R.	Two large ribbon handles, slight droop.	Very heavy thick and well fired. Typical M.B.A. Sharp fractures, a lot of large grit, some whole pebbles. Colour black to brown. Surface lumpy.	Single twist cord in alternating vertical and horizontal lines on collar and neck.	Bronze dagger. Cremation inside urn.	J.R.I.C., x, 195. N.C., 243. A., 43. H., 66 and 71.	The metopic decoration occurs on food vessels in N. Ireland and also cp. A.5 D. Bincombe, Dorset; A.9a Handley Hill, Dorset.	T.
D.2	Chapel Carn Brea, St. Just in Penwith.	Urn upright in a cist 2' 6" square. Barrow 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' high, 18' x 7'.	Also hybrid. Biconical shape, with carination at handle level. Moulding on neck and narrow collar. Ht. 20", Dia. 13", Base 7".	Two large ribbon handles. Not very wide.		Design of infilled chevrons on collar. Two rows of small stamped circles on moulding of neck. Curved pattern in cord technique between two rows of circles below.	Second urn (Table II, B.23). Three flint flakes. The urn contained the cremation of a small person.	Man, Oct. 1909, 147 and 87.		T.
D.3	Tresvennack I. Paul.	Urn upright by a standing stone, in a pit 3' square cut out of the solid rock, pit filled with bones and wood ashes.	Narrow collar. Distinct neck. Narrow base with a distinct kick. Rounded rim with deep incurved bevel. Ht. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Dia. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two large, thick handles, rounded shape.	Thick and coarse, characteristic early M.B.A. in texture. Black fractures. Colour pale pink to buff. Interior burnt. Outer surface smooth.	Plain.	Urn contained a cremation. Assoc. small urn.	Pz.A.S., i, 233. Halliwell, 182. Edmonds, L.E., 32. N.C., 102. A., 42. H., 59 and 97.		PZ.
D.3a	Tresvennack II. Paul.	As D.3 above.	Rounded outline, slightly pinched base. Ht. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. 4", Base 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two down-turned lugs.	A great deal of grit in the paste. Yellow to buff colour.	Plain.	Large urn of O.H.R. type which contained a cremation.	As D.3 above. A., 42a.		PZ.
D.4	Mullion.	No details.	Deep collar with cordons at handle level. Arrowhead rim. Dia. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two ribbon handles.	Rather late in texture. Small grit, some shell, black fractures, fairly sharp. Colour pinky yellow. Roughish surface.	Rows of triangular stabs on collar and down to handle level, also on handle.	Small urn of similar shape but no handles.	Unpublished.	Probably late in series from depth of collar, paste and decoration.	T.
D.4a	Mullion II.	No details.	Overhanging rim type. Two cordons and pinched base.	None.	Paste late in texture, much small grit. Colour yellowy pink.		A larger urn of overhanging rim type.	Unpublished.		T.
D.5	Trannack I, Madron. Outer urn.	Urns inverted under a barrow 9' dia. and 5' above ground level. Floor of barrow strewn with ashes and charcoal.	One large sherd only, narrow collar, rounded rim, slightly everted. Dia. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	None found.	Well mixed, badly fired, small grit. Late type. Colour brown to pink. Smooth surface.	Very deeply impressed, single cord twist in alternating panels.	Two or three other urns, cremated bones and piece of perforated granite.	Pz.A.S., i, 235. C. Borlase MSS. N.C., 208. Edmonds, L.E., 32. A., 450.	See D.1 above for decoration.	PZ.
D.6	Trannack II, Inner urn.	As above; other urn found outside this one.	Distinct collar and slight cordon at handle level, rounded rim and pinched base. Ht. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Base 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two 'cut off' lugs imperforate.	Much shell grit. Colour pale pinky buff.	Plain.	As above.	As above.		PZ.
D.7	Branc Common, San- creed.	Found in a hedge, prob. part of an old barrow. 200 yds. N. of huts at Chapel Euny.	Narrow collar, distinct neck. Flattish rounded rim, carination at handle level. No base. Slight internal bevel. Ht. 12", Dia. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two broad imperforate lugs.	Well fired. Pink colour.	Plain.	One knife, two perforated hones and an urn with two rough imperforate bosses or handles. Urns filled with bones and ashes.	Buller's St. Just, 90. N.C., 212. H., 73.	Lugs recall those on some Neolithic vessels.	PZ.
D.8	Cataclews Bay, Har- lyn.	From a barrow.	Hybrid R.H. + O.H.R. Rim inverted with small rounded internal bevel. Thick base. Dia. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two ribbon handles, 2" wide.	Late in character. Thin, very light weight. Yellow colour. Smooth surface.	Grass twist. Infilled chevrons on collar. Triangular stabs in rows on body and on handles.		Ant. J., i, 293.	For decoration, cp. Port Guen, Quiberon, Musée de Vannes, Du Chatellier, pl. 31.	T.
D.9	Connor Downs, Gwithian.	No details.	Hybrid R.H. + O.H.R. Rather deep collar. Flat internal bevel to rim. Dia. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two ribbon handles.	M.B.A. texture, sharp fractures, heavy large grit with some shell. Colour brown. Surface slightly smoothed.	Roughly executed horizontally incised chevrons.		Unpublished.	Here paste is of a somewhat early texture but the decoration and deeper collar incline to a later period.	T.
D.10	Porthloo, West Looe.	No details.	Medium collar, in-turned rim. Two cordons on neck. Ht. 11", Dia. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Base 9".	Three imperforate lugs.	Latish paste, dark fractures. Colour light brown.	Plain.		Unpublished. Information from Mr. C. K. Croft Andrew.		
