

BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP BULLETIN

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December, 1962

It is intended to publish this Bulletin about April, September, and December annually until further notice.

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The official address of the Bristol Archaeological Research Group is c/o The City Museum, Queens Road, Bristol, 8.

BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

Officers and Committee for 1962/3

These are stated on page 10 of the September Bulletin, excepting that Dr. G. N. Fowler has resigned on taking up an appointment at King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Mr. Michael G. Smith, M.Sc., has been appointed to replace him. It should be added that both Dr. G. N. Fowler and Mr. Michael G. Smith are physicists, appointed to the Committee of B.A.R.G. mainly to advise regarding geophysical aids (such as magnetometers and resistivity-survey instruments) to local archaeological problems.

Membership

Membership of B.A.R.G. is for the present by invitation only. The annual subscription (due 1st March) is ten shillings for those aged 18 or over, and five shillings for those under 18. Subscription to the B.A.R.G. Bulletin, for those institutions or private persons who live outside the Bristol region, is 7/6d. There is no entrance fee. Those wishing to be invited should apply to the Hon. Secretary, B.A.R.G., c/o The City Museum, Bristol, 8.

EDITORIAL

The Council for British Archaeology's Conference of Editors, held in London on 17th November, was attended by our members Capt. H. S. Gracie, Messrs. P. J. Greening and W. J. Wedlake, our Hon. Secretary Mr. Charles Browne, and the Hon. Editor. During the various lectures and discussions, several important points were made, which have now been added to the Second Edition of the B.A.R.G. publication on The Preparation of Archaeological Reports, which it is hoped will be ready early in the New Year. The first edition of 300 copies is now exhausted. B.A.R.G. publications were shown in the Exhibition arranged for the Conference.

The first year of three parts of this Bulletin is completed with this number, and it is opportune to review our progress to date. It can be summed up as follows:

Training in Field Archaeological Survey has been provided by the Course directed by Mr. Norman Quinnell on 1st/2nd December.

Training in Excavation Techniques has been given by Messrs. Philip A. Rahtz and Brian V. Arthur at St. Mary-le-Port Church and the St. James's Priory site.

Training in the Preparation of Archaeological Reports has been provided by a course of lectures sponsored by the Extra-Mural Department of Bristol University, and later published by B.A.R.G. as a booklet. This booklet has received general approval, and (as stated above) is already going into a second edition, orders having been received from many parts of the British Isles.

Membership (by invitation only for at any rate the first year) is now 79 (all paid up), and comprises the majority of keen archaeologists in the Bristol region. In addition there are several subscribers to the Bulletin, who reside elsewhere.

We have clear-cut plans for the next year or so. A Survey and Policy for the region between Mendip and the Stroud valley is being prepared by various contributors, and it is hoped to publish this before the end of 1963. This is intended to take stock of what is already known about the archaeology of our region, period by period, and to give an indication of the directions in which further work is desirable in order to fill in the most conspicuous gaps in our knowledge. It will form one of a series of such Surveys and

Policies, which the Council for British Archaeology are encouraging their regional groups to prepare.

Another publication under consideration is a Guide to the chief field antiquities of the Bristol region. A roughout for such a Guide was prepared by the Department of Archaeology in the Bristol City Museum about four years ago, chiefly for the use of schools, but it was issued only in the form of duplicated sheets. It should not be difficult to revise and amplify this work and issue it in more attractive form for a wider public.

In conformity with seasonal custom, the officers and committee of B.A.R.G. wish all their members the sort of Christmas that each would like to have, and a New Year full of archaeological achievement. They also hope that members will not forget that their subscriptions are due for renewal on 1st March. For their benefit, the rates are given on page 24.

OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUPS:

II. The Salisbury Museum Research Committee

by

John Musty, F.S.A.

The Salisbury Museum Research Committee held its first meeting in 1957, although at that time it was known as the Excavation Sub-Committee. The change of name marked a stage in the evolution of the group which was initially set up to undertake rescue excavations in the Museum's area, but whose activities now embrace a wider field.

