

Stones, over Garrow Tor through the
Fernaere circle to Rough Tor, while a
line at right angles to it would go
from the Stannon circle through the
Fernaere circle to the top of Brown
Willy, the highest hill in Cornwall.
A line from the Trippet Stones to
Rough Tor would also pass through
one of the Leage circles. If therefore
these circles were constructed without
reference to each other the fact of
their being in the same lines with
certain hills seems to show that
there was a definite object in placing
them in those lines. It is however
likely that they all form part of one
scheme of arrangement, for the distances

Lewis.
1882 18 June 1892

54, HIGHBURY HILL.
LONDON. N.

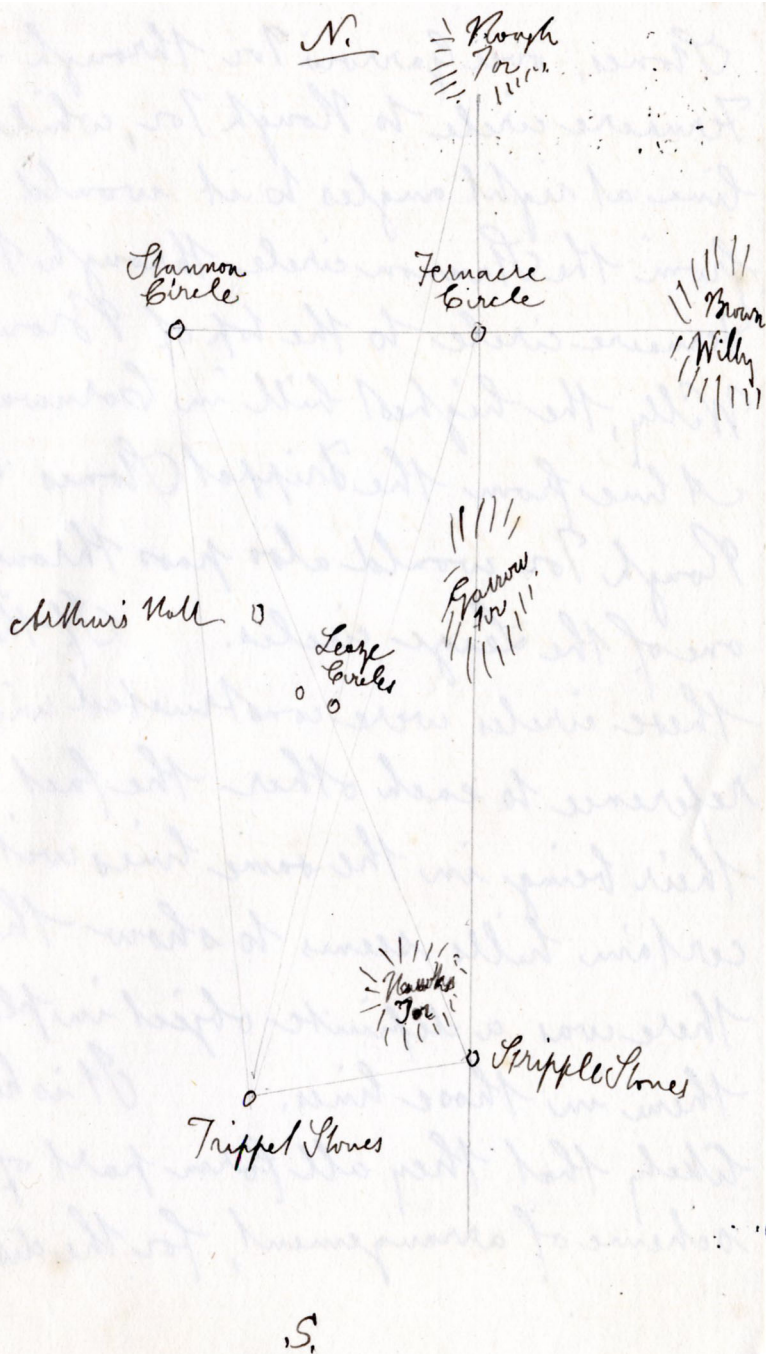
Dear General Pitt Rivers
I have to thank you
very much for the third volume
of the account of your most
valuable researches on and around
your own property. It is none
the less acceptable on account of the
excellent portrait which forms the
frontispiece. I shall hope to
study it carefully, and if any observ-
ations occur to me while doing so
will take the liberty of offering them
later on.

On looking at the very useful ancient map I notice that you mention the cromlech at Goreswell but not the circle near it, which was in bad preservation when I saw it, but of which I should be pleased to send you a plan with my detailed measurements if you have no better.

There are six circles on Bodmin Moors, of which the volume published by the Socy of Antiqs only gives three. (It also omits another almost unique thing there called Arthur's Hall). These circles are arranged very singularly according at least to the six inch Ordnance map.

A line only 1 degree from due North and South passes through the Strippel

This a sketch only - not exact.



28 April, but I have not heard that the Society is likely to print them, so, as they may interest you in your official capacity, I take the liberty of inflicting them upon you in writing.

With best wishes and renewed thanks, I remain,
Yours Truly,

A. Lewis

Genl Pitt Rivers F.R.S.

on the level map are as nearly as possible as 3, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 8. for the sides of the figure enclosed by ~~the~~ lines drawn from Stannon to Fernacre, Strippell and Trippet Stones, and back to Stannon, and the diagonals from Stannon to Strippell and Fernacre to Trippet are as nearly as possible the same length, and intended perhaps to be as $8\frac{1}{8}$. This is on the level map, and the ground is particularly irregular; but which is more likely — that these are accidental coincidences or that the circle builders were able to allow for up and down hill?

The latter conclusion seems to be helped by the fact that the distances work out in an even number of cubits of 25.1 inches, thus: -

Stannon to Fernacre	3000
Fernacre to Stripple (practically 7500)	7520
Stripple to Trippet (practically 2000)	1998.4
Trippet to Stannon (probably meant for 8000)	7924

Diagonals

Fernacre to Trippet	8103
Stannon to Stripple (probably meant for 8125)	8055

The same cubit appears in the diameters of the circles of which

I have measurements: ⁽²⁸⁸²⁾ - Trippet Stones 50 cubits, Fernacre and Stripple each 70 cubits, and this again seems to show that this cubit really was used throughout

Strangely enough this cubit is called by Petrie in his *Inductive Metrology* an Egyptian or Royal Persian cubit. There may be some other unit which would also work out in even numbers but I have not found it yet.

I sent these particulars to Prof Norman Lockyer, who put them in *Nature*, 9 June, and I also communicated them with others to the Society of Antiquaries on