

in either direction along a cliff and bird photography have been attempted, and caterpillars have been collected and subsequently hatched.

Nothing very original is done but at least the work is original to the students and they come away surprised at their own powers of observation and astonished at finding the same species for the first time on the mainland.

We all learnt a tremendous amount from Cliff Waller when he was in residence as Warden, and students (and staff) who were lucky enough to accompany him on his rounds (if we could keep up with his pace!) learnt a tremendous amount from him. The absence of this resident fund of bird knowledge both from this aspect and for the break in continuity of the scientific records that the Field Society was achieving is very much regretted.

In spite of lighting by 'Tilley' and drainage by 'Elsan', the sixth-formers seem to get 'hooked' on Lundy, joining the Lundy Field Society themselves, and revisiting the island at every possible opportunity. So at least we must be achieving something !!

JOHN FOSTER.

LUNDY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS 1967

K. S. GARDNER

Preliminary Summary: (25/9/67. K.S.G.)

I. Between 15 and 20 people were engaged on excavation and surveying from 23rd August to 20th September 1967. The weather was quite favourable on the whole although strong winds caused some delays in transportation and Tuesday, 5th September, when Storm Force 10 winds gusted to Hurricane Force 12, will doubtless be remembered by those dwelling within the granite walls of the Old Lighthouse.

II. Archaeological activity fell into 3 classifications:-

- (i) Field Surveying.
- (ii) Trial Excavations.
- (iii) Main Excavation.

111. (1) Survey.

(a) **South Farm.** The "Celtic Field" system was followed from the Hut Circles on Beacon Hill (c. 500 B.C.) and shown to have covered the entire area covered by South Farm today, and indeed to have extended north of Quarter Wall. Extremities traced to: SS./130 to 139 and SS./438 to 450 (6" map).

(b) **Middle Park.** Field boundaries (ploughed out) have now been plotted N.W. of Hut MPI (SS. 136.460). Associated with this extension are the sites shown on the O.S. 6" map as "Ciarn Circles" (SS/1355.4632 and SS/1354.4622) which we interpret as Hut sites. Further probable Hut sites have been noted on Tibbets Hill at SS/1380.4628 and SS.1385.4635.

(c) **Acland's Moor.** The "Celtic Field" system seems to have once covered the moor but intensive agricultural activity (in antiquity) appears to have obliterated many of the field banks. An alignment of monoliths and a circle of stones are considered to be secular in purpose. (SS/1315.4475).

(d) **North End 'B'.** Detailed plans were prepared of:

- (i) John O'Groats' House (SS/1330.4795)
- (ii) Puffin Slope (SS/1335.4805)
- (iii) N.E. Battery (SS/1360.4805)
- (iv) N.E. Watch (SS/1345.4793)

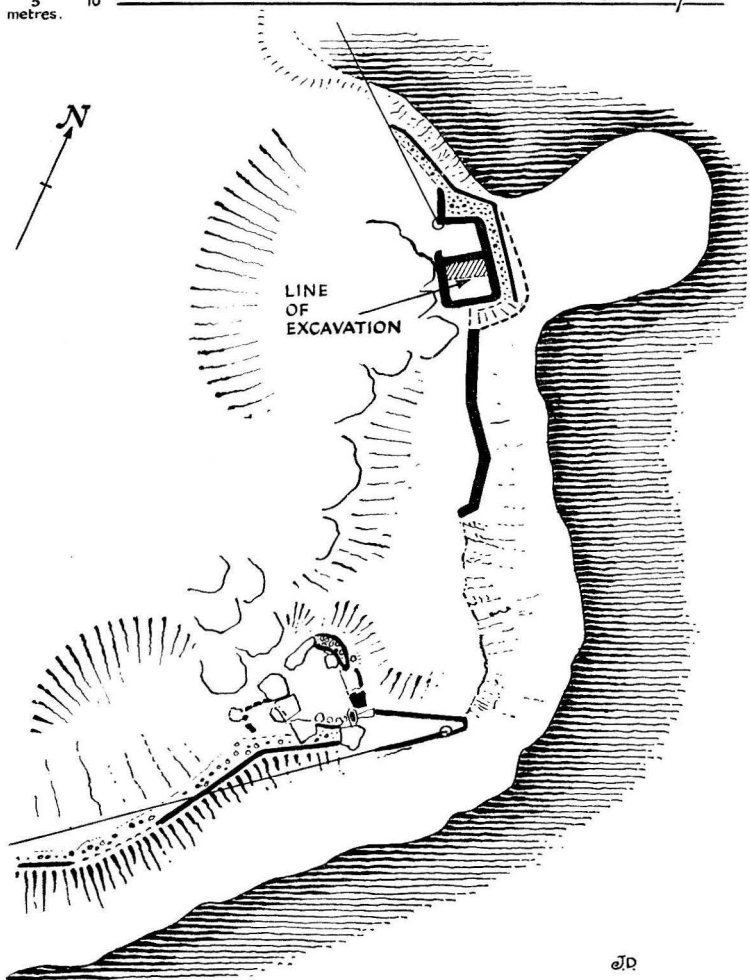
(e) **Brazen Ward** (SS/1390.4680). Survey of gun platforms, store-rooms and revetments.

