

My Name is Ann Helliwell. In 1988 our Archaeology tutor persuaded us at the evening class to take an 'A' level. This included a project of 5000 words on 'an area local to you'. As I then lived in Northamptonshire, I had to get dispensation from my tutor to make this parish as my subject.

The whole class came down for the weekend and were enchanted.

Since 1988, two updates are necessary.

- 1. Page 22 Rounds At the time of writing I failed to see these reported rings on the hillside. Subsequently, I have seen them in late summer and they turn out to be fungal ('fairy') rings.
- 2. Page 24 In the past few years, two more small Roman forts have been recognised near Lostwithiel.

Ann Helliwell  
28th May 2013

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PARISH OF MAKER WITH RAME

by

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I certify that, apart from general guidance (e.g. topics, sources), this project is to the best of my knowledge the unaided work of the above candidate. This study has not previously been submitted for examination.

Signed [Signature] Principal

This label is adhesive if brushed with water.

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Photographs by M. A. Helliwell with the exception of one by B Martin on page 17.

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To geologist Dr. Jonathan Craig and student Jonathan Marsh I am indebted for their help and guidance concerning the geology of the Parish. Also to Mr. Philip Hartnell who gave me the navigation charts. To Mr. Peter Shepherd I give my thanks for his patient explanations and information concerning the chambered tomb and also to Mr. Roy Friendship-Taylor for his kind co-operation and photo-copying. Also, to Mr. Brian Martin for his photograph of the barrow at Mount Edgcumbe.

The help of Mr. Tony Carne has been invaluable. Without his local knowledge, sense of history, sharp eyes and his book this project would have been the poorer. My thanks go to my husband, Don, who taught me some of the mysteries of his word processor and helped get this project printed. Lastly, to our lecturer in Archaeology, Mrs. Angela Noble, goes my gratitude for passing on to me some of her enormous knowledge and enthusiasm.

## INTRODUCTION

This Parish is a part of Cornwall whose roots lie in the Celtic culture. Compared to the rest of the county it contains no exciting archaeological finds - no stone circles, fogous or megaliths for which Cornwall is famous. Yet the Rillaton cup was discovered only a few miles to the west, and the wealth of Dartmoor hut circles of equal distance to the east.

Because this parish nurtured my childhood I was curious to know what signs there were of early man's existence in the countryside I know so well. My research was well rewarded - not with startling archaeological discoveries but enough mundane finds and clues to form a pattern of land use in prehistory.

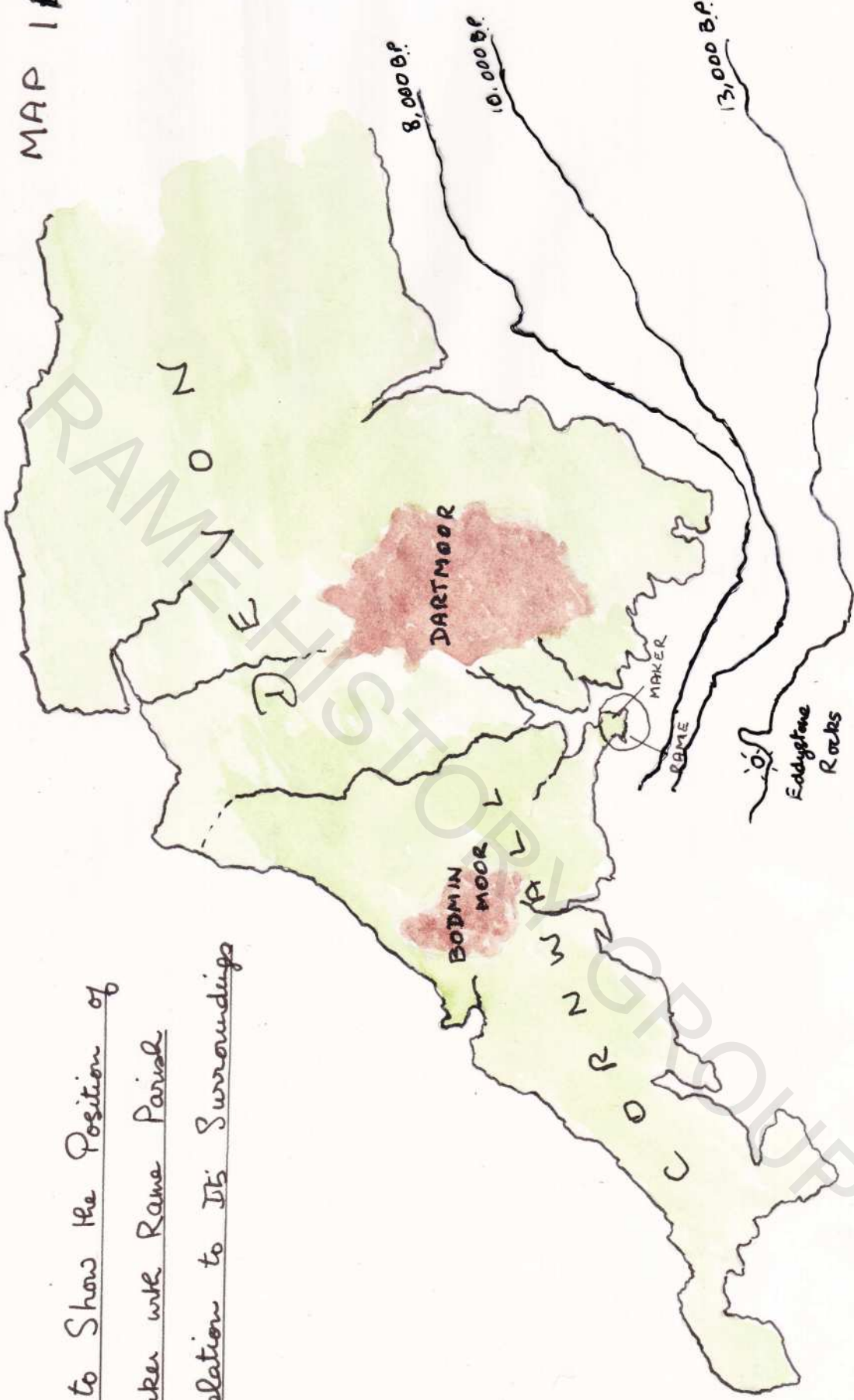
The object of this survey is to search out and collate what archaeological evidence there is in this part of the Rame Peninsular. In so doing it is hoped to build up a picture of the Parish in prehistoric times and compare the areas of settlement with those of the present day.