D.11	Bochym, Cury.		Collared urn. Ht. 17".	Two large handles.		Small circular stamps on collar and neck.		J.R.I.C., xv, 63.		T.
D.12	Pendennis I, Fal- mouth.	From a deep cutting on the Point near Pendennis Castle.	Narrow collar. Distinct carination. Flat topped rim. Dia. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	None found, but from shape it would seem to have had handles.	Medium grit. Late paste. Firm, hard and heavy. Softer surface. Colour reddish yellow. Surface smoothed.	Shallow grooves crossing one another in two zones, one on collar, the other on the neck.	Contained charred wood. Ass. handle of another urn.	Unpublished.	Late in series from decoration paste, and rim. Decoration cps. with that on some Irish vessels.	T.

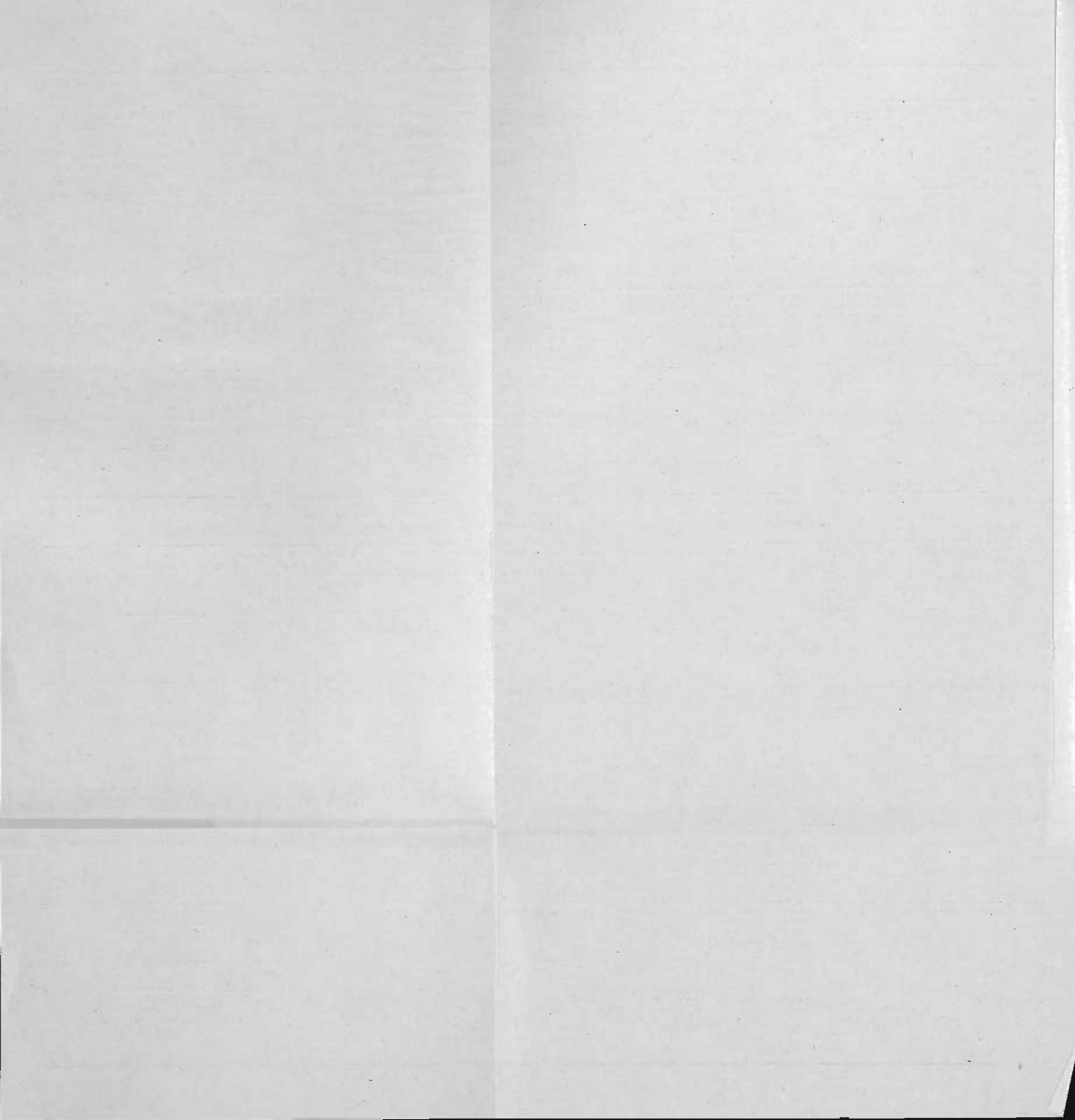


TABLE V  
MIDDLE BRONZE AGE. CLASS E. FOOD VESSEL TYPE

NO.	SITE.	BARROW.	SHAPE.	HANDLES.	PASTE.	DECORATION.	ASSOCIATED FINDS.	REFERENCES.	ANALOGIES AND REMARKS.	MUSEUM.
E.1	Treworrick I, Megavissey.	Pit lined with flat stones.	Typical food vessel, internal bevel to rim which is rounded. Three cordons on widest part of vessel which is wide esp. with height, curved sides. Slight kick to base. Ht. $6\frac{1}{16}$ ", Dia. $3\frac{1}{16}$ ", Base $1\frac{1}{16}$ ".	None.	Rough. Reddish to yellow colour.	All over design of stabs and rouletting. Vertical slashes on band. Diagonal rouletting inside rim. All roughly executed.	Large urn, see below, and burnt bones.	Unpublished.	cp. Aber., 40, Irish type of food vessel. For square-notched ornament cp. A.234 and Estyn Evans & Megaw, P.P.S., 1937, 33, fig. A, pl. 9a and fig. Va.	T.
