

X.—*Notes on some Antiquities in East Cornwall.*—By R. N. WORTH,  
PLYMOUTH; *Corresponding Member of the Institution.*

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*Read at the Spring Meeting, May 23, 1871.*

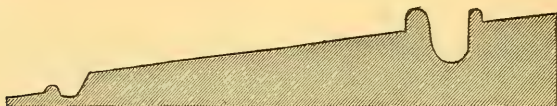
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I HAVE to lay before the Members of this Institution a few notes on some Antiquities in East Cornwall which have recently come under my notice, and respecting which I am not aware that any precise record exists.

The first is an ancient Camp on Tokenbury Hill, near the Caradons, about five miles north of Liskeard. It is not one of those described by Mr. M'Lauchlan. This Camp, which is known by the name of Roundaberry, lies on the northern slope of the hill, near its summit, and commands an exceedingly extensive prospect. It is an irregular circle, and includes an area of about two acres. The entrance is near the highest part, and faces almost due west. On either side of the opening is a huge stone post, the upper portion of which appears to have been rudely wrought, as if to receive a lintel. In the construction of the Camp advantage has been taken, in a somewhat peculiar way, of the natural slope of the ground. The defences towards the breast of the hill upwards, consist of a rampart, from 6 to 9 feet high, succeeded by a ditch, averaging 9 feet in depth, and about a dozen feet in width, with, on its outer edge, a further small rampart. At the lower end of the Camp the area is not protected by any raised earthwork. The hill has been cut away, so as to present an almost perpendicular face to any one approaching from below, and the resulting ditch has been made somewhat more formidable by the raising of a low rampart on its outer edge, as at the higher part of the Camp. These two systems of defence, the raised and the excavated ramparts, somewhat overlap each other at the sides of the enclosure, which would have been poorly defended if they had simply met.

A horizontal section from north to south will perhaps more clearly indicate the form of these earthworks than any mere description.



The ditch and ramparts are now in most parts overgrown with trees. They are complete, except at two points, where they have been interfered with by mining operations. On the hill above is a long barrow. I should add that the proprietor of the estate, Mr. S. Eliott, of Plymouth, takes the most sedulous care for the preservation of these interesting remains.

The other matter to which I desire to call the attention of the Institution is the evidence of ancient smelting operations in the valley which runs from Temple Church towards Warleggan. Traces of streaming are discoverable from one end to the other; and recently in constructing clay works two of the stone moulds used by the old smelters were found. They present no peculiarity; one is here figured.



I wish, however, particularly to refer to the remains of an old streamers' village, on a tenement called Lower Hill House, the property of Mr. Bate. Here the foundations of several huts may be traced, probably constructed, as the modern clay-workers in the same valley have constructed shelters, of a foundation of stones and a superstructure of turf. The most interesting feature is the old smelting-house, the furnace of which is still in part intact. The house is circular in shape; and immediately opposite where the entrance once was is the smelting place, circular also and built up of granite, which has been reddened and partially disintegrated by the action of heat. Pieces of slag, and occasionally of metallic tin, are found on and near the sites of these smelting-houses, of which there were certainly at one time three in the valley within a comparatively short distance of each other. I should add that I am indebted to the Rev. C. M. Edward Collins, of Trewardale, for having called my attention to the existence of these remains.