In the 1970's a Survey was set up by the Institute of Cornish Studies due to the fact that it was proposed that a power station be built nearby by the C.E.G.B. This Survey, together with access to the Sites and Monuments Records by kind permission of the Archaeological Unit in Truro, was the basis of my research.

Further material was gained from manuscripts of lectures, newspaper articles and unpublished works discovered in Torpoint and Plymouth libraries. Together with these the Tythe Apportionment Survey of Rame in 1840 and Maker in 1844 was useful in showing old field names and footpaths. It should be added here that the two parishes were not amalgamated until 1943.

In addition to this, much has been learned by field walking. Not only have many flint tools come to light but also much has been gained by just looking at the general landscape, noting sheltered zones and lines of field boundaries. My own local knowledge has been useful but the help of my friends in the Parish has been vital.

MAP 1A



Map to Show the Position of  
Maker with Rame Parish  
In Relation to Its Surroundings

Possible Sea-levels During the End

of the Last Glaciation

## CHAPTER ONE

### Location and Formation

The Rame Peninsular is a limb of Cornwall often by-passed by traveller and author alike, although it is in no way remote. It is located on the south-east tip of the county, jutting into the English Channel with the rivers Tamar and Lynher on two sides and Whitesand Bay on the third. The Parish of Maker with Rame consists largely of the coastal strip with the Parishes of St John, Millbrook and Shevioc making up the whole. The twin villages of Cawsand and Kingsand dominate.

In order to avoid looking at this small area in isolation it is necessary to note its position in relation to the rest of the County and of Devon. From Map 1B its proximity to Bodmin Moor and Dartmoor can be noted, both these areas being rich in prehistoric evidence. Indeed, much of the Parish can be seen from the wealth of hut circles of Shaugh Prior on the south-westerly edge of Dartmoor, and Rame Head is a landmark for miles around the Cornish coast.

The Parish of Maker with Rame was two separate parishes until 1943. Strange to relate, they were even in separate counties for over a thousand years when in 925 AD the Anglo-Saxons made King Geraint of Cornwall give the parish of Maker to Sherborne Abbey. From then until 1844 Maker was in Devon. (T. Carne C.F.C. p.9) Geologically they are quite separate, too. Rame is composed almost entirely of grey Dartmouth Slate, this being some 408 million years old. Maker, on the other hand, is made up of several types of younger rock. The village of Kingsand is founded to the side of a band of Felsite, a larva flow which extends about a mile up the coast. Maker Heights is largely Stadden and Meadfoot Grits, formed some 387 million years ago and at Cremyll is an outcrop of Limestone which extends across the mouth of the Tamar forming Plymouth Hoe and the cliffs at Cattdown and Oreston. (See Map 2).

During the last Glaciation the sea was some 200 feet lower than today and the coastline was therefore quite different. Cawsand Bay was dry land, bisected by the River Tamar which had been joined by the Plym somewhere in front of the Hoe. Together they flowed through a bight near the Eddystone Rocks. (Gill P.N.H.p.13). Examination of a fishing chart shows an area of deep water (30 fathoms) just to the east of Eddystone (See Map 1A).

As the Arctic ice-cap receded the melt-water flowed into the sea resulting in higher tides. By c 10,000 bc the sea-level would have risen considerably and the 50m line marked on the navigation chart, reflecting the present coastline, could have been the line of cliffs in that age. It would have been after 8,000 bc that Cawsand Bay was formed. The land rose also, the river valleys

# Geological Map of He Parish

MAP 2



- River Gravel + Till
- Darkmount Slatos
- Staddon & Meadfoot Grits
- Slatos
- Plymoute Limestone
- Felsite
- Alluvium

flooded, and so was formed the irregular coastline of Rame Peninsular.

There is no evidence that man existed here when this formation was taking place. Compared to Devon and Somerset there is a marked paucity of Paleolithic remains in Cornwall and this parish is no exception. However, from the limestone deposits on the Plymouth side of the river, the Upper Paleolithic is represented by bones of hyena and by stone axes (Gill P.N.H.p.14). In the other direction, about ten miles down the Cornish coast, a broken fison handaxe was found (by S.Hartgroves) at Looe (Berridge & Roberts C.A p.8). Other than this, no other Paleolithic signs have been found near the project area. The reason could be that such evidence is now below the tideline - as the axe factories of west and north Cornwall. In any case, in that age Man, being an itinerant hunter/gatherer, would have only visited briefly in summer, exploiting the shore-line and following migrating herds.