When setting out a policy for an archaeological group, especially one operating in such a rich archaeological area as South Wiltshire, there are a number of factors which need to be considered:

- (i) Rescue excavations must have priority.
- (ii) Research excavations are necessary however to amplify the results obtained from rescue excavations, and to give beginners a balanced view of archaeological work. Carefully selected research excavations may anticipate, with more freedom of action and time to complete, what would otherwise have been rescue excavations. Such excavations, which we term 'rescue-research', are very necessary, for example on the "Celtic" field systems which were formerly widespread in Wiltshire but are now shrinking in acreage annually due to the expansion of modern cultivation, and on the sites of deserted medieval villages as these are liable to be re-developed when they lie near present-day villages.
- (iii) Fieldwork, as distinct from excavation, is an activity to be encouraged. Not only must it form the proper basis for research excavations, but also it may be the only activity possible in certain rescue conditions - for instance in the most recent manifestation of archaeological work, 'pipe-line archaeology', when techniques must be developed for recording several miles of pipe trench in the course of a single day, as modern pipe-laying practice enables the process to proceed very rapidly and no delays are permitted.

These are the guiding principles we have adopted but every year research plans are upset by rescue excavations, and it is the latter which have given rise to the more important of the group's discoveries.

Before describing the field activities of the Committee I would like to discuss its organisation. The Research Committee is a Sub-Committee of the Museum's Management Committee and it is an integral part of the Museum. The Museum has subscribing members, who if they wish can take part in all the Research Committee's activities. Individuals who are not subscribing members of the Museum can join in the Research Committee's work on payment of an annual subscription of 2/6d - this is a concession to attract young people to organised archaeological work, and the older pupils from the Archaeological Societies of both the Bishop Wordsworth's School for Boys and the South Wilts Grammar School for Girls are encouraged to participate. Another local group, the Southern Command Royal Signals Archaeological Club, is affiliated.

The Group has its own room at the Museum which is fitted with deep shelving to accommodate finds from excavations, and one of its members has fitted up a device for copying drawings and photographing objects there. A portable shed is erected in the Museum's garden and this can be readily dismantled and taken to a site, but, in between excavations, it acts as a store for equipment.

With approximately 24 hours notice it is possible to assemble a digging force of approximately 15 to 20 people and within two or three days this number can be increased to 30 to 40. Apart from weekly or fortnightly spells of excavation during the summer months, all work has to be done during the weekends which leads to rather protracted spells of excavation - six months for instance in the case of the medieval kiln site at Laverstock. Another disadvantage of weekend work is that we find it almost impossible to deal with development sites of any size in built-up areas such as in Salisbury itself where often a daily attendance is necessary because of the speed with which the demolition and re-building work are carried out.

Very good relations are enjoyed with the Salisbury Office of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. A member of that Office sits on the Research Committee, and also joint investigations have been undertaken. Certain excavations, notably that of the Laverstock kilns mentioned above, have been

materially assisted by grants-in-aid from the Ministry of Public Building and Works, Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, and these have made possible the use of such facilities as earth-moving equipment.

Recently, an arrangement was effected with the local Flying Club to enable aerial reconnaissance to be carried out by the Group's photographers, and this is already producing useful results. To go to the other extreme, the local Sub-Aqua Club was recently called in to investigate the bed of the River Avon in search of a large stone reputed to resemble the stones of Stonehenge, and which it was hoped might prove to be a bluestone from Pembrokeshire which had failed to reach its destination. So far only blocks of greensand have been located. Finally, considerable help in arousing and stimulating interest in archaeological work is provided by the University of Bristol Department of Extra Mural Studies by means of courses and lectures on archaeological subjects. Many new recruits find their way into the Group's activities by such lectures (the new facility of aerial survey is the outcome of a lecture on aerial photography arranged for the Flying Club), and at least one research project is a direct follow-on from such a course.

This project, a survey of farm barns, followed a course on the recording of buildings and over 100 barns have now been examined. Many of these, at the present rate of destruction (because they are considered to be a fire risk) will no longer be available in a few years' time; thus it is vital that they should be recorded now and at the same time a useful knowledge of timber structures will be obtained by those concerned with this work. Allied subjects are concerned with water mills, also doomed, and various industrial monuments such as maltings.