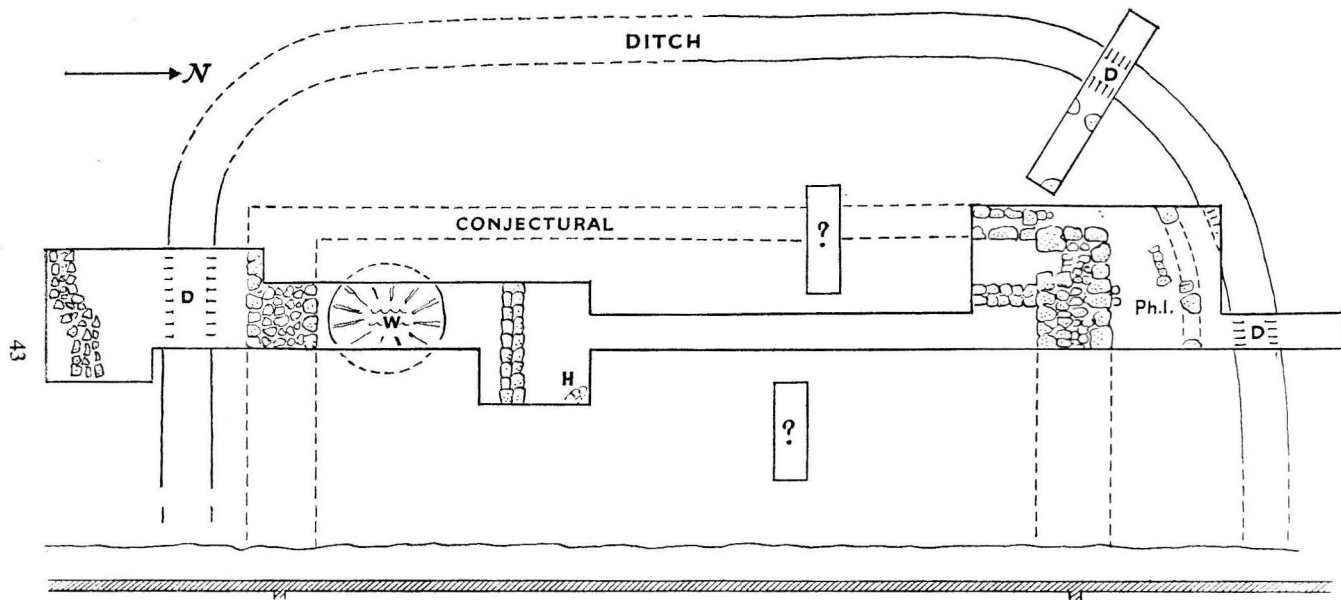
2. Trial Excavations

(a) **North End 'A': Hut 6.** Elliptical hut, c. 25 ft. × 30 ft.: Bed recess formed by a chord of orthostats. Pottery of late Bronze Age type (SS/1325.4790).

SCALE
0 5 10
metres.

LUNDY: BRAZEN WARD: 1967 NQ/KG





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D = Ditch Sections
 W = Water Hole
 H = Hearth

LUNDY 1967. B.P.III SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURE EARLY 13th C.

SCALE
 0 10 20
 feet

(b) **Brazen Ward: Site 1.** S. room cleared: pebble floor at 7 ft. from top of wall? Store room for powder: Pottery of ? 16th cent. Allegedly built by Lord Saye and Sete in 1647 A.D.: Documentation to be pursued. (SS/139.468).

(c) **Acland's Moor.** I. Apparent remains of rough cobble foundations—to turf walls? No dating evidence (SS/132:446).

II. Hut Circle (?) within larger circle of stones. Fallen orthostats with traces of cobble backing. Coarse pottery (as Beacons Hill I c. 500 B.C.) overlain at + 6" by a finer black ware and incised ware (SS/1315.4475).

Bulls Paradise Site III (SS/1365.4428).

Excavation continued on BPIII already known (1964/66) to be a defended substantial structure of the 1st Marisco dynasty, with a 1st Phase in mid-12th century, a strengthening of defences in the early 13th century, and a demolition in mid-13th century.

The counterparts to the north wall and ditch were located 100 ft. to the south and traces of other structures noted. The whole site seems to have been an open enclosure within a 7 ft thick wall with a guard-walk along the top (?). Buildings within seem to have been of learn-to type although there are suggestions of a free standing central building with a hearth. In the S.W. corner was a clay lined water-hole.

As before evidence of demolition was observed, both ditch and water hole containing masses of pitched masonry. (? 1243 A.D. when Henry III built Constables castle to hold island against evicted Marisco's).

Over the levelling was an extensive midden containing abundant quantities of pottery, bones including cat and puffin, limpet shells, an as yet undated silver coin with the Holy Lion of Venice on reverse, a bronze object possibly the frame of a bucklet and a number of cross-bow bolts. (Previous coins, also silver, were of Edward II and Charles VI de France).

K.S.G. (25/9/67).

LUNDY. Jennys Cove Site IV
Preliminary Notes on
A Possible Neolithic "Black House".
K. S. GARDNER

N.G. Ref.: SS/1326.4613.

Altitude: c. 325 ft. OD.

Situation and other Environmental features:

At top of west coat sidings immediately under south side of granite crag which protects from N. Site slopes to south and west and exposed to present prevailing winds.

Access to west landing point.

Water supply—spring 70 yards to S.E.

Passable agricultural land immediately to east, bears traces of old field boundaries and many stone clearance mounds.

Description:

Site noted August '67. Orthostats formed rough rectangle.

Excavation revealed inner kerb of orthostats retaining 8–10 feet thick wall of granite lumps and earth. In wall was circular chamber 6 ft. diameter with 18" entrance apparently leading from rectangular chamber. Circular chamber had a low diametric kerb of granite stones. Orthostats worked carefully to curve and underpinned with small granite wedges, worked to shape.

No dating evidence obtained from 6' × 24' trench. Further clearance in August '68 of an area 28' × 16', revealed the rectangular main room whose walls were formed by a double row of orthostats (c. 3 ft. in height).

The eastern outer limits of the site were not as clearly defined as the thick western wall and a low rock outcrop may have been incorporated. The possibility