- 1 Cliff-castle ramparts
- 2 Garry Wells Pond
- 3 Rame Church







- FLINT FINDS
- BARROW
- IRON-AGE FEATURE
- CHURCH
- MEDIEVAL FARM
- MISCELLANEOUS
- KNOWN MODERN ROADS
- KNOWN OLD PATHS

OS. MAP 3

MAP 3  
p. 9

## CHAPTER TWO

### The Mesolithic and Neolithic

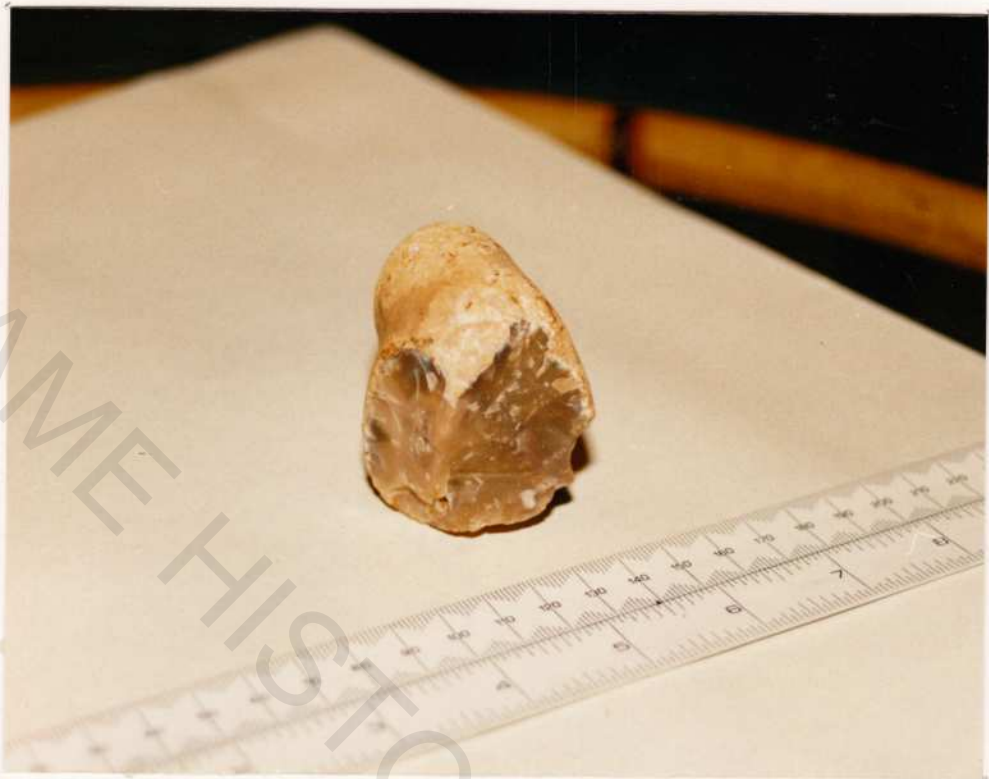
Of Mesolithic and Neolithic activities in the Parish there is no doubt. During the latter half of last century a certain Francis Brent, a Cornish antiquarian, found flint tools and evidence of flint knapping in the vicinity of Rame Head. These were largely around the spring at Garry Wells Pond, (Grid.419487) across the Rame coastal path and out towards Penlee Point. (See Map 3 & AP1). He also found more flints and microliths on Maker Heights (Grid.436516).

From recent field-walking a wide variety of blades, flakes and waste pieces have been found on sites further inland. At site 147 (see aerial photo No.1), two flint blades were found by me and a fellow student during a group field trip in May 1987. (See drawing on p.12) Just over the hill north of this area (Site 181), sheltered from the prevailing wind and near a spring a large quantity of flint was found in January 1988 by Mr. T. Carne and myself (Grid.416512/3).

This last find consisted of ten microliths, twenty-eight miscellaneous pieces, five rounded beach pebbles or chert, one large flint nodule weighing 14oz. a possible chopper tool and a blade. (See drawings and photograph). The interesting thing about this collection is that the flint varies so much in colour and texture. Many pieces have smooth exteriors, suggesting they are beach flints commonly used in Mesolithic times. Some flint is very dark, a probable source being Beer in south Devon. The big, unworked nodule is streaky-grey with a rough outer surface, likely to have been imported from even further up the coast. This indicates that the area was exploited through into the Neolithic period (S. Hartgroves). Being sheltered from the fresh winds off the sea with a supply of water it is a promising settlement site. However, constant agricultural cultivations have taken their toll and the aerial photograph shows nothing to back up this supposition. However, one can take into account that this site is only yards away from Treninnow Farm. This is medieval and as a habitation site could be far older.

Not far from here, at Wiggle Farm, is Site 144 (See Map 3). This is recorded as a barrow - discussed in the following chapter - but here again flints were found in January 1988 by Tony Carne. These appeared in several fields between Hat Lane and Wiggle - again a medieval site - and appear quite different in form and colour to the Treninnow flints.