The Group has a very strong medieval interest and, as a long-term project, is examining the sixty or so sites of deserted medieval villages in the Salisbury area. One site, that of Gomeldon, has been completely surveyed - this again following a University of Bristol course which dealt with the principles of archaeological surveying - and five long-houses discovered. Some attention has also been given to an examination of the sources of Roman and Medieval building materials, and, in conjunction with the Southern Command Royal Signals Archaeological Club, a survey of the Chilmark Stone Quarries has been undertaken and many of the old workings explored.

The Group's largest scale excavation has been that of the complete late 13th century pottery factory at Laverstock in which seven kilns, three workshops and twenty four pits were excavated following the trial trenching of $1\frac{1}{3}$ acres with mechanical aids which were made possible by a grant from the Ministry of Public Building and Works (then the Ministry of Works).

Other major rescue excavations have been those of a Romano-British cemetery on Winterbourne Down (near Salisbury) and a Saxon Cemetery at Winterbourne Gunner. Both cemeteries proved to be of considerable interest. The Roman cemetery contained both cremations and inhumations (including decapitations) and produced evidence for a return to the practice of cremation late in the Roman period. The Saxon cemetery contained a number of early grave groups and this fact must lead to the adoption of an earlier date for the English settlement of Wiltshire than that hitherto accepted.

The Group's research excavations have included the examination of a New Forest settlement site on the banks of the river Avon at Arnsley which had occupation from the mesolithic to the later Roman period. This excavation produced an important find of a Durotrigic coin hoard. Excavations have also been undertaken at Clarendon Palace in an attempt to obtain an extended pottery sequence for comparison with that from the Laverstock kilns. Also, in collaboration with the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments and the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, an examination has been made of the "Celtic" field systems and other field monuments on Wylve Down.

This account of the Salisbury Museum Research Committee cannot be concluded without reference to the band of willing workers who make it a viable unit, and to the owners of land without whose co-operation its activities would not be possible.

There is no shortage of volunteers and annual losses are always made good by new recruits. The success of the group very much depends, however, on a permanent 'hard core' of enthusiasts. It is these who provide the basic skills - photography, surveying, pottery drawing, pottery restoring etc. and, of course, are the most experienced diggers. They can also be relied upon to fill their cars to capacity with fellow diggers and tools, to see to the hut and its transport, but most important of all, if there is a job to be done they can be called upon at short notice and turn out irrespective of weather and time of year. This is most important with rescue excavations when intensive effort is needed suddenly and often in shocking weather conditions.

Our work is very much aided by the ready co-operation of landowners, and it is our experience that once a landowner has been made aware of the importance of discoveries on his land his interest is stimulated and often his assistance goes beyond that of simply giving permission. Perhaps we are fortunate to be working in an area which has not only a rich heritage of archaeological remains, but also an inheritance of good will and interest in the past bequeathed to it by such pioneers of archaeological research as Sir Richard Colt Hoare, General Pitt Rivers, Mr. & Mrs. Cunnington and, more recently, the late Dr. J.F.S. Stone.

THIS NUMBER'S UNSOLVED PROBLEM :

Where was the Site of Saxon Bristol? By Philip A. Rahtz.

We do not yet know where Saxon Bristol was. It may have been towards the west end of the spur between the Rivers Frome and Bristol Avon, centred, as medieval Bristol was, on the High Cross at the junction of High Street, Broad Street, Com Street, and Wine Street. Near-by were two churches with pre-Conquest dedications - to St. Ewen and St. Werburgh.

On the other hand St. Peter's church, towards the eastern end of the spur, is traditionally the oldest church in Bristol. If Saxon Bristol had definite boundaries, they will have been the rivers on the north, south, and west sides, and some bank, ditch, or stockade across the spur on the east side. The problem could be solved by finding the eastern boundary. It could still be beneath the unexcavated part of Mary-le-Port Street, between the churches of St. Peter and St. Mary-le-Port.

