

may have marched with a use of ancient burial grounds of pagan kings for Christian lords and kings. [The Sutton Hoo sceptre/whetstone symbolises pagan kingship, and it has been suggested Sutton Hoo is a pagan monument for a Christian convert, so that a close relationship between the pagan and the Christian exists in royal burials elsewhere.] If the Christian chapel or cell of the Dark Ages did continue the use of the hypothesized megalithic necropolis on Lundy, then the Tigernus stone could mark a 'royal' burial. In 'Current Archaeology' of May 1968 Keith Gardner says, '... the first part of each word is missing. Possibly, therefore, the second line should be Fili Tigerni... and the first line should, perhaps, read something like Contigerni, for Tigernus means Chief and Contigernus (or Kentigern) means Big Chief.' It could also mean 'High King'.

7. The writer suggests that this High King could be Vortigern. He appears to have been killed or died under circumstances that might preclude any name being given him on his headstone, although it is also possible that the reverence for proper burial of the Northern Warrior (cf. the Valhalla Concept) might mean the missing letters are 'Vort' rather than 'Cont', and he was buried as the sometime High King.

8. Vortigern appears to have met his end in S.E. Wales, somewhere in Monmouthshire, by Wye and Severn, which places him culturally and geographically where Lundy would be the proper necropolis for him. (It is interesting to note that Alcock allows some substance to the story of Arthur's burial at Glastonbury, another ancient holy place.)

9. The inscription on the Tigernus stone, if it is a Fili Tigerni inscription, is one of those which Bowen suggests is perhaps Pelagian, rejecting Matt. xxiii, v.9 (and rejecting also the Hic Iacit/Jacet inscriptions). Bowen also suggest Vortigern may have been instrumental in promoting Pelagianism.

10. None of these points is conclusive (the writer fully realizes), but taken together (and there is, of necessity, a great deal of collaborative 'evidence' left out of these Notes) they seem to constitute a speculation that might promote further interest in specialists in the field.

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SIZES AND AGES OF SOME CRUCIAN CARP ON LUNDY

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INTRODUCTION

During the drought of 1976, Pondsburry dried out, and I. G. and L. V. Black rescued numbers of crucian carp (*Carassius carassius*. L.) and transferred them to Quarry Pond. No other species of fish are known to have been present in Pondsburry. Quarry Pond already contained crucian carp, goldfish (*Carassius auratus*. L.) and at least a single tench (*Tinca tinca*. L.). According to Muus and Dahlstrom (1967) growth of the crucian carp in small ponds may be very slow and a stunted form (*forma humilis*) results. It is this form that is found in Pondsburry and Quarry Pond.

During the first three days of January 1977, 30 crucian carp were obtained from Quarry Pond to re-stock Pondsby. Eighteen of these were weighed, the length from tip of snout to tip of lower lobe of caudal fin measured, and a scale taken in order to count growth rings. The rings were counted by at least two observers and where minor differences occurred the median average adopted. The scale from one fish was damaged such that rings could only be counted on an estimated one third of the scale: an estimated age was therefore given on the basis of visible rings. Apart from that one, we are confident that the ages given are accurate within five years (less, in younger fish). The mesh of the net and trap used was fine enough to catch crucian carp at hatching size as given by Muus and Dahlstrom (1967) (4-9 mm) and therefore stunted fish of that year would probably have been caught if present in any numbers.

Results

<i>Weight in grams</i> (to nearest 0.5 except <1)	<i>Length in millimetres</i>	<i>Age</i>
Less than 1	23	*
Less than 1	27	10
Less than 1	30	11
2.5	72	48
3.0	48	29
3.0	54	32
4.0	49	39
4.0	53	36
4.5	57	34
4.5	65	40
5.0	50	33
5.5	70	45
7.0	80	40
7.5	83	40
8.0	82	60
8.5	79	59
14.0	94	70
17.0	107	82

*XXU Unable to obtain scale.

Discussion

The inspiration to examine the fish having occurred after the first dozen had been released, the sample is too small to allow any conclusions to be made. However, the figure below implies that growth is steady and continuous to a ripe old age. None of the fish recorded were returned to Quarry Pond so further records from there would be interesting and a worthwhile study could be made of these largely ignored members of the Lundy fauna.

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Muus, Bent J., and Dahlstrom, Preben (1967). *Freshwater Fish of Britain and Europe*. Collins. London 1971 (English Translation).

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We apologise for some errors in the production of this paper and they will be corrected in the 1977 Report. In particular on page 31, M and M should be transposed.