In this part of the country where no flint (except the smooth beach flint) is local, such pockets of worked tools have added significance. It was in 1880 that Francis Brent made his finds of flint and chert from Rame Head and Maker Heights. He reported that many were made from beach pebbles or possibly rolled pebbles from the Exene deposit. (Sites and Monuments Records). He also



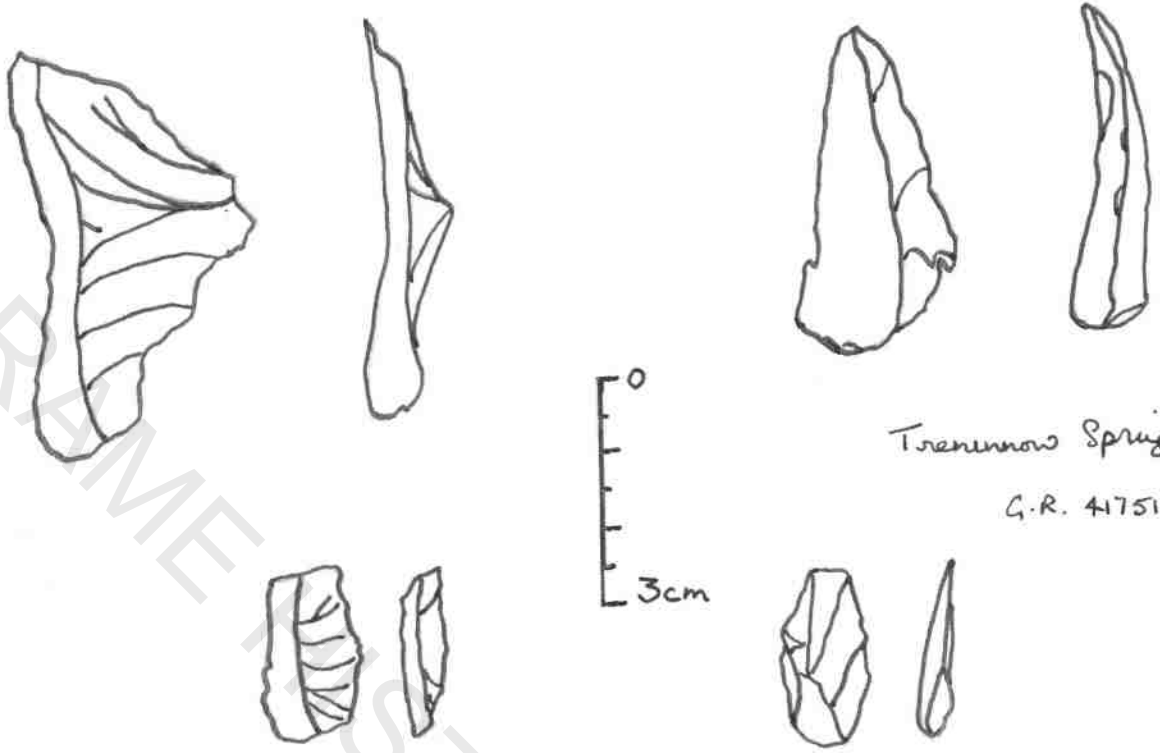
POSSIBLE CHOPPER TOOL



FLINT TOOLS from SITE

SELECTION OF FLINT TOOLS

1.



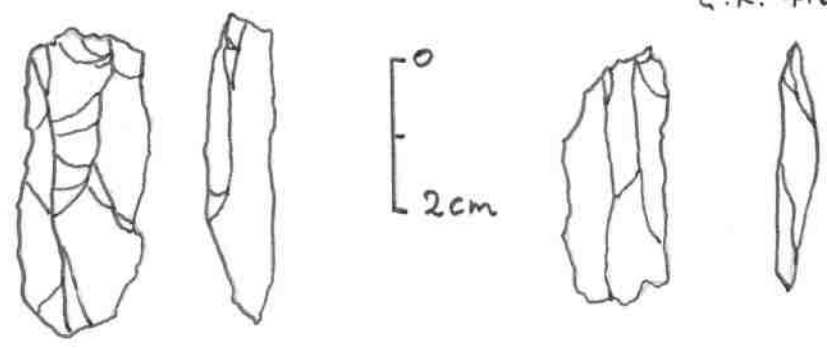
Trenunow Spring  
G.R. 417513

2.



Maker  
G.R. 435515

3.



Barras at Site 147  
G.R. 416510

writes that a few pieces were quite different, being light brown, unpatinated with secondary workings and very similar to those found on Bodmin Moor. Now, over 100 years later, similar pieces are being discovered on other sites within a mile of his findings.

RAME HISTORY GROUP

### CHAPTER THREE

#### The Late Neolithic and Bronze Age

That this peninsular was more or less isolated from the rest of the country ever since it was formed is without doubt. Bounded as it is by rivers Lynher and Tamer on two sides and the sea on the other makes it something of a rural backwater even today. Before the land which is now Plymouth was deforested, drained, and opened up, the only reasonable access points were from the sea and along the Cornish coast.

Nevertheless, the Parish is not without a continuity of archaeological evidence. As we know, simple flint tools can be found across the high ground of the parish, indicating that Mesolithic hunter/gatherers at least explored here as well as early Neolithic farmers settling in the area. Moreover, at Rame (Site 147 G.R. 418510) overlooking Whitesand Bay, the presence of a chambered tomb is a strong possibility. Nothing extant remains but there are clues, not the least being a gem of documentary evidence in the oral tradition.