The name Bricstow (or variants) means 'the place by the bridge', presumably the bridge across the Bristol Avon. The earliest unquestionable forms of the name occur on Saxon silver pennies of Cnut (Canute) minted in Bristol between about 1020 and 1035.

YOUNGER MEMBERS' SECTION

The Conference of Young Archaeologists (under the age of 32) will be held on 19/21 December at the Institute of Archaeology, 31/34 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. Fuller details were given on page 15 of the September Bulletin. The Editor will be glad to hear from any B.A.R.G. members who are expecting to attend this conference. It is hoped that one of them may be willing to report on it for the April issue of this Bulletin.

The University of Cambridge G.C.E. Syllabus in Archaeology.

There is much difference of opinion as to whether archaeology should be taught in schools at all, and many competent educationists regard it as either a degree study or a post-graduate study; the latter was the view of the late Prof. V. Gordon Childe.

However, the fact must be faced that the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate include Archaeology at both Ordinary Level and Advanced Level, largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Miles Burkitt, the distinguished (now retired) lecturer in archaeology at Cambridge University. Arrangements have in recent years been made for one or two senior schoolboys in the Bristol region to take this examination in archaeology, which at least one student has passed.

The syllabus is intended primarily for candidates who have studied the subject systematically in the sixth-form; but at least one student is known to have passed by private study.

The most recent syllabus available is dated 1957, but it is believed that the book-list, at any rate, is now being revised.

Three papers will be set:-

Paper I (2½ hours): principles, methods, and chief discoveries of archaeology.

Paper II (2½ hours): the archaeology of the British Isles from the earliest times until the eleventh century A.D.

Paper III: "Candidates will be required to submit, by 31 March in the year of examination, a piece of individual work which must be carried out by the student under guidance. If desired, the Syndicate may be consulted in advance about the suitability of the subject chosen, which should be connected with some aspect of local archaeology, or at least be on some subject in which the student has access to the actual material. The subject may be an account of the surface exploration of a local monument, or of an excavation in which the student has taken part. A study of material in a local museum, or in the publications of an archaeological society, would also be suitable".

In no circumstances may the work involve the student excavating on his own. Students are recommended to get excavational experience by attending excavations advertised in the Council for British Archaeology's Calendar of Excavations (issued monthly from March to October to all who send a 5/- postal order to the C.B.A., 10 Bolton Gardens, London, S.W.5., stating that it is to cover a subscription to their Calendar of Excavations).

Candidates will be expected to have visited local museums, excavations, and ancient monuments, and to have first hand knowledge of the material about which they write.

The full Syllabus and Book list may be obtained from the Local Examinations Syndicate, Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

NOTICE OF RECENT PUBLICATION

Transactions of Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.
Vol. 80 for 1961 (issued Sept. 1962).

This is the second volume in the Quarto format recently adopted, and runs to 216 pages. Papers of field archaeology interest include a major report on the excavation of Shenberrow Hill Iron Age hill-fort, south of Broadway, prepared by Miss C.I. Fell, F.S.A., from material supplied by Mr. J. M. de Navarro who directed the excavation in 1935. We are reminded that Salmonsbury Camp, Bourton-on-the-Water, was excavated in 1932 and is still unpublished apart from a brief note in Antiquity for that year. There are shorter papers on the Hucclecote Roman Villa (by Mrs. E. M. Clifford, F.S.A.), and on Roman remains in Gloucester (by Miss Mary D. Cra'ster, M.A.). There are two papers on numismatics: one by a young man, Mr. Richard Reece, B.Sc., on the coin collection at Sudeley Castle (mainly the Roman portion), and the other by Mr. R. H. M. Dolley, F.S.A., on the Anglo-Saxon mint at Berkeley. It is pleasing to handle a volume in which all the papers are arranged chronologically. The notes include one on 'A group of 2nd century pottery from Southwood Drive, Coombe Dingle, Bristol', by Mrs. Eve Harris, and one on 'A re-interpretation of the Anglo-Saxon survey of Stoke Bishop', by our Junior Member Miss Susanne Everett.