E.2	Treworrick II.	As above.	Wide mouth, flat topped rim. Narrow base. Irregular cordons below rim. Slight carination below cordons. Ht. $13\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. $6\frac{1}{16}$ ", Base $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	None.	Rough paste of a red colour.	Plain.	Food vessel and burnt human bones.	Unpublished.	Irish type.	T.
E.3	Colroger I, Mullion	Barrow.	Rim with sloping bevel. Shape as Treworrick II but cordons are farther apart and the carination lower. It may have O.H.R. influence. Dia. $7\frac{1}{16}$ ".	None.	Very hard and heavy, a great deal of grit. Colour almost black. Surface uneven but smoothed.	Plain.	Shards of three other urns and many flint flakes.	Unpublished. Information from F. Weatherly, Esq.	Irish type.	
E.4	Colroger II.	As above.	Slightly everted rim with internal bevel. Two slight cordons widely apart. Dia. $6\frac{1}{16}$ ".	None.	Badly mixed and fired. Rough and heavy large granite grit. Colour dark red.	Fingernail marks on the cordons. Roughly incised infilled chevrons. Horizontal incised lines on bevel.	Do.	Do.	Distinctly Irish in shape and decoration. Cp. Ballymena, Co. Antrim. Belfast Museum, Granger Coll. K.31.	
E.6	Newquay.	From barrow on cliff.	Everted rim with internal bevel. Two cordons. Dia. $5\frac{1}{16}$ ".	None.	Coarse and badly fired. Contains large grit, pebbles and some mica. Very dark colour.	Two perforations made after firing on cordons.		R.R.I.C., 1840, 60. N.C., 199.		T.
E.9	Perran Sands.		Wide mouthed vase shape. Everted rim. Two cordons below. Rounded outline. Ht. $11$ ", Dia. $11$ ", Base $5$ ".	None.	Coarse.		Burnt bones.	Bor., Ant., 311, pl. XVI, 196. N.C., 181.	Wessex type. Cp. A.461 Wilts. and A. 541a Wicklow.	At Pen-car-row.
E.7	Gwithian.	In the cliff. Inverted in a cist of small stones 20' high, secured by clay. Surrounded by human ashes.	Wide mouth, narrow base. Rim everted. Ht. $10\frac{1}{2}$ ".	None.		Small incised marks between horizontal lines on neck.	Urn contained human bones.	Bor., Par. Mem., 23. Bor., Ant., 236, pl. XVI. R.R.I.C., 1844, 19. Circle (1819), 104. N.C., 170.	cp. Du Chatelier, pl. X, no. 2. St. Nazaire.	
E.8	Penquite, West Fowey.		Wide everted rim, four cordons and narrow base. Not as tall as most of this class. Ht. $11\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ", Base $2\frac{1}{16}$ ".	None.	Hard, heavy and well fired, fractures black and fairly sharp. Colour pale buff to pink. Surface fairly smooth.	Fingernail marks on the two lower cordons and on inside of rim. Four applied cordons.		N.C., 144.	Wessex type. Cp. A. 12*, Pyrenees, A.459 Wilts. A.460.	T.
E.10	Morvah Carn.	Barrow of stones.	Everted rim with internal bevel. Rather rounded shape.	Two ribbon handles.	Fine, well fired. Colour grey.	Impressed cord. Wavy horizontal lines, also on bevel and handles.		Bor., Nat. Hist., 322. Hitchens & Drew, 147. N.C., 182. H., 304. V.C.H., 361.	Hybrid, R.H. and Wessex type.	T.
E.11	Chapel of St. Clare, Penzance.		Wide mouth. Slight footing.			Small incisions in groups.		Pz.A.S., 1886, 293. N.C., 146.		
E.12	Cataclews Bay. Harlyn II.	In a cist.	Bi-conical. Well defined shoulder high up. Internal bevel. Pinched base. Slightly everted rim. Ht. $4\frac{1}{4}$ ", Dia. $6$ ", Base $3\frac{1}{4}$ ".	None.	Hard and well mixed, contains medium sized grit. Pink to grey colour. Surface smoothed.	'Maggots' of twisted cord on carination.	Stone battle axe of Beaker date made of igneous rock.	J.R.I.C., iv, 60. Do., xv, 166. H., 73. Ant. J., i, 292.	Early B.A. Cp. A. 253 Hants and A.234 Wilts. F.V. with concave neck. A variant of Abercromby's Type 3.	T.