In the Local History department of Plymouth Library there is a written note describing a feature on this site:- "Mr. West, born 1900, remembers his mother telling him how she had walked under what must have been a dolmen in Barrow Field consisting of three stones leaning inwards and a capstone on top. His grandfather pulled them down to make a hedge and then drew soil over the spot. A mound is still there with a hedge running through the middle."

The site was examined in 1974 by Mr. Peter Shepherd for the Cornish Archaeological Unit. He noted a spot where three banks met in a T junction. After checking the aerial photograph (AP 2) and examining the uneven ground around the junction, Mr. Shepard formed the opinion that this could indeed be the remains of a barrow. Such constructions are termed as Megaliths and were the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age form of elite burial. Large stones were erected forming walls with a capstone to roof a chamber to receive many bodies. The whole thing was then turfed over. In more recent years the turf was usually stripped away by farmers leaving bare the huge stones.

The Tythe Apportionment Survey calls this field No.18 with the significant name of Borrow (Barrow) Park, and the map shows that the field shapes have not changed since 1840. Mr. West's grandfather can only have been consolidating the existing boundary. Possibly the dolmen stood where the three banks joined, and he was neatening and strengthening this join by removing the stones and rebuilding the boundary. If the account of Mr. West is indeed correct this would be the only megalith of its kind in south-east Cornwall. (Shepherd C.A. 17(1978)137).

○ POSSIBLE CELTIC FIELDS





SITE No. 176



SITE No. 147

BODMIN MOOR w DISTANCE

p. 1

Today, the site has a large Day Mark erected in the centre where the banks meet - this being for shipping navigation. (In fact, the whole field was a camp during the last war, and even now some huts remain). There is a slight mound and some humps and bumps on the site. The photograph on page shows the slight hump on the bank, and the aerial photograph No.2 taken in December 1946 shows a distinct circle around the site and a kink in the line of banks.

According to the Sites and Monuments Record there are other barrows marked near this site. On the far side of the track which bisects the field is a shallow mound; on the far side of the hedge in the adjacent field there is a more visible mound (GR 416510 APNo.2) It is on this spot that we found two flint blades in May 1987 when on a group field walk. (See drawing on page 12).

Another barrow is mentioned on both the Check List and the Sites and Monuments Record, and this is near Wiggle Farm (Site No.144 GR 425507). On inspecting the aerial photograph (No.2) there seems nothing to convey either a mound or irregularity in the hedgerow. The two shadows on the far side of the footpath are not evident from the ground and the land has been ploughed since the war. However, flint tools and waste pieces have been found in this field by Tony Carne and on the fields either side in an irregular line between Hat Lane and Wiggle. (See photo p.23). Mr. Carne describes these flints as generally better made than those found behind Treninnow, varying in colour from pale translucent to black.

On the Maker side of the Peninsular, overlooking the Tamar Estuary, is a round Bronze Age barrow. (See photo p.17). This is a scheduled monument, but standing as it does in a Country Park and therefore relatively safe it is unlikely to be excavated as rescue archaeology is given priority.

From this barrow site there is a wide vista of the river, Plymouth and Devonport and the western slopes of Dartmoor beyond. The white mounds of china clay waste at Lee Moor stand out, and it is here that Bronze Age communities lived and farmed as elsewhere on Dartmoor, as extensive settlements testify.

It is known that there was a Bronze Age camp in what is now modern Plymouth. A series of ridge roads - still followed in places by the A386 - were used, stretching from Dartmoor to what was then a beach and is now Bilbury Street at the head of Sutton Pool. (Gill P-NH p.16-18). From a nearby lime outcrop - now Plymouth Hoe - these men would have seen the land of this barrow only about a mile away. Despite the hazardous currents it is quite credible that a crossing would have been made. (See map p.18)

It has to be admitted that some people feel this barrow is not genuine. It is located in an ancient deer-park close to Mount Edgcumbe House and therefore could have been built as a whim of the current Earl. It could have been a rabbit-warren, though