FORTHCOMING COURSES, LECTURES, AND EXHIBITIONS

Course

Tuesdays. 7.0 - 9.0 p.m. in the City Museum, Bristol.

Egyptian and Mediterranean Archaeology, by L.V. Grinsell, F.S.A., A.M.A. A course of ten meetings, beginning on 22nd January 1963. Fee for the course, 12/6d.

Lectures.

Bath & Bristol Numismatic Society.

Thursday 21 February 1963: The Whitchurch Roman Coin-Moulds, by G.C. Boon, B.A., F.S.A., F.R.N.S., in the City Museum, Bristol, at 7.15. p.m.

Thursday 18 April 1963: Electrotyping, by Brian V. Arthur.
The Display of Coins in Museums, by Alan Warhurst, B.A., F.S.A., F.M.A. In the City Museum, Bristol, at 7.15 p.m.

FORTHCOMING COURSES, LECTURES, AND EXHIBITIONS (Continued)

Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

Monday 4 February 1963: Vernacular Architecture and History in South Gloucestershire, by Leslie Gore, B.A. At the Red Lodge, Lower Park Row, Bristol, at 5.30 p.m.

Monday 4 March 1963: The Bristol Mint, by L.V. Grinsell, F.S.A., F.R.N.S. At the Red Lodge, Lower Park Row, Bristol, at 5.30 p.m.

Bristol City Museum

Wednesday 12 December 1962: Fakes, Frauds, and Forgeries in Archaeology, by Dr. Glyn E. Daniel, F.S.A. 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday 20 February 1963: The Saxon and Medieval Palaces at Cheddar, by Philip A. Rahtz. 7.30 p.m.

Canerton Excavation Club

Tuesday 8 January 1963: Excavations at the St. James's Church site, Bath, by W. J. Wedlake. Bath Technical College, 7.15 p.m.

Tuesday 5 February 1963: The Shrine of St. Peter, by Prof. J. M. C. Toynbee, F.B.A. Bath Technical College, 7.15 p.m.

Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society

Saturday 2 March 1963: Anglo-Saxon Sculpture in the South West, by Miss Rosemary Cramp, M.A., F.S.A. At Taunton Castle (Wyndham Hall), 2.30 p.m.

Saturday 16 March 1963: The Antiquity of the Long Bow, by Prof. Grahame Clark, F.B.A. (He will doubtless make special reference to the bows discovered in the Somerset Levels). At Taunton Castle (Wyndham Hall), 2.30 p.m.

FORTHCOMING COURSES, LECTURES, AND EXHIBITIONS (Continued)

University of Bristol Spelaeological Society

- Monday 4 February 1963: The Mineralisation of the Mendip Hills, by Dr. Ian Ford. (In view of the importance of metals in archaeology, this lecture should have an archaeological bearing). In Geography Lecture Theatre, 8.15 p.m.
- Monday 18 February 1963: Dinas Powys: an Iron Age, Dark Age, and Medieval Settlement in Glamorgan, by Leslie Alcock, M.A. F.S.A. In Geography Lecture Theatre, 8.15 p.m.
- Monday 4 March 1963: The Mythical Massacre at Glastonbury Lake Village, by Dr. E. K. Tratman, O.B.E., F.S.A. In Geography Lecture Theatre, 9.0 p.m.

Exhibitions

- December In the City Museum, Bristol. Fakes, Frauds, and Forgeries in Archaeology. (Feature for the Month)
- March 1963 In the City Museum, Bristol. Excavations at St. Mary-le-Port, Bristol, 1962. (Feature for the Month).

RECENT EXCAVATIONS

- 1) St. James's Priory Site, Bristol, by B.V. Arthur.

In June 1962, a small rescue excavation was carried out on behalf of The City Museum with the co-operation of the Bristol Archaeological Research Group and the help of four workmen from The City Engineer's Department of Bristol Corporation.

The site became threatened when the houses on St. James' Parade between the east end of St. James's Church and the Presbyterian Church were demolished to make way for new offices of the National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Society Ltd. These houses were built over part of the supposed site of the 12th century Priory buildings, and included buttresses of what may well have been the Lady Chapel.