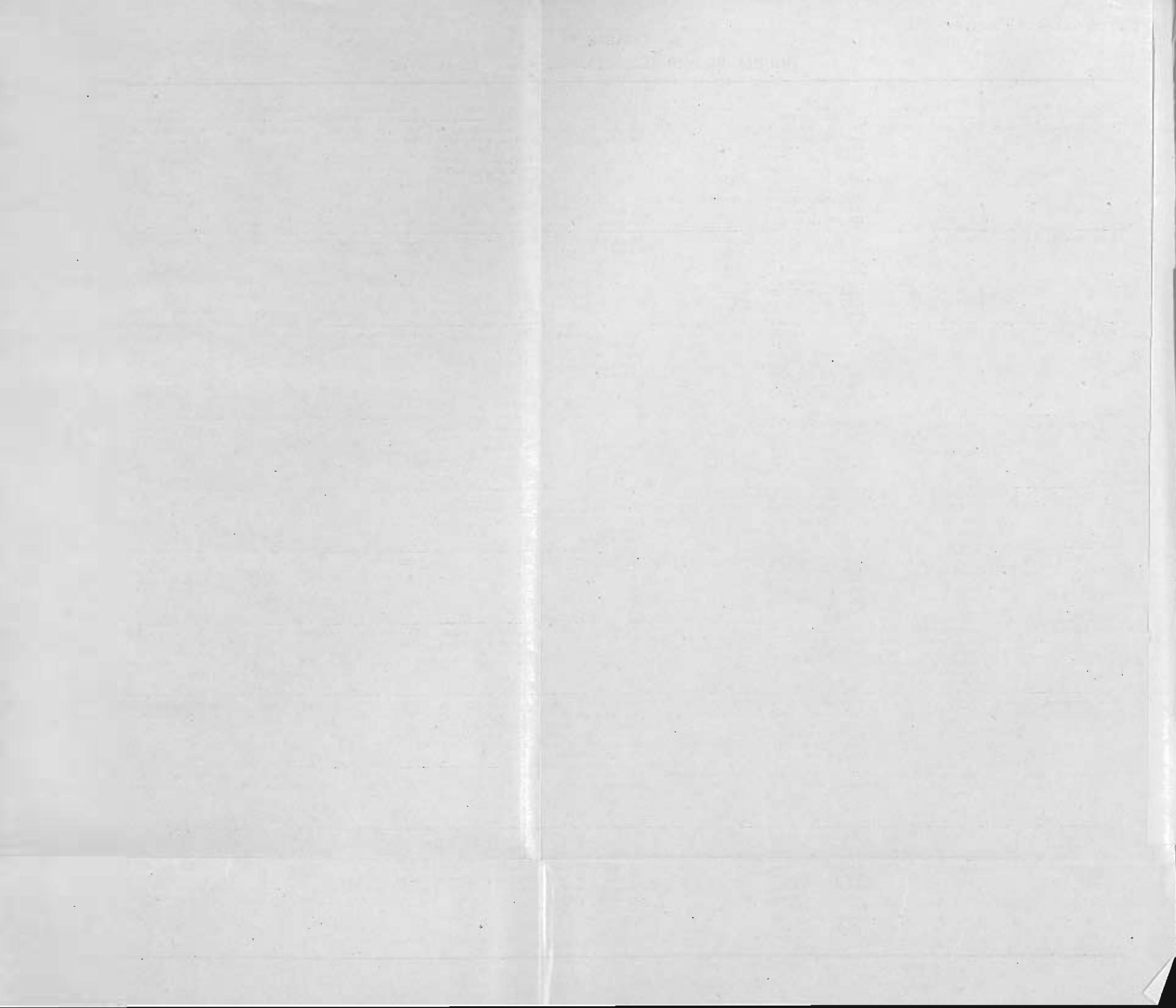


TABLE VI  
LATE BRONZE AGE. CLASS F. RIBBON HANDLE AND OVERHANGING RIM TRADITION

NO.	SITE.	BARROW.	SHAPE.	HANDLES.	PASTE.	DECORATION.	ASSOCIATED FINDS.	REFERENCES.	ANALOGIES AND REMARKS.	MUSEUM.
F.1	Tresawsen, Merthyr.	Urn upright in a cist of flat stones 4' below the natural ground level.	Squat barrel shape, slightly rolled rim with flattened bulge. Groove below rim, curving sides. Ht. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Base 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two small handles low on body.	Rough with crumbly appearance. Reddish colour.	Roughly executed vertical chevrons in a 3-cord plait between horizontal lines, to handle level.		V.C.H., 360. H., 303.	For rim profile cp. Woodminton, Kendrick and Hawkes, <i>Arch. of England and Wales</i> , 139.	T.
F.2	Chykarne I, St. Just in Penwith.	Square cist in a barrow.	Slightly globular, rounded everted rim shows influence of new forms on older type. Dia. 3".	Two small ribbon handles.	Well mixed and fairly well fired. Late Middle Bronze Age texture, sharp fractures, hard and heavy. Colour pinkish-grey. Surface smoothed.	Fine 3-cord plait, well executed, even chevrons between double horizontal lines. Handles plain.	Two other urns, skull of ram or goat.	R.R.I.C., 1840, 20. H., 96.	Animal remains associated with a burial are a late feature.	T.
F.3	Chykarne II.	Do.	Bucket shape, rim missing. Rounded base rising to centre. Base 2".	Two small imperforate handles.	Hard and heavy. Much medium grit, some mica, sandy texture. Colour pinky-grey.	Plain.	Do. do.	Do. do.		T.
F.4	Gerrans, Merrow.	Upright in a cist covered by 2 slates.	Slightly curved sides. Wide base. Ht. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Four plain handles.	Well fired. Colour red.	Impressed cord in vertical chevrons between lines.	Filled with calcined human bones.	J.R.I.C., xxii, 19. N.C., 204. A., 364.		B.M.
F.5	Glendorgal, Lower St. Columb Porth.	Urn inverted in a pit 2' deep, lined with flat stones.	Bucket shape with everted rim. Base has a distinct kick. Ht. 13", Dia. 9".	Two large rounded handles high on body.	Dark paste. 'Sufficiently yet rudely baked'.	Roughly incised lines. Three horizontal ones below rim crossed by standing lines. Prob. done with a pointed stick.	Contained black earth, human bones and ashes. Second urn.	R.R.I.C., 1850, 56. N.C., 199. H., 295. A., 363.	From decoration this urn should be late. Prob. after 700 B.C.	T.
F.6	Treryn, Zennor.	Urn inverted in a barrow.	Bucket shape. Slight internal bevel to rim which is very uneven. Ht. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Base 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two small handles just below rim.	A great quantity of large grit. Colour pinky grey. Surface smoothed.	Faint traces of stamped circles.		Pz.A.S., 1883, 36. A.370, given as Trevello Cairn; but marked 'Treryn' in PZ.	Whole appearance of this urn is degenerate.	PZ.