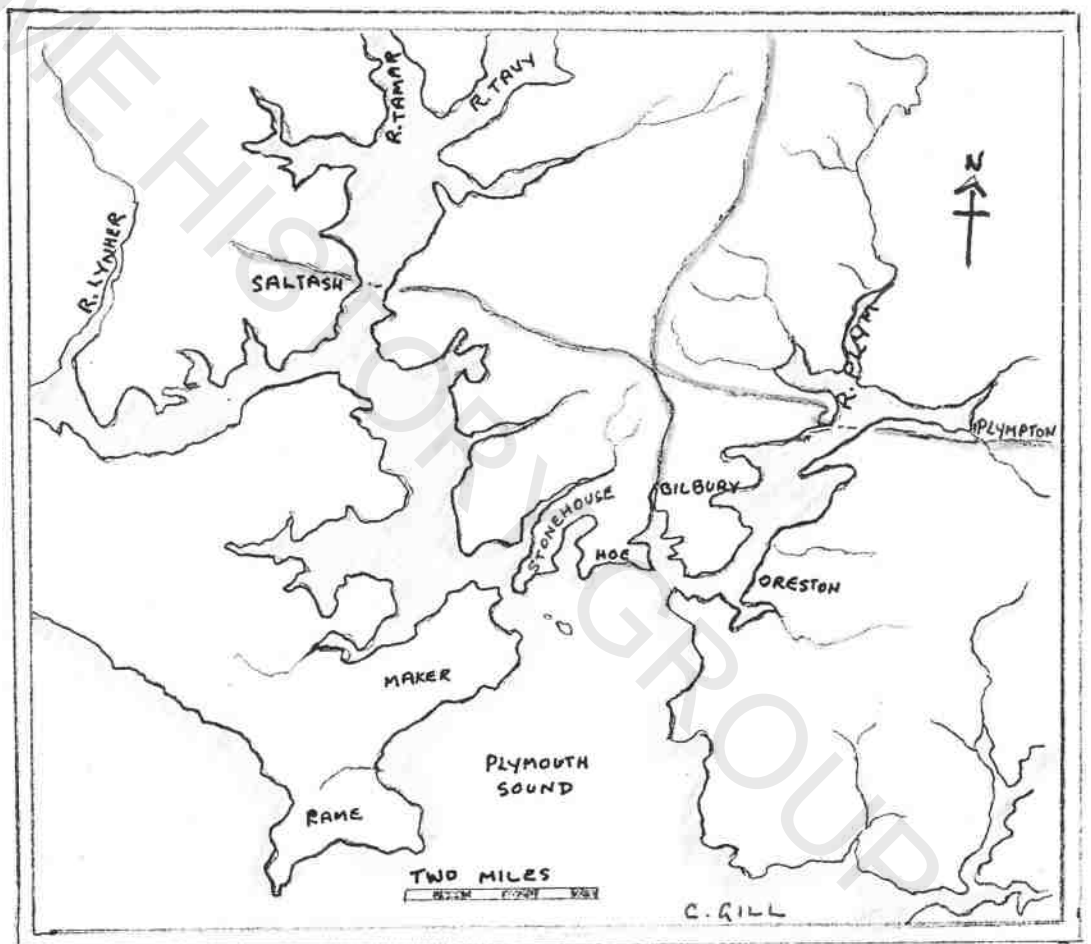


B. MARTIN

THE BRONZE-AGE BARROW



RIDGE ROADS



The Bronze Age road from Dartmoor to Bilbury Street is shown. The east-west road is of uncertain age.

P.

these are not usually circular and the field name does not reflect this (Barrow Park). It could have been a prospect mound, but the view is perfect anyway. (See photographs p.17) It has been suggested that the mound was the result of levelling the cricket pitch directly in front, but the extra soil could more easily have been lost by scattering abroad rather than being laboriously piled up.

The fact remains that in the 1844 Tythe Survey it is marked on the map as a "Tumulus". Until it has been excavated no one will know for sure: but the feeling in the Archaeological Unit at Truro is that it is probably genuine.

PRIME HISTORY GROUP

## CHAPTER FOUR

### The Iron Age

It is now, when the possible Neolithic and Bronze Age remains of the Parish have been discussed, that mention can be made of the most obvious archaeological evidence - that of Rame Head. This is a rocky headland jutting into the English Channel forming a dramatic point of land. The eastern side faces out towards Plymouth Sound, the western side the great sweep of Whitesand Bay and the Cornish coastline. Almost due south, some nine miles out, is the Eddystone Lighthouse. (See page 21).

Rame Head is a cliff castle, an Iron-age feature which is generally regarded as specifically Cornish but well within the "defended settlement" horizon which we know has Bronze Age beginnings. These fortified promontories occur largely on the north coast of the county - The Rumps and Penhale being good examples - and also on the Breton coast. (Quinnell C.A.25 (1986)115). The ramparts, which must have formed a formidable barrier are clearly visible, and a well-used footpath cuts through this single vallum. (See A.P.1)

The old Cornish name for Rame Head is "Pen den hai" meaning "fortified headland of the rocks." The word "Rame" is derived from the Old English word "Rama" meaning "a barrier" with it's corresponding verb "to hinder." (Dr. Hoskins, March 1962). On either side of the rampart is a great drop into the sea each with a small beach known today as Eastern and Western Gear. The word "Gear" is derived from the Cornish word "Ker" meaning "Fort". It is interesting to note how these Old English and Cornish names tie up with the ancient use of the Headland (Carne p.79).

No more than a few hundred yards from the ramparts on the mainland side of the Head is a spring. Today it is known as Garry Wells Pool and it is here that Francis Brent found many flint tools. One can see that this would be a particularly useful place for people to gather in times of stress, with an adequate source of water for humans and stock. When really pressed they could retire to the headland itself. However, although to modern eyes these fortified promontories appear inconvenient, it is now thought that they could have been permanent settlements of varying duration (Quinnell C.A. 25(1986)115). Some cliff castles which have excavated in north Cornwall - e.g. The Rumps in 1963-67, shown to have flourished before c. 50 BC - appear not to differ vastly from inland forts. There is evidence, too, that they were used over a long period. It could be that such promontories were originally fortified by the Veneti fleeing the Roman conquest of Gaul. Certainly they were in use long after this event.



RAME HEAD CLIFF CASTLE

Eddystone Lighthouse  
on Horizon



RAME HEAD & WESTERN GEAR  
(Ramparts arrowed)

P.

Be this as it may, the steep sides of the headland look extremely uncomfortable and there is little space for many people and stock. Since before 1397, when a licence to worship there was given, a stone chapel has crowned the summit.

Although this site has not yet been excavated (Schedule NO.267) there is little doubt of its general use and approximate date-long though its chronological range may be. This being the case it is safe to assume that the people who relied on Rame Head as a place of refuge lived and farmed in the vicinity. There is some evidence of settlements, termed in Cornwall as "Rounds". These are small univallate enclosures, sited on hillsides or other not obviously defensible positions. Excavations show that these date from late Iron Age to c.600 AD (Quinnel CA 25 1986 115).