An area of approximately 1,000 square feet was excavated down to the 'natural', i.e. red Trias.

Unfortunately, the entire area excavated had been disturbed by later intrusions, e.g. cellars, cess pits and even second world-war Anderson shelters. No foundations were excavated which can be supposed to be of earlier date than the late 16th century. It is regretted that there is now little hope of ever discovering the line and extent of the Priory building as most of the ground left unexcavated has been used for cellars in more recent times.

The earliest finds were a few fragments of floor and roof tiles of the late 16th century, with later Delft ware and china, clay tobacco-pipes, etc. Two undated inhumations were excavated, one of which was buried in a wooden coffin of which traces remained as stains in the soil. The other was in a stone-edged grave, with no traces of a coffin. The finds and plans are deposited in The City Museum, Bristol.

I am indebted to the volunteers who helped on this site, and especially to those mentioned below for their unstinting help and enthusiasm:-

Mr. & Mrs. Alan Warhurst, The Misses L. Babb, J. Maloney, and M. Smith; Messrs. Charles Browne, Robert Dunning, Jim Hancock, A. Hill, John Maine, Arthur Selway, and T. W. J. Solley, and pupils from Monks Park Secondary School.

2) St. Mary-le-Port Church, by Philip A. Bahtz.

The excavation in the City area, which lasted nine weeks, was supported by over 80 volunteers, of whom about 20 were members of B.A.R.G. They worked a total of 1600 man-hours. We should particularly like to thank Miss Lilian Birch, who came up from Weston-super-Mare on most days, and Jim Hancock, our indefatigable committee member, who was seldom absent, except for some brief spells at the Bristol General Hospital, and who literally fired the others (and the site) by his example. Our thousands of visitors included the Fire Brigade.

The excavation was remarkably rewarding. The church was shown to have five periods of construction or modification.

The first church may have been pre-Conquest. In Norman times, it had a long narrow nave and chancel; in the 13th century aisles were added, the chancel lengthened, and the Norman walls made into arcades; in the 14th century the tower was added; and in the 15th century the tower was modified, the south aisle pulled down, and the nave widened.

The greater part of the levels in the church had been destroyed by grave-digging. Some of these graves were medieval and slab-lined; later ones, with zinc and wood coffins, were laid in brick vaults, some of which were 12 ft. deep and date from 1750 to 1850.

In the 13th century a house was built in the angle between the nave and the chancel, with a cellar 22 ft. by 14 ft. and 10 ft. high. Much of the structure survives, including a window lighting the cellar, and part of the cellar vault; the west end was taken into the church and filled up in the 14th century.

Outside the church there were several roads below the recent tarmac surface of Mary-le-Port Street. A large paved area of the lowest 13th century road was found intact. Below these were an unpaved hollow-way of the 11th and 12th centuries, and on this were deposits of cess and iron-smelting debris, with pottery and a silver penny of Harold II (1066), minted in Bristol that year or perhaps just afterwards by the moneyer Ceorl, - the first pre-Conquest find from the City area.

Between this road and the 13th century houses was a small area bounded by a 12th century wall, which may have been part of a house; under this were many post-holes, timber-slots, and a hearth, forming part of an earlier wooden house probably of pre-Conquest date. (This was described by the Bristol Evening Post as 'the remains of a Saxon wooden horse'). In the corner was a cess-pit which contained the first sherd of PINGSBORF ware to be found in Bristol.

The 13th century house, cellar, and street have been covered to protect them from the weather, and will be preserved in the layout of the gardens of the new Museum.

Notable finds from the dig include a useful series of pottery; a stone effigy of a priest's head about A.D. 1300; medieval decorated and inscribed grave-slabs; medieval window-glass; a quern; a sculptured panel of a winged angel; a Purbeck stone mortar; and several dozen worked flints, which are the first evidence of prehistoric occupation of the Bristol spur, apart from Bronze Age bronze implements found in the past in various places along the rivers.