F.7	Gunwalloe I, Pednwinion, NW. of Castle Point.	Urns upright in a small cist of large slabs in a barrow. A flat stone on mouth of each urn.	Bucket shape with arrowhead profile to rim. Slight kick to base. Outline curved. Ht. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Base 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two medium sized ribbon handles.	Well made and fired. Pale red to buff. Rough outer surface.	Horizontal chevrons in a 3-cord plait between horizontal lines on upper third of body.	Contained human ashes mixed with bones of 3 birds (wheatears), a toad and a small mammal. Two other urns.	J.R.I.C., xiii, 438. H., 95. A., 369.	Cp. B. A. Grave nr. Copenhagen. H., 95. For pinched base cp. Plumpton Plain. L.B.A. II.	T.
F.8	Gunwalloe II.	Do. do.	Globular shape. Rolled rim. Ht. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Base 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Four small imperforate lugs halfway down side.	Well fired. Colour red. Outside smoothed.	Incised chevrons, badly executed, between horizontal lines.	Do. do.	Do. do. A.369a.		T.
F.9	Gunwalloe III.	Do. do.	Small barrel shape. Rim has sharp outline. Broad base. Ht. 6", Dia. 3", Base 2".	Two small vertically perforated lugs.	Paste roughly made and badly fired. Interior red, outside grey. Surface uneven.	Very carelessly executed incised chevrons.	Do. do.	A.369b.	For vertical perforation see <i>Hengistbury Head Report</i> , p. 31, pl. XVI, no. 16. A.8* Pontacq (Pyrenees), A.437 Wilts.	T.
F.10	Bosvargus, St. Just in Penwith.	From a cist.	Broad bucket shape, base pinched. Cordon below handles. Internal bevel to rim. Ht. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two small perforated handles.	Dark coloured, somewhat sandy.	Single twist. Impressed cord in vertical and slanting lines between horizontal lines, also on bevel.	Contained bird bones.	H., 96. A., 444.		C.
F.11	Bussow Vean, near St. Ives.	From a barrow.	Tall, barrel shape. Flat topped rim which is everted. Dia. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Three small ribbon handles just below the rim.	Late M.B.A. texture. Shell grit with some pebbles and a little mica. Hard and heavy. Fairly well fired.	Very elaborate in loosely twisted cord at least over two-thirds of the body.		Unpublished.	Hybrid; M.B.A. cord technique and ribbon handles, Deverel-Rimbury shape.	T.
F.12	Angrouse II, Mullion.	Urn upright in a shallow pit covered by earthen barrow. A flat stone on mouth of urn.	Very degenerate shape. Roughly bi-conical. Ht. 16". Two rough cordons.	Two rough bosses.	Rough, badly fired paste. Colour yellowish-grey.	Fingernail marks on inside of rim.	Filled with bones and ashes.	N.C., 237. H., 304.	Cp. A.449. A.438.	T.
F.14	Hannafore, West Looe.		Barrel shape. Ht. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Dia. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Base 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	Two bosses or lugs 5" from base.			Fragments of bone.	Unpublished. Information from the Rev. J. H. Adams.		
F.15	Bosporthrennis I, Zennor.	Urns inverted on a flat stone with stones packed round them. Barrow 30" dia. enclosing two stone circles. Ht. 18".	U. degenerate, O.H.R. bi-conical.	None.	Thick and coarse. Finer at rim where it recalls that of black domestic ware. Colour black.	Cordons at shoulder.	Flint knife. Filled with burnt bones.	N.C., 283. R.R.I.C., 1862, 45. Pz.A.S., 1845, 199. Blight, <i>Churches</i> , 220. H., 311.	The walls of later urns were often very thin. Prob. date 600-400 B.C. Cp. with urn from Portyshae Brodlem, Isle of Man, P.P.S., 1935, pl. IV, fig. 3a.	B.M.
F.16	Bosporthrennis II.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No cordon.	Do.	Do.	Do.	B.M.
F.17	Treligga II.			Solid. Horizontal lugs.		Decorated zone above lugs.		Information from Mr. C. K. Croft Andrew.		B.M.
F.18	Colroger III, Mullion.		Wide everted rim, rounded body, small base. Two rough cordons round widest part. Extraordinary rim profile with internal bevel which is concave and undercut. Ht. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Dia. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Base 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	None.	Badly fired, coarse large grit. Colour reddish-brown. Surface slightly smoothed.	Cord maggots on the cordons.	In same barrow as E3 and E4 (Table V).	Unpublished.	This urn is of late type: the shape recalls that of Hallstatt bronze bucket cauldrons; the maggots recall their bronze studs. For shape cp. urn from Muilaghreelan, Kilkea, Co. Carlow, <i>Ant. J.</i> , ix, 155.	
F.19	Creen II, St. Buryan.	Barrow.	Internal bevel to rim. Bulge or cordon below. Dia. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	None.	Rather heavy, of M.B.A. character. Somewhat earthy. Dark colour. Roughish surface.	Plain.		J.R.I.C., xxi, 169.		
F.20	Creen I, St. Buryan.		Everted rim. Cordon or slight cordon 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " down. Pinched base. Lumpy outline. Ht. 4", Dia. 2", Base 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".	None.	Very late, cf. with that of Kerrow urns (Table VII, G6-G7). soft. Practically no grit. Colour orange. Surface smooth.	Plain.		As F.19 above.		T.