One slightly questionable site is No.141 (Map 3. Grid 422499. A.P.2). Today it is known as Knatterbury and in the Tythe Survey of 1840 it is "Nattlebury." The old meaning is Nettle Fort (T.Carne) and this certainly gives food for thought. There is an old protection order on this site forbidding ploughing - though rangefinders were built here in World War 2. Field walking has only turned up pieces of floral pottery on adjacent ground - relics of Victorian harvest teas?

The other site is more or less accepted as an area of Rounds. (Sites 13,14 and 15 on Map 3).

During the early 1970s a Miss Wakefield-Richmond, a keen amateur archaeologist who lived at Wringford (Grid 426504) observed such rounds on the opposite hillside (See photo p.23 Grid 428499). In certain lights she could detect various shapes and these she pointed out to Mr. P. Shepherd when he was compiling the checklist for the Survey in 1974. These Rounds are often found on such a hillside in Cornwall. One has to admit that this would be a good settlement site being sheltered, on land good for mixed farming, near abundant springs and near the refuge of Rame Head.

On the far side of the Coombe valley - where the villages of Kingsand and Cawsand now lie - is a long stretch of high ground known as Maker Heights. Here, in the area where Mesolithic flint tools were found last century (Brent) and in recent months by me and Mr.Carne, a semi-circular stone bank was detected during ploughing (Site 87). This has been recognised by Mr. Shepherd as an Iron Age "camp" - this being a rather more fortified settlement than the more pastoral Round. Adjacent to this site is the modern Maker Barracks (See photo p.23). This occupies a flat plateau of land, a useful look-out point as the Lynher estuary, the Tamar and part of Cawsand Bay are all visible from here. One cannot help but surmise on the archaeological evidence which could have been destroyed here when the first barracks were erected in 1769.



WIGGLE BARROW



SITE OF 'ROUNDS'



MAKER HEIGHTS WITH BARRACKS  
IN CENTRE

## CHAPTER FIVE

### The Roman Era

Despite the finding in 1958 of a Roman coin somewhere along the cliffs at Whitesand (Marcus Aurelius AD 160-180) it is highly likely that during the Iron Age the Parish sailed on regardless of the Roman occupation into the rule of the Saxons. We know that a small auxiliary fort to accommodate some 500 men was built at Nanstallon, near Bodmin. This was occupied for two periods of five years between AD 55-60 and AD 75-80 (Quinnell CA25(1986)121). There may well be other small Roman forts scattered around Cornwall which have not so far been recognised. Certainly, many settlements of the Roman era existed in Cornwall e.g. Carvossa near St. Austell.

We know that it was regular Roman practise to integrate the local elite in the military and administrative structure, and to look after their own areas. The tribe of Dumnonii which Roman historians relate inhabited the west of England, appear to have given the occupying army an easy time. Hence, the marked lack of military evidence. In all probability our small Cornish backwater continued to fish and farm and keep its head down. But there is an indication that a Romano-British villa existed in what is now Mount Edgcumbe Park. The indications we have are based on two place-names. One is Stonehouse. The other is Maker.

It must be understood that less than two miles away from the eastern edge of the Parish, across the Tamar, the cliffs and inlets of Devonport and Plymouth have been the scene of human development and trade from c.1,000bc onwards. Artifacts of bronze, earthenware, glass and iron, Roman coins from Emperor Nero onwards, gold and silver coins from Iron Age tribes all indicate a wealthy, thriving community. One of the existing names on this side of the water is Stonehouse, and it is thought this can be taken literally - a stone house - quite likely a lost villa. Dr. W.G.Hoskins writes of this in an article published in 1962. He says that "the stone house was mentioned in 1066 and at that date what else could it have been but the ruins of an old Romano-British villa".

This supposition is further supported by the name Maker. A variant of this word is Magor and in Cornish "magor" means "ruin or old walls". Dr. Hoskins writes "it undoubtedly refers to the existence of a ruined building when it was still plainly visible when Maker was first recorded as a name in 705 AD". He goes on to say "I have no doubt in my own mind that it was the substantial remains of a Roman villa. I think also it pretty certainly stood in what is now Mount Edgcumbe Park, probably on a gentle slope facing south-east. Somewhere in the Park lies a Roman villa, or more strictly speaking, a large Romano-British country house...". It is interesting to note that at Magor in



ROOF of TRENINNOW, MAKER BARRACKS,  
and DARTMOOR in DISTANCE



ROAD LEADING AWAY FROM  
SITES 176 & 147

west Cornwall a formal Roman villa was excavated in 1931. This, to date, is the only Roman building in the county.

Soon after Dr. Hoskins' letter was published in the local paper it was followed by a letter from a Mr. S.H.Lewis of Millbrook. He argues that Dr. Hoskins should think again about confining the site of the Roman villa to Mount Edgcumbe Park. The site of Maker Barracks with its commanding views of both the sea and the two estuaries was a far more likely location. He goes on to point out its military position, where warming fires could be lit to signal up the Tamar valley and out to sea.