We also tried to find the south wall of the town between Bridge Street and Lower Bridge Street, but in this we were unsuccessful. There were 15 ft. of brick rubble here, and it looks as though the wall here must lie under Bridge Street itself.

The work was financed by Bristol Corporation and the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

B.A.R.G. COURSE ON ELEMENTARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYING

The B.A.R.G. Course on this subject was held on Saturday and Sunday 1st/2nd December, under the direction of our Committee Member Mr. Norman V. Quinnell (Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division), and was attended by 24 participants, who had paid an admission fee of half-a-crown.

The Saturday session was held in the Schools lecture room of Bristol City Museum from 2.30 p.m. onwards. The Chairman (Mr Alan Warhurst) opened the proceedings with an introductory talk explaining the functions of surveying and mapping in regional archaeological studies. Mr. Quinnell then gave a lecture which covered the following points :

1. A description of simple equipment and its limitations (scale, reel-tape, ranging-poles, optical square, protractor, and set-square), as well as advice on the use of cheap but efficient substitutes, such as 4 ft. garden canes for ranging-poles; he also mentioned the use of the right kinds of drawing-board; the merits of Whatman and other papers, and other accessories.
2. Practical instruction, concerning :
 - a) portrayal of topographical detail, bearing in mind the limitations imposed by the scale of the plan; the need for and attainment of accuracy in setting out the basic framework;
 - b) base-lines, offsets, and intersections;
 - c) simple triangulation, using reel-tape, and mentioning also the use of compass-bearings and plane table;
 - d) booking measurements; here he stressed the advisability of allowing ample space in one's notebook;
 - e) brief description of the use of compass or plane table for traversing;
 - f) measuring heights for profiles and sections of earth-works, and plotting them.

After a short discussion, some time was devoted to practical work in measuring and plotting from large scale maps and plans.

After an interval for tea in the Museum Café, Mr. J. E. Hancock showed and explained some colour-slides of his air-photographs of local archaeological sites, which were commented upon from the surveying angle by Mr. Quinnell, and discussed by various participants. The session concluded at 6 p.m.

Sunday was devoted to field exercises on Kings Weston Hill, held in exceptionally fine though cold weather. The participants divided into three groups and surveyed the cross-ridge dyke, the circular enclosure, and the hill-fort, under the helpful guidance of Mr. Quinnell.

A welcome feature of the Course was the Programme-brochure prepared by Mr. Charles Browne. It included the programme, notes on the field archaeology of Kings Weston Hill and Blaise Castle Hill (prepared by the Department of Archaeology at Bristol City Museum), and a list of the names and addresses of those who had enrolled for the Course.

There is to be a meeting of those who participated on this Course, probably on Saturday 5th January 1963, when the written work, plans, and diagrams done by the class members will be discussed.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Complete to 30th November 1962.

J = Junior Member.

- APSIMON, A.M., Dept. of Archaeology, Queen's University, Belfast.
ARTEUR, B.V., Bristol City Museum, Queens Road, Bristol, 8.
- BAKER, D., Masters' Common Room, Colston's School, Stapleton,
Bristol.
- BARRETT, J.H., 15, Leicester Walk, St. Anne's, Bristol, 4.
BARTON, K.J., Museum & Art Gallery, Chapel Road, Worthing, Sussex.
BIRCH, Miss L.P.H., 17 Nithsdale Road, Weston-super-Mare, Som.
BOON, G.C., B.A., F.S.A., Dept. of Archaeology, National Museum
of Wales, Cardiff.
- BROWN, G.H., 43, Birchall Road, Bristol, 6.
BROWNE, C., 10, Cornwallis Crescent, Bristol, 8.
BROWNE, Mrs. C., 10, Cornwallis Crescent, Bristol, 8.
BUNT, J.S., Museum & Art Gallery, Cheltenham, Glos.
BURMAN, R.T., 103, Four Acre Crescent, Downend, Bristol.
- J BURROUGHS, C., Goose Green, Warmley, Bristol.
- COOK, Professor J.M., M.A., F.S.A., Dept. of Ancient History &
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