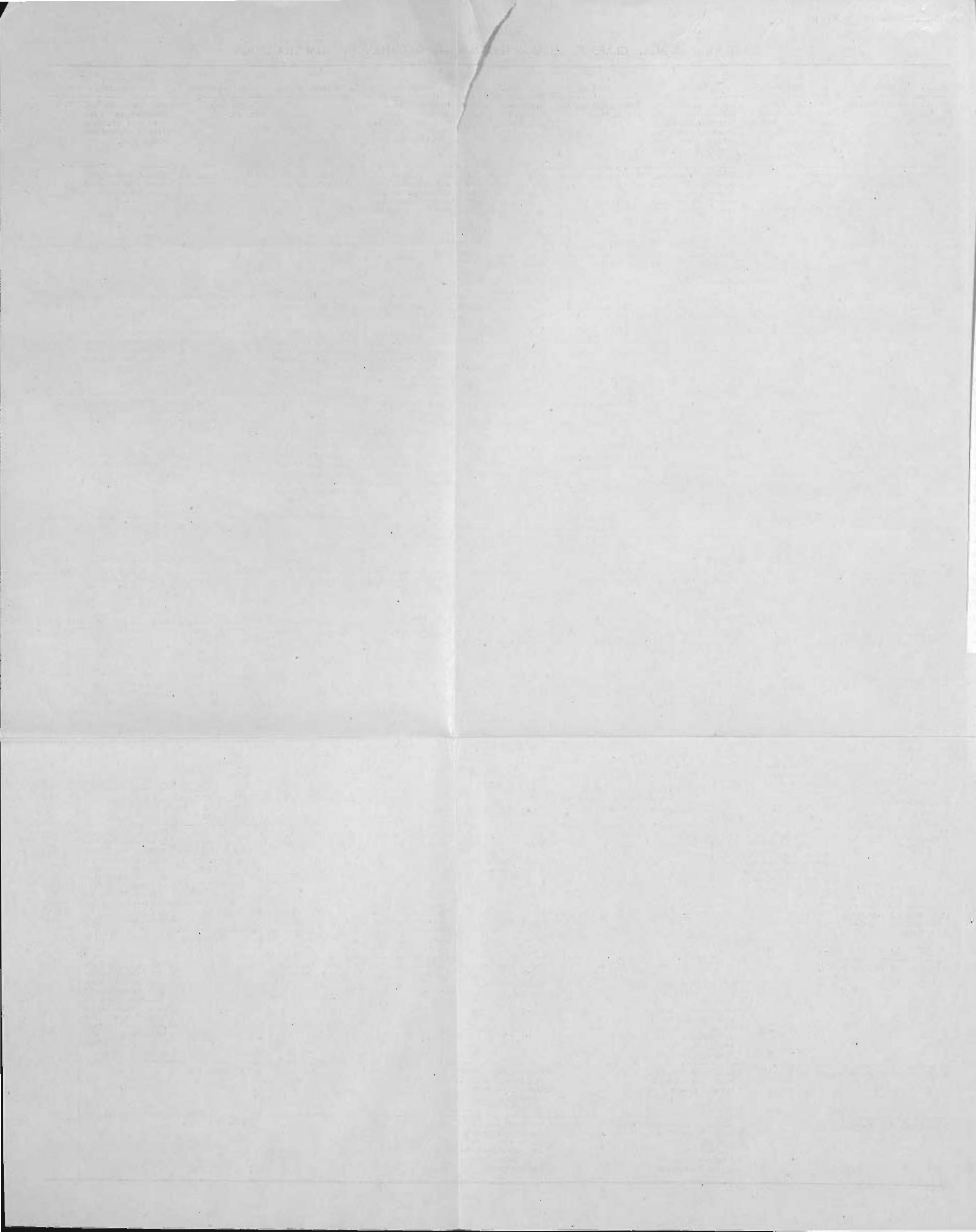
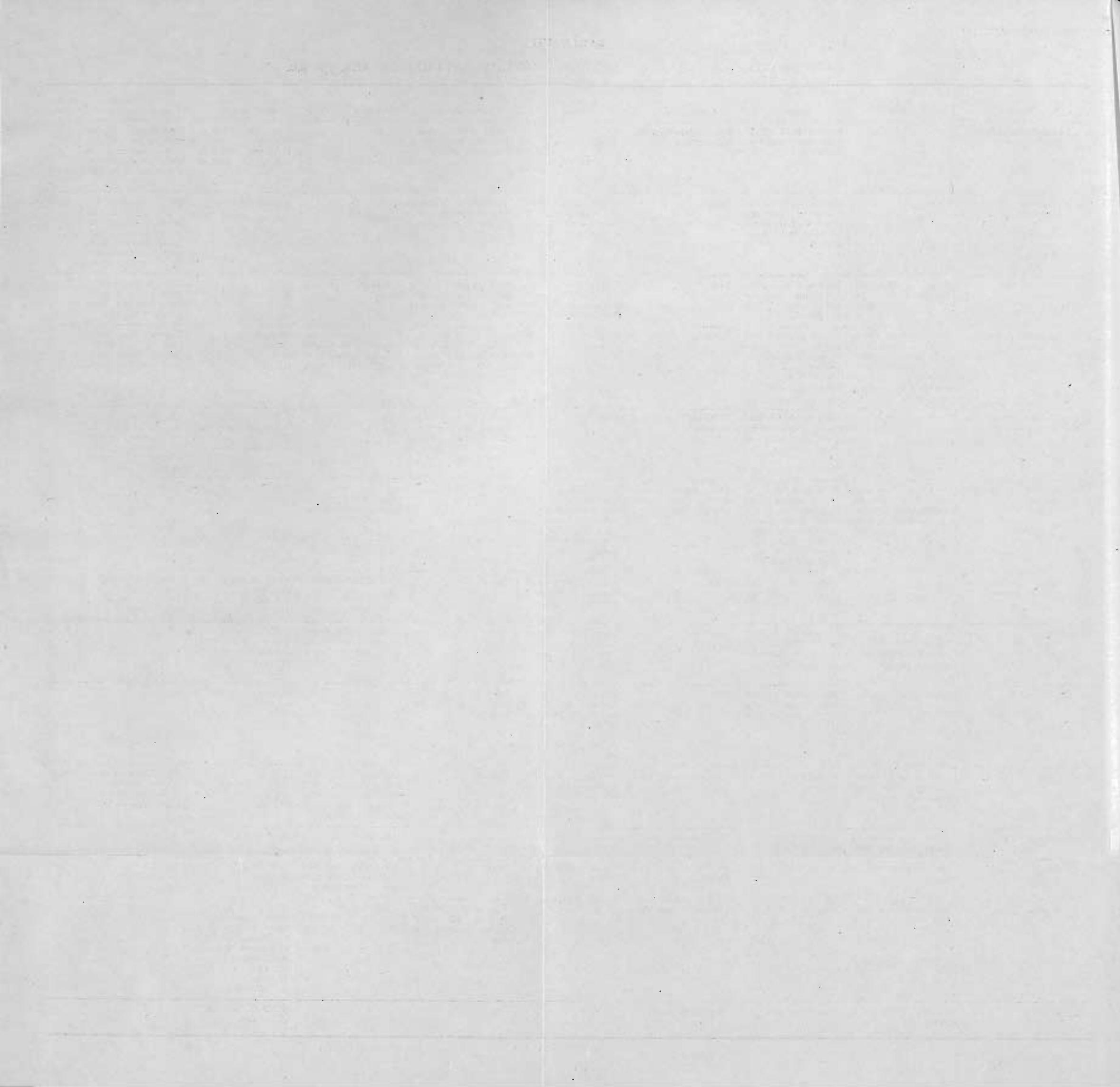


TABLE VII  
LATE BRONZE AGE. CLASS G. DEVEREL-RIMBURY INFLUENCE AFTER 750 B.C.

NO.	SITE.	BARROW.	SHAPE.	HANDLES.	PASTE.	DECORATION.	ASSOCIATED FINDS.	REFERENCES.	ANALOGIES AND REMARKS.	MUSEUM.
G.1	Lanlawren, Lanteglos by Fowey.		Hybrid R.H.+D.R. Tall barrel shape as Trevelloe I.	Two ribbon handles high on side.		Single twist cord chevrons between horizontal lines.		N.C., 145. H., 301. J. Jewett, <i>Ceramic Art of Gt. Britain</i> , fig. 32. <i>P.S.A.S.</i> , 1907, 198.	The height of this urn shows distinct D.R. influence in spite of its cord decoration and R. handles.	
G.2	Tregascale III, St. Just in Penwith.	No details.	Shards only: but cps. with Place urn below with its angular internal bevel. Dia. 6".	None.	Coarse, much shell and pebble grit. Badly fired, rather soft edges. Colour red.	Stamped or impressed circles made with a bone or stick.		Unpublished.	For decoration cp. Dunning (1932), 205, Niton; A.20, Carwarthen; and 'Ultimate Bronze Age' pottery of Isle of Man ( <i>P.P.S.</i> 1935, 85).	T.
G.3	Place, Fowey.	Urn in a slate cist in a pit 14" deep, urn 4' 5" from surface.	Bucket shape everted rim, angular bevel. Ht. 8", Dia. 6", Base 2 1/2".	None.	Lightly fired. Large grit with some whole pebbles. Hard. Colour yellow.	Roughly made triangular stabs in two rows with incised chevrons below.	Contained human ashes.	J.R.I.C., 1840, 65. N.C., 202. A., 463. H., 297.	Deverel-Rimbury bucket urn + ornament derived from native tradition.	T.