Whether or not this notion holds water is a matter of speculation. However, Roman or not the site of Maker Barracks, only yards away from the remains of the Iron Age camp and a scatter of flint tools, is an interesting location. A strong one too, as our modern War Department was quick to note. From the photograph on page 25 taken a few yards from Site 176 (chambered tomb) one can see the huts of Maker Barracks on the right (arrowed) and the magnificent view of the moors and estuary. Off the picture to the right is the sea.

## CHAPTER SIX

### The Early Medieval

In the Cornish countryside the early Medieval age appears to be a time of change. These few hundred years from the end of the Roman occupation brought about two main issues. Firstly, Christianity was adopted: most of today's churches occupy much older sites of Christian worship dating from this period. Secondly, settlement sites changed. Rounds were abandoned and unenclosed farms and hamlets adopted. (Preston-Jones & Rose CA 25(1986)135).

In the Parish of Maker with Rame the seemingly outlandish locations for the two churches at first appears odd. Rame Church is about a mile west of Cawsand and Maker Church at an equal distance east of Kingsand. Both on high ground overlooking the sea, both exposed, both remote. (See Map 5) One cannot help comparing them with the typical English village with cottages clustering around the church together with an inn, shops and school.

Here in Cornwall we have a Celtic society. The church was often built near a special, holy place, away from settlement areas. Maker church is not far from a holy well (Site 36). Dedicated to St. Julian it is beside the ancient route leading up from the ferry. Here, in all probability a hermit lived and later a church was built nearby - later to double as a watch-tower. As for Rame - probably a hermit lived in the chapel on the Head-hence the building of the church nearby.

In the study of settlements it would seem reasonable to guess that many of the existing farmsteads mark ancient habitations. Several of these farms are medieval. Trehill, Wiggle, Treninnow are all mentioned in a 1324 document and have Cornish names, and this in itself gives a clue to great age and the Celtic culture. It is known that the Cornish pattern of 'dispersed settlement' favoured sheltered areas, out of sight of the sea. Here in the Parish of Maker with Rame almost every farmhouse is set at the head of a coombe, tucked into the hillside away from the prevailing south-westerlies. (Carne p.31).

From Map 3 it can be seen that the local farmsteads are located not far from the old tracks, the church lanes, from find sites of flint tools and possible barrows. This is in contrast to the relatively modern twin villages of Kingsand and Cawsand, the roots of which go back only to c.1450. The ancient settlements of the parish owed their existence to agriculture, whereas the two villages sprang up due to the fishing industry, the smuggling trade and the Navy.



The Two Parial Churches  
in Relation to Villages

Not to Scale

## CONCLUSION

From the evidence of prehistoric activities in this parish of Maker with Rame a divided picture has emerged. The two parishes seem reluctant to unite. The Coombe valley, which on paper used to separate Maker from Rame, in fact still does.

Maker appears to have a paucity of archaeological evidence to date. There is a probable Bronze Age barrow and a fairly rich area of flint tools some distance away. Both Maker Farm and Home Farm occupy traditional Celtic farmstead sites at the head of a coombe, sheltered and set into the hillside. There are old roads, footpaths following the line of church paths and an ancient, solitary church near a holy well. But when one reflects on the busy trading communities on the opposite side of the river, perhaps more evidence could be expected.

The fact that large tracts of the parish is old deer park could account for much. Sites would be difficult to locate in woodland and the creation of formal gardens and miles of driveways by a succession of Earls would further destroy or hinder the discovery of ancient settlements or burials. The existence of a Romano-British villa in Mount Edgcumbe Park makes sense, as does some sort of fort or observatory on Maker Heights: but recent landscaping and building by both the aristocracy and the War Department alike have probably put an end to us ever knowing.

Rame, on the other hand, has formed a more satisfactory picture of a history of human presence. A wealth of simple flint implements from a number of different sites give evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic hunters and farmers. The probable site of a chambered tomb and other possible barrows support the continuity. The positive evidence of an Iron Age cliff castle is witness to the fact that there was a sizable community living in the vicinity. The hint of Rounds on the hillside and later on the building of the ancient, remote church - known to be older than 1259 - with trackways leading away from it to solitary farmsteads, all paint a picture of the Celtic culture. This is further illustrated by the Cornish names. The prefix TRE meaning "farm" is fairly common. WIGGLE is a variant of the Cornish GWIGELL meaning "little cove" - and the house is indeed set down lower than the road, almost in a cave. MAKER is a variant of MAGOR meaning "old walls or ruin" and the prefix PEN meaning "head" appears as PENLEE and PENMILLARD. (Carne p.140) Aerial photograph No.2 show lines and right-angles on some sea-facing areas which could be Celtic field systems. It is of no surprise to find no positive prehistoric settlements. In all probability they lie beneath the sheltered prime sites of our medieval, Cornish-names farmsteads.

It is interesting to contrast the modern roads which follow the valleys down to the Bay. Whereas the old roads kept to the ridges away from wet land - Hat Lane, Rame Lane, East Lane and

the long footpath across Maker Heights, the new roads keep to a more direct route along valleys. It is interesting, too, to note the hidden properties of the medieval farms and the hamlets of Forda and Rame compared to Kingsand and Cawsand in full view of the sea. It was not until a reliable Navy was formed in Tudor times that such a site would have been safe from sea marauders. (T.Carne).

So here we have the Parish of Maker with Rame: differing geographically, geologically and archaeologically, but now bound together by paper. Both ends of the Parish in their own way give evidence of the continuity of human activity until the present day. Perhaps in future more field walking could lead to far more evidence coming to light.

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