G.4	Conquer Down, Towednack.	Urn inverted on a stone, covered by a flat stone, in a barrow of small stones. Barrow 45'. Ht. 6', guarded by a ring of stones.	Rim almost flat-topped. Tall cylindrical shape, slightly narrower at rim. Ht. 12", Dia. 7 1/2", Base 8".	None.	Badly fired. Colour pinky-grey.	Single twist cord in a narrow design of chevrons just under the rim. Neatly executed.	Urn contained a cremation. A neighbouring barrow contained animal bones.	Gent. Mag., July 1865, 35. N.C., 210. H., 309.	Distinct D.R. influence in tall shape. Native tradition shown in ornament.	PZ.
G.5	Gwallon Downs, St. Austell.		Globular shape, thickened rim giving short internal bevel of late type. Dia. 9 1/2".	Probably four small handles.	Hard.	Two rows of circular stamps as on G.2, with shallow tooled vertical chevrons below.		J.R.I.C., 1844, 19. Gilbert, <i>Hist.</i> , ii, 869. N.C., 185. C. Borlase, MSS.	Cp. Thornydown <i>P.P.S.</i> , 1941, 121, and Came, Dorset: C. Warne, <i>Celtic Tumuli of Dorset</i> , p. II, no. 10.	T.
G.6 G.7	Kerrow I & II, Zennor.	Buried on the east side of a standing stone, urns resting on charcoal. One urn inside the other, upright.	Bi-conical with inverted rim and high shoulder angle. Slight raised moulding indicating that a shoulder has disappeared. Ht. 5 1/2", Dia. 2 1/2", Base 2 1/4".	The smaller urn showed traces of two vestigial lugs.	Very fragile and friable almost with out grit. Walls of both urns very thin, especially near rim. Colour red to yellow. Surface rough.	Plain.	One pot inside the other, filled with a burnt substance and a few bones.	Unpublished.		W.C. F.C.
G.8	Cape Cornwall, St. Just in Penwith.		Degenerate bucket, slight internal bevel. Ht. 6 1/2", Dia. 2 1/2", Base 1 1/2".	None.	Paste coarse and friable. Colour brown.	Plain.	Two unburnt skulls.	P.Z.A.S., 1893, 149. Do., 1880, 35. V.C.H., 386. H., 56.	Deverel-Rimbury bucket urn. Cp. Ballowal II, A.454, A.56 Berks.	
G.9	Ballowal II, Carn Gluze, St. Just in Penwith.	From a cist in the centre of a large barrow of beehive construction.	Degenerate bucket shape. Ht. 5". Internal bevel to rim.	None.	Very dark, sandy texture.	Plain.	Animal bones found in another cist in same barrow. Ass. G.12.	J.R.I.C., 1879, 201. Do., vi, 194. Arch., xliv, 190. A., 454. H., 41.		C.
G.10	Ballowal V.	From same barrow.	Rim slightly everted with rounded lip. Low cordon at neck. Dia. 5 1/2".	None.	Coarse and hard. Medium amount of grit including a lot of mica. Colour, very dark brown. Surface rough and uneven.	Plain except for fingernail marks on inside of rim.		J.R.I.C., vi, 195.		T.
G.11	Carn Creis III, St. Just.	Barrow built round natural rock and containing a ring of stones 18' dia.	Bi-conical. Ht. 4", Base 3 1/2".	Two truncated lugs.	Thick. Colour red inside, yellow outside.	Plain.	Contained snuff-coloured powder. Ass. four other urns, blue faience beads. V-shaped button.	J.R.I.C., vi, 201. Arch., xlvi, 183. A., 453. H., 75.	Cp. Clahar Gardens, no. G.13 below. These urns may be of early M.B.A. date.	B.M.
G.12	Ballowal IV.	Same barrow as G.9 above, in same cist.		Two knobs.			Ass. with G.9.	As G.9 above.		
G.13	Clahar Gardens, Mullion.	Barrow containing a ring of stones.	Ht. 4 1/2", Dia. 4 1/2".	Two truncated lugs high up.	Colour reddish-brown.	Plain.	Two R.H. urns and another indeterminate. Flint flakes.	N.C., 223. A., 429.	See above. N.C., 223, A., 429.	B.M.
G.14	Morvah.	Barrow over a natural rock. Urn in cist.	Encrusted urn.	Horseshoe handles.		Encrusted handles, twisted cord and small stamped circles.	? Roman coins.	P.Z.A.S., i, 322, 1. <i>Arch. Cambrensis</i> , series III, xxv, 33. C. Borlase, <i>Dolmens of Ireland</i> , 154. N.C., 249. A., 467. H., 193. V.C.H., 361.		T.
G.15	Duloe.	Barrow on edge of stone circle.	Encrusted urn.	Horseshoe handle.				J.R.I.C., xii, 96. N.C., 127.		



Cornwall it encountered these still powerful traditions, and together they produced a mixture of urn forms peculiar to this south-west corner of England.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.	Abercromby, <i>The Bronze Age Pottery of Gt. Britain &amp; Ireland</i> .
<i>Ant.</i>	<i>Antiquity</i> .
<i>Ant. J.</i>	<i>The Antiquaries Journal</i> .
<i>Arch.</i>	<i>Archaeologia</i> .
<i>Arch. J.</i>	<i>Archaeological Journal</i> .
Blight, <i>Churches</i>	J. T. Blight, <i>Churches of W. Cornwall</i> .
Bor., <i>Ant.</i>	W. Borlase, <i>Antiquities of Cornwall</i> .
Bor., <i>Nat. Hist.</i>	W. Borlase, <i>Natural History of Cornwall</i> .
Bor., <i>Par. Mem.</i>	W. Borlase, <i>Parochial Memoirs</i> , MSS.
B.U.S.S.T.	<i>Bristol University Spelaeological Society Transactions</i> .
<i>Circle</i> (1819)	<i>The Circle : An Historical Survey of Sixty Parishes in Cornwall</i> (Penaluna, 1819).
Du Chatellier	P. Du Chatellier, <i>La Poterie aux Époques Préhistoriques et Gauloises en Armorique</i> .
Dunning (1932)	G. C. Dunning in <i>Proc. I. of Wight Nat. Hist. &amp; Antiq. Soc.</i> , 1932.
Edmonds, <i>L.E.</i>	Edmonds, <i>Land's End District</i> (1862).
<i>Gent. Mag.</i>	<i>Gentleman's Magazine</i> .
Gilbert, <i>Hist.</i>	Davies Gilbert, <i>Parochial History of Cornwall</i> (1838).
H.	Hencken, <i>Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly</i> .
Hitchens & Drew	Hitchens and Drew, <i>History of Cornwall</i> (1824).
<i>J.R.I.C.</i>	<i>Journal of the Royal Institute of Cornwall</i> .
<i>J.R.S.A.I.</i>	<i>Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland</i> .
<i>N.C.</i>	Copeland Borlase, <i>Naenia Cornubiae</i> .
<i>R.R.I.C.</i>	<i>Reports of the Royal Institute of Cornwall</i> .
<i>P.I.</i>	<i>Transactions of the Plymouth Institute</i> .
<i>Pre. Mon.</i>	Lukis and Borlase, <i>Prehistoric Monuments of Cornwall</i> .
<i>P.P.S.</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society</i> .
<i>P.S.A.S.</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland</i> .
<i>Pz.A.S.</i>	<i>Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society</i> .
<i>V.C.H.</i>	<i>Victoria County History of Cornwall</i> .

## LIST OF MUSEUMS

B.M.	British Museum.
C.	Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.
P.Z.	Penzance.
T.	County Museum, Truro.
W.C.F.C.	West Cornwall Field Club, Zennor.
PLY.	Plymouth Institute.
H.W.	Collection of Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren.