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BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

c/o City Museum, Queens Road, Bristol, 8.

BULLETIN

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This bulletin is issued in Spring, Autumn and December

EDITORIAL

A lot of pottery has passed through the washing bowls since last April; and it is perhaps worth recalling, at this end of the season, the Colloquium on Romano-British coarse pottery held by B. A. R. G. in that month. What made the occasion so memorable was the assemblage, in one room, of material from all over our area which quantity, distance and access difficulties would normally make impossible for one person to see and compare; while Ray Farrar, leading the meeting, introduced regional types from elsewhere to prevent us becoming too parochial in outlook. It was an occasion where a regional organisation can show its effectiveness.

Much of the material is unpublished; but the meeting showed that even detailed publication cannot replace the opportunity to compare pottery through handling it. One day was all too short for such an opportunity, but it did provoke a lively comparison of types and questioning of each other's methods of study. Grass-tempered post-Roman wares from Frocester and Cadcong, imported wares from Cadcong and Gloucester found themselves side by side. Even our usual assumptions on dating "ordinary" late Romano-British wares were called in question when material from so many sites was laid out for comparison. The increasing number of sites where these wares occur in association with 5th century or later imported sherds makes it more and more obvious that this pottery does not finish abruptly with the official end of the Roman era. Have we in fact been pushing into the Dark Ages without realising it?

It is hoped that the co-operative impetus started at that Colloquium can be continued; that another summer on our own sites and among our own sherds has included some thought on the wider implications discussed last April; and that the first Colloquium may not be the last.

In this issue of the Bulletin it is a great pleasure to feature a shortened version of our Chairman's Address to the last Annual General Meeting. This is the first time we have taken this step - but it is also the first time, out of all the varied and distinguished chairmen and guest speakers at A. G. Ms., that an Address by one of our founders has been of quite such immediate and obvious relevance to the continuing work and development of the Group.

It is also a pleasure to mention the appointment of Max Hebditch as the new Curator at Blaise Castle House Museum - while at the same time a relief to know we are not, on that account, losing an Hon. Secretary. We are sure that this new appointment will help to foster the growing collaboration between archaeology and other "trades" in the study of the more recent past.

UNDERGRADUATE ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

by Keith Branigan

In previous issues of the Bulletin (2. 6-7) Peter Fowler outlined the nature and purpose of University Staff Tutorships in archaeology, since when B. A. R. G. and the Department of Extra-Mural Studies in the University of Bristol have successfully co-operated in a number of projects. There can be few B. A. R. G. members who are not fully aware of the range of activities which Peter Fowler has made available to them. Few B. A. R. G. members, however, could claim the same familiarity with courses offered to undergraduate students in the University, or with the other archaeological work undertaken by the Department of Classics. Within the next two years, developments in the teaching of archaeology to undergraduates should, however, considerably narrow the gap which exists between local archaeologists and the student archaeologists who live among them.

At present a student may study archaeology in one of three ways. If he is a student of Classics, he will take two compulsory courses in Greek and Roman archaeology, and may opt in his final year to take either a special subject in Greek Archaeology, or else Roman Britain. Third year students in the Faculty of Science, reading for an Ordinary degree, may take Archaeology and Ancient History as a "standard" course. This means that they choose three courses from a selection of eight, of which one is Roman Britain, another Anglo-Saxon Art and Architecture, and the rest cover the field of Classical history and archaeology. Finally, a student may read Ancient History and Archaeology as one-third of a Combined Degree. This syllabus comprises the eight courses just mentioned, spread over three years. The teaching of archaeology is at present, therefore, orientated towards the Mediterranean; the two courses offered in British archaeology stand apart from the other courses available, and even from each other.

As from October 1969 a revised syllabus will be introduced for the Combined Degree, which will also allow students from the Faculty of Science to find three courses more closely allied to their own discipline. The revised syllabus is more balanced, with courses on British Prehistory, Roman Britain, Anglo-Saxon Archaeology, and Archaeological Methods - the latter being orientated mainly (but not exclusively) towards British archaeology. The remaining courses are in the field of Classical history and archaeology, but will include one on Aegean prehistory. It is hoped that Combined Degree students, many of whom become teachers, will therefore have a wider knowledge of both British and Prehistoric

archaeology which will be of value to them subsequent to their university career.

To some extent the results of increased archaeological education of the general public in the last decade, can be seen in the remarkable growth in the demand for undergraduate places in archaeology courses. Last year, for example, one university where archaeology can be read as a major part of a first degree, received almost twenty times as many applications as it had places to offer. While anxious to cater for this demand, we are at the same time anxious not to produce graduates specialising in the same fields of study as those coming from several other universities. Furthermore, our teaching capacity is limited by the present financial environment, and specialised teaching in Dark Age, Migration Period, and Medieval archaeology cannot be contemplated at the moment.

There is, however, one field of archaeology where it is often difficult to find suitably qualified applicants for posts - the curatorship of County, Borough and other local museums. The collections of such museums normally contain a wide variety of material, in terms of type, space and time, whereas most archaeology graduates have a specialised training within their discipline. We hope that we will be able to fill this particular need, by the introduction of a Joint Honours course in which a student would divide his time between archaeology and one other subject. Ideally we hope that this will be History of European Art, since the two subjects combined will obviously cover much of the material met with in local museums. In addition to the courses offered to Combined Degree students, those in the Joint Honours school would also study the Pre-history of Western Europe (linking the British and Mediterranean fields of special study) and an outline course on Near Eastern archaeology. If opportunity arose, Medieval archaeology would be introduced as a full lecture course. In addition, the students will also do practical work on the study of artifacts and attend lectures in the Science Faculty which will be complementary to part of the Archaeological Methods course. Compulsory fieldwork will be undertaken, and students encouraged to do voluntary work in local museums during their vacation. Graduates intending to enter an archaeological career will be encouraged to apply for admission to either the Institute's post-graduate diploma course or else the new Museum Studies course at Leicester. A graduate with this sort of course behind him would, we think, be ideal for the kind of posts we have in mind. Three Joint Honours schools, with Classics, Greek and Latin respectively, will begin in October 1971, and we hope that a Joint school of the sort I have described will follow soon after these.

MUSEUM ASSISTANTS' GROUP MEETING: BRISTOL 1969

by M. G. Hebditch

About fifty members of the Museum Assistants' Group, a society for museum staff other than Directors, met at Bristol 11-13 April 1969, taking as its subject "Archaeology in the Provincial Museum". The conference examined problems involved in utilising museum resources in archaeological work. The holding of foreign collections, museum collecting areas, and relations with government archaeological organisations were discussed and compared with practice in other countries. Devizes Museum was visited as a classic example of a county museum. Our member John Laidlaw gave a provocative talk on meeting the needs of a museum user; and the conference ended with a critical review of Bristol's Gallery of South-Western British archaeology. The Chairman and Secretary of B. A. R. G. were much involved in this meeting; other speakers included Alan Warhurst, Nicholas Thomas and Ken Barton. Bristol was a good centre for this conference, as many of the problems discussed were exemplified by the local situation. Bristol Museum has extensive foreign collections; there is no clearly defined collecting area; and there are nearby museums of various sizes, some having professional and others with honorary curators. The answer to some of our problems may lie in local government reform; unfortunately the Maud Report was not available at the time of the conference.

TWO DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

A separate B. A. R. G. winter programme card has again been prepared for members, and brief details of the first half also appear in this issue's Calendar. In addition to the varied lecture programme, members' attention is drawn in particular to a new-style event, a Question Time session on archaeology around Bristol on 29th October, and the 5th B. A. R. G. Symposium on 22nd November: two occasions which depend on members coming not merely to listen, but to join in, for their success. Contact the Hon. Secretary.

ARCHAEOLOGY GALLERY: ROMAN SECTION

Work continues on this part of the new Archaeology Gallery at Bristol City Museum, and it seems that an astonishing amount of floor space is being conjured out of a not over-large area. We understand that the visit of the Classical Association to the Museum on 16th October will provide a target for both the Gallery and the Guide to the Roman Collection; and we look forward to more news of both, in the next issue of the Bulletin.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE B. A. R. G. SURVEY AND POLICY

A Summary of the Address to the Annual General Meeting,
22nd February, 1969 by the Chairman

L. V. Grinsell

The idea of an archaeological Survey and Policy arose shortly after the Second World War, as the contribution of British archaeology in general, and the then recently formed Council for British Archaeology in particular, to post-war reconstruction. Part I of a nation-wide Survey and Policy was developed with energy and published in 1948. It covered the periods from remote antiquity until the end of the pagan Saxon period, and comprised the Survey of what was then already known of each period, with the Policy statement of outstanding problems towards the solution of which archaeological potential was invited to be directed. The initial enthusiasm wore off. Parts II and III have been "nearing completion" for the last twenty-one years, mainly because they were given to the top people to prepare, and they are and have always been too heavily committed with other tasks. In 1962 the C. B. A. invited its Regional Groups to prepare their own Surveys and Policies. I do not believe many of the Groups will respond to this invitation without a lead from the national body, although C. B. A. Regional Group IX, covering the South East Midlands, has produced an excellent four-page Summary Policy Statement.

It was Philip Rahtz who in 1961 emphasised the need for B. A. R. G. to produce its own Survey and Policy. This was done under my Editorship, and published: Part I (to 1066) in 1964 and Part II (from 1066) in 1965. With due respect to all contributors, we decided to ask local people who are, perhaps, just below the top, to produce the text for each period. Their texts were then revised by some of the top people, producing, I think, a text that was perhaps as authoritative as if it had been done entirely by leading experts. Psychologically, most of us enjoy telling other people what they ought to be doing; I will not pretend that the authors of our Survey and Policy did not partake of this pleasure. But our sales suggest that for every one person who likes telling other people what to do, there must be ten who are willing to pay six shillings for the privilege of being told what they should be doing. And for every ten people in this category, there may be a hundred who go and do the opposite out of the sheer perversity of human nature. However, as I survey archaeological research in the region over the last five years, I am indeed, in eighteenth century phraseology, "almost perfwaded" that our Survey and Policy has exerted an appreciable influence on the shaping of archaeological policy in the region.

I published my first archaeological paper in 1929. I have therefore spent exactly twenty years as an amateur, and exactly twenty as a professional archaeologist. As far as I am concerned there is in archaeology no distinction between professional and amateur, excepting that one makes his money out of archaeology, and the other loses his money on the same subject. As I reach for one volume or another on my Curatorial bookshelves, I am constantly reminded of the standard works on our subject written by those in other walks of life: by Sir John Evans, paper manufacturer; Dr. Arthur Bulleid, medical practitioner; Canon William Greenwell of Durham Cathedral (British Barrows); Commander R. P. Mack (Coinage of Ancient Britain) and Lieut. Gen. Pitt Rivers, retired naval and army officers respectively; Terra Sigillata was the work of a Midlands probate registrar and a Nottingham surgeon; papers on Anglo-Saxon pottery are written by J. N. L. Myres, Bodley's Librarian, and Norman Castles in Britain by D. F. Renn, actuary. All these and many other works illustrate the fact that people who do things because they enjoy doing them, generally do them well.

There are perhaps few things more reprehensible than the sort of archaeological society or research group which tries to claim the credit for work done by its members in their private capacity - or even for work done by others in what they regard as their "territory". Some of the work that has been done during the last five years in implementing our Survey and Policy has indeed been done by B. A. R. G. in its corporate capacity - but even this is made up of the work of individuals. When a member fulfils something outstanding in our policy programme, we want the credit to go to him, and not to ourselves. While some of the tasks would of course have been done if B. A. R. G. had never existed, I think the existence of the B. A. R. G. Survey and Policy is resulting in a more wisely directed regional policy than would otherwise have been the case.

When the reaction of a distinguished member of one "traditional" archaeological society to our formation, was summed up in the rhetorical question, "What reason have we got for believing that this new-fangled upstart Group will ever publish anything that they do?", the question was considered at the time to contain its own answer. That answer was immediately to arrange a course of six lectures on the Preparation of Archaeological Reports, by Philip Rahtz, Alan Warhurst and myself, which were afterwards produced as a duplicated booklet and finally as a printed edition in 1966. One of our next tasks was to produce a series of four Field Guides to local antiquities, covering the Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Industrial sites in the region. The publication of inventories of the local archaeological material in our various museums is essential for many reasons. Our largest regional collection is in the City Museum,

Bristol, and this is now being published by the Museum in the form of Guide-Catalogues to the Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval material. Meanwhile, welcome progress is being made by Peter Fowler and various B. A. R. G. members in drawing up check-lists of archaeological material in the smaller museums in our region, published in our Bulletin. These are useful as far as they go; but I hope their authors will agree that they should be thoroughly checked and overhauled before they are published in more permanent form.

Progress in implementing the Survey and Policy has been made, to a greater or lesser extent, for every archaeological period from Palaeolithic to Post-Medieval. The Guide to the contents of the B. A. R. G. Bulletins 1962-1968 gives some idea of the range of problems noted in the Policy which have since received attention. (1)

I now come to what ought to be the most important part of this address: to consider, period by period, what remains to be done. The surface-finds of palaeoliths by R. G. Hughes and others still need to be put into a stratigraphical context by means of a section, made under expert and experienced direction, through the hundred-foot gravel terrace at or near Chapel Pill. The real need of the Mesolithic period is for more people to familiarise themselves with the flintwork of this culture, and to search arable fields and submerged landsurfaces at low tide, to locate more mesolithic sites, so that our distribution map for this period can be made more comprehensive. The same applies to Neolithic settlement sites, where the study of prolific flint implement sites, such as that above Ebbor Gorge being worked by Dr. and Mrs. Everton, may lead the way to pinpointing more occupational evidence. There is more work to be done on

(1) Editor's Note:

Space unfortunately does not permit the inclusion of the full text of this part of our Chairman's Address, in which he surveyed progress in implementing the Policy, period by period, with a detailed analysis of fieldwork, excavation and publication by B. A. R. G. as a group, and its members as individuals; by other societies, and other archaeologists.

the typology, chronology and distribution of bronze implements of the Bronze Age over the whole of our region; but this is a task for the specialist. Our member J. Drinkwater, meanwhile, has been doing valuable work in checking up, by personal visit, on the round barrows already known in the Cotswolds; and there remains the probably fruitful task of searching for unrecorded barrows, the sites of which are indicated by field-names. Trial excavation on the Iron Age hill-forts at Clifton and Burwalls, by someone already versed in hill-fort problems, are desirable; and we look forward to more evidence of pre-Roman occupation on Romano-British "native" sites such as Butcombe.

Of Roman sites, it is now about twenty years since the last report on Sea Mills appeared, and it is desirable that a further stock-taking of recent progress be made, preferably before much further work (other than rescue work) is undertaken there. I have no doubt that Gatcombe will continue to be the subject of periodical excavations, followed by punctual reports, by the Classics Department of our University, under our member Dr. Keith Branigan. Other aspects of Roman settlement of our region in need of attention - more profitably, perhaps, than the perennial Roman villas - include the one or two possible Romano-Celtic temple sites in or near local hill-forts (such as Bloody Acre, near Tortworth). It is surely desirable that one such temple (in addition to Lydney over the Severn Bridge) be kept visible for public inspection. I should like to think that our member David Elkington may at some time in the foreseeable future be able to direct a top-line excavation on a comparatively undisturbed part of the extensive Roman lead-mining settlement at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, while more work needs to be done sooner or later both at Priddy and Green Ore, where our member H. W. W. Ashworth has already done so much. We also look forward to the comprehensive publication of the pottery kiln found c. 1963 at Congresbury.

More work is in any case scheduled at CADCONG, Congresbury, and I can therefore devote my observations to other post-Roman problems. It is hoped that Mrs. Neale may pin down the site of the Saxon burh at Axbridge. We need further research on West Wansdyke, which is more elusive than its eastern counterpart but which ought, somewhere between Maes Knoll and Bath, to cross or be crossed by something which can be dated. The site of King Edmund's palace at Pucklechurch still needs locating. The task of identifying and following the boundaries of Anglo-Saxon land charters, supplementing and sometimes correcting the pioneer work of Dr. G. B. Grundy, lends itself to fieldwork in both Somerset and

Gloucestershire. Other tasks towards building up our knowledge of medieval Bristol were listed by Alan Warhurst in our Survey and Policy (Part II). Even the finding of medieval pottery on a City building site, and the entry of the find-spot on the large scale plans at the City Museum, adds another spot to the distribution map and may also add to our knowledge of the types of pottery used here during that period. I am sure some of our younger members working in central Bristol could do good work here in lunch-hours. There is a pressing need for an English translation of William Wyrcestre's Antiquities of Bristow (so far published only in the original Latin of c. 1480) relating his text to features on the ground or preserved in records and drawings. More work is needed in our region on both medieval mottes and moated sites, while some of the "deserted villages" (such as Runston, near Caerwent, abandoned c. 1800) prove to be subjects for post-medieval investigation.

If and when these and other problems have been solved, will our Group need to continue? Of course it will. The process of development of human thought is such that the solution of old problems brings with it fresh problems to be solved. Each generation has its own approach to the study of the past. My own generation put the emphasis on trying to explain as many archaeological phenomena as possible in terms of invasions and foreign contacts through trade and "culture creep". The present generation emphasises what it calls "culture process", to explain that similar necessities in different regions can be the mother of similar inventions. We need have no doubt that the next generation will produce its own archaeological concepts, in terms of which it will be reconsidering all the problems that we thought we had solved once and for all. This intellectual process resembles a spiral, in which each generation reaches a little nearer the central point of truth which is seen as, perhaps, an infinitesimal speck on the horizon: similar to the one mentioned in Tennyson's version of the Passing of Arthur, if one may transform the barge which is taking Arthur to Avilion into a B. A. R. G. in which our members are being transported to that island where alone the ultimate archaeological truth can be found - but by then it will be too late!

THE WESTHAY GOD-DOLLY

A replica of Dr. Coles' remarkable find of the ashwood figurine, discovered in 1968 below a section of the c. 2890 B. C. trackway, is now on display in the Prehistoric section of the Archaeology Gallery, and will eventually be shown with the Museum's section of the Neolithic trackway itself, when preservation of the latter is complete. For background to this site, see C. Clements' article in Bulletin 3. 4 (Spring 1969) 78-81.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

With work in progress on the Dundry field-archaeology project and the Training Excavation (see note below), the re-organised Associate Members have got off to a busy start during the second half of the summer, with a series of lectures to follow during winter months; more about their activities will be appearing in future Bulletins. Meanwhile, Dr. K. Branigan's article on "Undergraduate Archaeology" (p. 109) may interest this section of B. A. R. G. membership in particular.

B. A. R. G. Training Excavation

Excavation of a small archaeological site in Rupert Street is being carried out in order to provide training for the Associate members of B. A. R. G., all of whom are under 18. There are few facilities for training prospective young archaeologists in this area and it is hoped that this excavation will help to remedy this lack. The site is within the old city of Bristol and should produce evidence of some earlier stages in the city's development, in addition to providing a useful training ground.

M. W. Ponsford

HOLIDAY ARCHAEOLOGY or "EXTRA-GROUPAL" ACTIVITY

by T. W. J. Solley

With the holiday season nearly over, it is likely that some B. A. R. G. members have at some point slipped away from the deck-chairs and beach games, to pocket a map and seek out local archaeological features. With limited time to spare, it is rather unlikely that they will have made any startling discoveries; but it is hoped that any small finds will have been reported back to the local museum or interested body. They may be pointers to a site not yet discovered, or fill a gap in a project in hand. When one thinks of the ready access to nearly all parts of the country by modern transport, and the large numbers of people whose interest has been stimulated by the press and television, there must be quite a lot of things picked up and kept as souvenirs.

Our own group has gone a long way to publishing its series of local guides, and a comprehensive list of similar guides in other areas would be of great assistance in planning a holiday. Done on a regional basis, this could provide a service both to the visitor and the locals.

M. 5 MOTORWAY

The M. 5 Motorway project has now grown into the biggest archaeological undertaking of its kind, certainly on this side of the country, with B. A. R. G. members playing their part in a team formed by county and local societies from North Gloucestershire to (so far) central Somerset. A report issued by the M. 5 Research Committee in June 1969 described progress to date in fieldwork, surveying and excavation, air photography and documentary work, check-lists and administrative organisation. A rescue operation mounted at very short notice at Brookthorpe in Gloucestershire showed how the organisation works in an emergency: from discovery on a Thursday afternoon, to air-photography on Friday and excavation by a combined B. A. R. G. / Axbridge C. G. A. S. and G. D. A. R. G. team over the weekend (see also Axbridge C. G. A. S. Newsletters in "Notices of Recent Publications").

Perhaps the main point to come out of these recent developments is that, with the route so efficiently divided into sections for appointed groups and a leader for each length, all participants must belong to one or other of the groups involved. Both for their own sake, and the sake of the work to be done, there is no place for the "freelance" archaeologist in this particular project - a benefit of such extensive co-operation both for local archaeology and for our local societies.

ARCHAEOLOGY GALLERY: ROMAN SECTION

Work continues on this part of the new Archaeology Gallery at Bristol City Museum, and it seems that an astonishing amount of floor space is being conjured out of a not over-large area. We understand that the visit of the Classical Association to the Museum on 16th October will provide a target for both the Gallery and the Guide to the Roman Collection; and we look forward to more news of both, in the next issue of the Bulletin.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL IN LOCAL MUSEUMS: A CHECK-LIST

(PART VI)

edited by P. J. Fowler

During 1968-9 the Cheddar Caves Museum has been rebuilt and an entirely new display arranged, which is now open to the public. This check-list relates to the present contents of the Museum, though the replicas of objects in the British, Bristol City and Bristol University Spelaeological Society Museums, and the Pleistocene and later animal bones in reserve, are not itemised. A comprehensive typewritten catalogue of 121 pp. has been prepared by Dr. E. K. Tratman and G. Robertson, and may be consulted at the Museum.

Abbreviations are as Bulletin 2. 9 (1967) 124.

CHEDDAR

Cheddar Caves Museum,
Cheddar, Somerset.

Prehistoric

Early Upper Pal (leaf-point industry):

Soldier's Hole: 3 bi-facially worked leaf-shaped flint points, and bone or ivory point, stratified with a different fauna, below the Creswellian assemblage (PSANHS 76 (1930), pl. 12, figs. 3-10)

Late Upper Pal (Creswellian):

Gough's Cave:

Human remains: child's skull with cut-marks (base of skull opened; frontal perforated); adult lower jaw with cut-marks; skeleton (almost complete) of "Cheddar Man", found 1903

Objects believed to have been found near skeleton of "Cheddar Man": flint Cheddar point, Creswell point, 3 burins, end-scraper, 3 blades, flake, and baton-de-commandement (antler?)

Flint implements: over 14000 of outstanding importance, starting with waste (cores, flakes and blades) from manufacture of flint implements: types represented include:

blades: truncated, trapezoidal truncated, and with rubbed ends

points: Creswell (truncated backed blades, triangular), Cheddar (bi-truncated backed blades, triangular), rhomboid, shouldered

CHEDDAR, cont'd.

burins: on retouched ends, on broken ends, on un-prepared ends, chamfered flakes (transverse burins on un-prepared ends), di-hedral (burin on previous burin), multiple
end-scrapers: on flakes, on blades, snapped (deliberately broken by makers), double
"Zinken": curved and straight (pronged cutters for bone and antler)
borers and awls (1 with serrated edge)
composite tools: burins on backed pieces and opposite end-scrapers; end-scrapers with denticulated edges, with serrated edges, with notched edges, and opposite awl
large "micro-burins" (notched and then snapped);
burin spalls

Other artifacts: 2 incised pebbles of slaty limestone (PSANHS 76 (1930), 47-9); amber block from Baltic (PUBSS 6 (1953), 223-7; 10 (1965), 272-6); bâton-de-commandement of reindeer antler; bone piercer with tally, made from tibia of English varying hare (PSANHS 76 (1930) 49, fig. 2, 2); carved bone points; bone tally-stick, incised and originally ochre-coloured; 5 bone points; 3 perforated fox canines (PSANHS 74 (1928), 114 & pl. XX, 1 & 2); other worked bone (in reserve); ivory bead and rods; shell bead (*Neritoides obtusatus*);

Animal bones: including reindeer, red deer, brown bear sp., wild horse, wolf, young pig with milk teeth, goat, wild cat, lemming, banded lemming, cave pike, English varying hare, beaver, and bone frags chewed by animals and/or man

Soldier's Hole: truncated blade, Creswell, Cheddar and shouldered points; end-scrapers on blade, end-scrapers opposite rubbed butt, and blade with both ends rubbed (all flint)

Neo: Soldier's Hole: flint; chipped and partly-polished axe-head, knives, end-scrapers, saw, 4 flakes

BA: Cheddar Gorge: socketed bronze axe

Soldier's Hole: urn frag with twisted-cord decoration

CHEDDAR, cont'd.

- IA: Cheddar area: pedestal bowl, "Belgic" type, with circular hole in base (funerary?)
Gough's Cave: pottery jar (IA 'A'), sherds with Glastonbury-style decoration, other sherds of storage jars and bowls; bone needle, and spade-shaped object (for decorating pottery?); red deer antler cheek piece from bridle-bit
Great Oone's Hole: sherds with Glastonbury-style decoration
Soldier's Hole: 4 potsherds; bone bobbin; red deer antler cheek-piece from bridle-bit; stone spindle whorls; greenstone rubber (for dressing leather?)

IA/RB:

- Soldier's Hole: perforated boar's tusk (part of harness ornament); bone reckoning or gaming counters;

Roman Period

- Gough's Old Cave: 2 bronze pins, one decorated with horse's head; bone whistle and counter
Long Hole: coarse pottery dish, jar and sherds; bronze bracelet, finger-rings, steelyard; 133 coins, Nero-Theodosius I (Numismatic Chron. 6th ser., 17 (1957), 231-7)
The Slitter (a dump of material outside the Long Hole but probably containing material from Gough's Old Cave): potsherds; bronze objects including penannular, annular and bow brooches; bronze belt ornament, bracelets, finger-rings, steelyard (part of); iron bucket-handle, spear-heads, 2 rings, nails; lead spindle whorl; glass beads; part of upper stone of large rotary quern
Soldier's Hole: barbarous coin of Claudius II (PSANHS 76 (1930), 50)
New Coach Park: whetstone
Cheddar?: Kimmeridge shale bracelet
Cheddar area: potsherds of samian, NF., Oxfordshire, Nene valley

Sub-Roman

- Gough's Cave: Ostrogothic bronze coin (40 nummi), Rome mint
c. AD 500

Medieval

- Great Oone's Hole: pottery oil lamp (cresset), C11-12
-

Acknowledgements: this check-list is fundamentally an abbreviated version of the detailed catalogue compiled by Dr. E. K. Tratman and Mr. G. Robertson, manager of Cheddar Caves Ltd., based in its present form on lists prepared by Messrs. L. V. Grinsell and M. G. Hebditch who have been largely responsible for the new archaeological arrangements in the Museum. The Upper Palaeolithic section in particular owes much to recent research by Mr. J. B. Campbell, and overall much work has been done by Mrs. A. Everton and Mr. C. J. Hawkes.

EXCAVATIONS AT BRISTOL CASTLE, 1969.

by M. W. Ponsford

Excavations are now in progress at the north-east corner of the Castle. A section cut through the defences indicates a very complicated sequence of construction. Basically the defences consist of a wall, a bank and a ditch. The ditch, culverted over, can only be totally excavated on the west, although its edge was located on the east side earlier this year.

The wall, built c. 1100 A. D., can be located but is nowhere near its supposed course where the section was cut. An angular change of line had proved a source of considerable trouble to the builders, although they must take some of the blame for poor foundations, which in places hardly cut through the turf-line. Probably during the 12th century the wall collapsed, or was perhaps destroyed during the Anarchy of Stephen's reign; the bank behind was temporarily rebuilt with a revetment of clay. The new wall was a foot narrower than the original. Further east, this too began to collapse, probably weakened by the pre-conquest boundary ditch found beneath it. A solid-filled bastion, seventeen feet wide, was erected apparently to hold the wall in place.

Behind and south of the wall, a massive rampart of red sandstone and clay, a hundred feet wide, was still standing ten feet high. This consists of four phases, the second of which produced a coin of Henry I dated 1132-5 by Mr. Grinsell. This phase may be contemporary with the building of Robert of Gloucester's keep c. 1140. Over the latest bank phase was a thick occupation layer containing fairly large quantities of early 13th century pottery. Built on this last addition was a pitched stone floor, surfaced with red mortar and associated with four or more post-holes, giving us an aisled building. Over the floor, which appears to have been systematically destroyed, a thick layer of topsoil had been allowed to accumulate. Further

south a ~~pink~~-mortared wall resembling those of 15th century date at Westbury College, was founded on the destroyed floor, and cut partially through the topsoil layer. A little earlier, c. 14th century, a clay floor had been laid over the rubble south of this wall. This building gradually decayed, and a similar topsoil layer accumulated, followed by Civil War and later disturbances.

Finds are plentiful, including a gold-plated spur, the coin mentioned, and one very curious discovery: a 14th century green-glazed jug containing the cancerous leg-bones of a cockerel, found in a pit over the clay floor. In view of the association of chickens with witchcraft, this suggests somewhat lurid activities within the castle!

CHEDDAR CAVES: NEW MUSEUM

by L. V. Grinsell

The old semi-circular Museum outside the entrance to Gough's Cave, Cheddar, Somerset was closed last autumn and is now in use for the sale of icecream and related delicacies. The New Museum is rectangular, with an area of rather more than 600 square feet.

Members of B. A. R. G. and other persons of quality, after putting sixpence in a slot which causes the entrance door to open, will on entering be greeted by Cheddar Man himself, his skeleton cleaned and the replacement bones and cartilage tastefully repainted in pastel blue. He will then glance at the back wall where murals by Tim Atkinson depict the formation of Cheddar Gorge and its caves. This done, he will return to examine the archaeological sequence. As a Check-List appears elsewhere in this Bulletin, it is enough to state that the pageant of antiquity is arranged in chronological order from Palaeolithic to Medieval, and is accompanied by descriptive labels, maps, drawings and enlarged photographs. The re-arrangement has been done by members of the staff of the City Museum, Bristol. It is hoped that in due course facilities to study the reserve collections will be added, and production of a leaflet folder and colour slides is under active consideration.

CRETE, MYCENAE AND WESSEX

The local interest of the course on "Minoan Crete and Mycenaean Greece" to be given at Shirehampton by Dr. K. Branigan and D. J. Waite this winter (see Calendar) will be enhanced by Dr. Branigan's recent loan to Bristol City Museum of a collection of Minoan antiquities including stone vases, pottery, stone and obsidian tools, a carved seal, beads and figurines, as noted in a recent issue of Mosaic. Dr. Branigan, moreover, has taken issue with Dr. C. Renfrew of Sheffield University over the existence or otherwise of connections between Mycenae and Wessex: C. Renfrew, "Wessex without Mycenae: Annual of the British School at Athens 63 (1968)" and K. Branigan, "Wessex and Mycenae" some evidence reviewed", forthcoming in Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine (1970).

BRISTOL MUSEUM INFORMATION SHEETS

A new "self-service" point near the front door of the City Museum, Bristol, now offers an attractive series of Information Sheets at 6d. each. Clearly presented and attractive in appearance, and pleasantly semi-stiff to handle, these sheets give "potted information" - with illustrations - of a wide variety of sections, displays and special subjects within the Museum. Three which might prove of particular interest to members are The Archaeology Collections (a general summary, Palaeolithic to post-Medieval); a more detailed Guide to the Bristol Area Section and Time Scale in the new Archaeology Gallery; and The Collection of Bristol Maps. A sheet on the Tormarton Skeletons is planned for the near future.

CELTIC ART AND RELIGION

Buried, too discreetly perhaps, among the almost daunting number of archaeological activities in the Calendar of this issue, is a weekend course at Bath on 8th-9th November which will be bringing together the leading authorities on this subject: Dr. Anne Ross (Pagan Celtic Britain, see Bulletin 3.1 p.17); Mrs. E. Fowler, (Celtic Metalwork, Arch. Jo. cxx, 1964 et al.); T. G. E. Powell (Megalithic Enquiries; see next issue of the Bulletin) and J. V. S. Megaw (papers on La Tene art). This promises to be one of the outstanding events in our region this winter.

REVIEWS

A. M. ApSimon, 1919-1969: Fifty Years of Archaeological Research - The Spelaeological Society's Contribution to Archaeology: Proc. U. B. S. S. Jubilee Issue 12.1, March 1969., p. 31-56 (Proceedings, 20s. Offprint, 5s., from U. B. S. S., University Road, Bristol 8.)

The University of Bristol Spelaeological Society Proceedings, in which this Jubilee Contribution appears, is a publication which has always reached a high standard in printing and illustration far beyond the finances of most local societies.

Arthur ApSimon, now a lecturer in archaeology at Southampton University, has made a comprehensive review of the work done, and the papers published, by members and others over the past fifty years. He writes, "the name of the Society indicates the initial concentration on Cave archaeology, though this was soon supplemented by a more general interest in sites of very varied type." Fifty years ago Aveline's Hole, Read's Cavern and later Rowberrow Cave, with their Palaeolithic and Iron Age deposits, first combined the two interests of the Society - caving and archaeology.

Commencing with the Palaeolithic and Pleistocene, ApSimon's paper follows the Society's discoveries through the Mesolithic and Neolithic to the Bronze and Iron Ages, and thence to the Roman and post-Roman periods, irrespective of the dates of the archaeological efforts of members. Reports on many excavations of first importance to West of England archaeology carried out by the Society, chiefly on Mendip, are expertly recorded in the Proceedings, illustrated by photograph and diagram, a number being reproduced in this paper. A map (with key) records some of the 350 tumuli in North Somerset and Gloucestershire catalogued by members. In the Iron Age settlement dig in Read's Cavern, "the many bronze and iron artifacts with pottery sherds showed a single chronological horizon - not forgetting the bronze spiral finger-ring found when a digger thrust a hasty finger into the mud for support and found himself wearing the ring!" Other important discoveries and excavations recorded range from the Avon gravels, Wye Valley caves, and Cheddar Gorge shelters, to Priddy Circles, Gorse Bigbury, temples at Pagan's Hill and Brean Down, Picken's Hole and the present Stokeleigh Camp dig near Clifton Suspension Bridge.

The paper records how some periods in the Society's history were less productive than others; the more active periods, however, being linked together by the continued enthusiasm and the incentive given to new generations of students by Dr. E. K. Tratman, the present President, and

Dr. H. Taylor. These two especially have by their many contributions, both in the field and in the Proceedings, sustained the interest of the members in archaeology. A list of references to over fifty papers of archaeological interest published in the Proceedings over the fifty years of the Society's existence, concludes ApSimon's informed summary of the valuable work carried out by its members.

H. W. W. Ashworth

K. Branigan, The Romans in the Bristol Area (Bristol Branch of the Historical Association, 1969), 26 pp. 5 figs. 4s. Obtainable from P. Harris, 74 Bell Barn Road, Stoke Bishop, Bristol BS9 2DG.

This, the twenty-second in this series of local history pamphlets, is the first in which archaeological evidence is used almost exclusively to build up a picture of the past of the Bristol area. Dr. Branigan makes the fullest use of this evidence; although a newcomer to Roman Britain, might have difficulty with some undefined latin terms (e. g. civitas) and many may not know that Dio Cassius was a third century historian. Two over-riding problems must have beset the author. Firstly, what area should be covered when Bristol (the linking idea in the other pamphlets) did not exist? And secondly, to what extent should the local evidence be filled out by reference to a wider area? Dr. Branigan chose seven miles around the Cathedral as his area, limiting his more widely-drawn information mostly to Part I (political and military history) of the pamphlet. Although we can see why he has excluded Bath, it was the hub about which romanized life in our area revolved, and more reference could have been made to it without unbalancing the book.

The reader is sometimes left unaware of alternative interpretations of the evidence. Thus, the other tribe conquered by the 2nd Augustan Legion under Vespasian might have been the Dumnonii rather than the Southern Dobunni (p. 3); the coin evidence makes possible an earlier date for the Caerwent bastions, here (p. 9) ascribed to the period of reconstruction following Theodosias' recovery of the province in 369. These minor omissions do not, however, detract from the main force of the narrative, and in all fairness the reader is probably less confused as a result.

A few points of interpretation may be selected for comment. It is a pity that our knowledge of Sea Mills, a key site in the military history of this area, is so lacking. It is now known, however, that the tile stamps of the 2nd Augustan Legion (p. 6) are second century, pointing to the need for

a continued military presence at this site, perhaps to supervise the shipping of the corn tax to Caerleon.

It is questionable whether romanization of the countryside in the second and third centuries continued very much more slowly here than elsewhere in lowland Britain. Villas, with baths, mosaics and hypocausts, are generally late in the Bristol area and elsewhere; but more elaborate country houses were appearing in the early third century or earlier, as at Atworth, and earlier buildings are known at Kingsweston. The absence of a native aristocracy in this area, resulting from the pre-invasion split among the Dobunni and subsequent hostility towards Rome, might have delayed villa development until the emergence of a new aristocracy originating, as Dr. Branigan points out, in the retired soldiers and administrators of Bath. Another stimulus to higher living standards may have come from the formation of the smaller province of Britannia Prima, and the availability of a new labour force from persons dispossessed by the inundation of the Somerset levels.

The evidence of large scale destruction as a result of the fourth century barbarian attacks is not great, and it is not proven that the Brislington Villa suffered in 367 (p. 8); the coin of Constantius II was found on a ledge in the well, and does not date the building debris. Dr. Branigan also discusses his interesting hypothesis that Gatcombe, which he is excavating, was a distribution centre for pottery from the Somerset levels; but might it not be a large villa with lesser houses for workers grouped around, working an estate on the nearer Failand ridge? Such arrangements are paralleled in Gaul, e. g. at the Villa d'Anthee in Namur.

The interpretation of the evidence for the Roman period in our area could be debated endlessly in the pages of this Bulletin - and perhaps the Hon. Editor will allow Dr. Branigan a chance to join in when the present writer's Guide to the Roman Collections appears this autumn. Meanwhile, this book forms a valuable statement of the present state of our knowledge of this area in Roman times.

M. G. Hebditch

NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 87 (1968) includes Max Hebditch's report on "Excavations on the Medieval Defences, Portwall Lane, Bristol" (p. 131-143) and Dr. Isobel Smith's "Report on the Late Neolithic Pits at Cam" (p. 14-28), in which several B. A. R. G. members were involved. Industrial archaeologists will also find some interesting background material in Prof. P. T. Marcy's article on "Bristol's Roads and Communications ... 1740-1780" (p. 149-172).

Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, vol. 112 (1968), appearing in a new quarto format and with an attractive and more modern cover layout, includes Michael Avery's report on "Excavations at Meare East, 1966", with a supplementary note on the 1968 season (p. 21-39), and "The North-East Defences of Roman Gatcombe" by Dr. K. Branigan (p. 40-53). Members will remember Dr. Branigan's summary of this excavation at the 1967 B. A. R. G. Symposium. M. B. Owen also contributes a short note on the excavation at Newton St. Loe Roman villa (p. 104-106).

Proceedings of University of Bristol Spelaeological Society: Jubilee Issue (1919-1969), vol. 12 no. 1 (1969).

The circular sent out with the last Bulletin drew attention to the several articles in this Jubilee issue which will interest local archaeologists - in particular A. M. ApSimon's article "The Society and Archaeology" (p. 31-56) which is reviewed in this Bulletin.

Gloucestershire Community Council: Local History Bulletin, no. 19 (Spring, 1969) includes news from local Gloucestershire Societies, and notes on recent additions to the Gloucester and Stroud Museums, together with a short report on excavations at the Bell Hotel site in Gloucester by H. R. Hurst, and a note on some 16th century floor-tiles from Green Farm, Breadstone.

Axbridge Caving Group and Archaeological Society: Newsletters, May-August 1969, have included (May) a note on a Roman and medieval site at Marchey nr. Henton, Glastonbury by M. Batt. An account (July) of an emergency excavation at Brookthorpe, Glos., of an R. B. occupation site on the route of the M. 5 Motorway in which A. C. G. A. S. members (some also incidentally members of B. A. R. G.) took part, shows the catchment area needed to marshal sufficient labour force in an emergency; and offers some useful points on speed, organisation and techniques, which will no doubt be required increasingly often as M. 5 proceeds. A further note (August) on the uses of fieldwork at access-road improvements will also interest all M. 5 field archaeologists.

The biennial Report of the Wells Natural History & Archaeological Society for 1967-1968, includes a summary excavation report on work at Witham Priory, and accessions to Wells Museum, for both years.

CALENDAR OF
FORTHCOMING COURSES, MEETINGS AND LECTURES

September - December 1969

Abbreviations:

B. G. A. S. :	Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
B. I. A. S. :	Bristol Industrial Archaeology Society
Folk House:	Details of evening classes from the Warden, Folk House, 40 Park Street, Bristol BS1 5JG
G. D. A. R. G. :	Gloucester & District Archaeological Research Group
S. A. N. H. S. :	Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society
U. B. S. S. :	University of Bristol Spelaeological Society
University:	University of Bristol, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 20A Berkeley Square, Bristol BS8 1HR: apply for further details of evening classes, etc.
W. E. A. :	The District Secretary, Workers Education Association, 7. St. Nicholas Street, Bristol BS1 1UF: apply for details.

September

in
progress
- Oct 4

CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO: Excavation of RB. building in
path of M. 5 Motorway, directed by A. J. Priddy.
Volunteers needed: apply to City Museum, Bristol.

in
progress

WESTBURY COLLEGE: excavation of medieval monastic
site, directed by M. Ponsford. Apply to City Museum,
Bristol.

20

B. A. R. G. EXCURSION TO MINCHINHAMPTON &
AVENING: leaders, H. C. Bowen, Dr. I. Smith and
L. V. Grinsell

22

ANGLO-SAXON ARCHITECTURE & SCULPTURE IN THE
COTSWOLDS, by T. F. Mackay. G. D. A. R. G. , Queen
Street Hall, GLOUCESTER, 7. 30 p. m. Non-members 2s. 6d.

25

LATE PREHISTORIC EUROPE, by Mrs. F. Hebditch.
Course of 6 meetings, fortnightly, at Community Centre,
CLEVEDON, 7. 30 p. m. University.

27

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES of S. A. N. H. S. Meeting at
Friends Meeting House, York Street, BATH, 2. 30 p. m.

29

B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: EXPERIMENT IN
ARCHAEOLOGY, by P. J. Fowler, City Museum,
BRISTOL, 7. 30 p. m.

September

- 29 INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY by P. Elkin and panel. Course of 24 meetings at Junior School, TIMSBURY, 7. 30 p. m. , with field meetings to be arranged. University.
- 30 ROMAN BRITAIN & THE BRISTOL AREA by A. Warhurst. Course of 20 meetings at Monks Park School, Filton Road, BRISTOL 7 at 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 30 PREHISTORY OF SOUTH WESTERN BRITAIN by L. V. Grinsell. Course of 20 meetings at City Museum, BRISTOL, 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 30 INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY by M. Ponsford. Course of 10 meetings at The Modern School, DURSLEY, 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 30 ARCHAEOLOGY: ITS SCOPE & RESULTS by Mrs. F. Hebditch. Course of 10 meetings at NAILSEA School, 2. 00 p. m. University.

October

- 1 ARCHAEOLOGY by E. J. Mason. Course of 10 meetings at Sir William Romney's School, TETBURY, 7. 30 p. m. W. E. A.
- 1 ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS IN THE NEAR EAST by K. Branigan, J. G. MacQueen & D. J. Waite. Course of 20 meetings at the Technical College, Avon Street, BATH, 7. 00 p. m. University.
- 1 ARCHAEOLOGY OF EARLY CHRISTIAN BRITAIN by Mrs. E. Fowler. Course of 20 meetings at The Technical College, Avon Street, BATH, 7. 15 p. m. University.
- 2 LATE PREHISTORIC & ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY by C. Browne. Course of 20 meetings at the Grammar School, THORNBURY, 7. 30 p. m. with 4 field-meetings to be arranged. University.
- 2 INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY by M. Hebditch, J. Drinkwater and J. Hancock. Course of 10 meetings at The Museum, WELLS, 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 2 RECENT LOCAL FIELDWORK by North Somerset Arch. Res. Group. Clevedon & District Archaeological Society meeting, Community Centre, CLEVEDON, 7. 30 p. m.
- 2 CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF MENDIP REGION by A. E. Frey. Course of 10 meetings at The Methodist Schoolroom, BISHOP SUTTON, 7. 30 p. m. University.

October

- 3 LOCAL HISTORY SOURCES by J. H. Bettey. Course of 6 meetings, fortnightly, at Ellsbridge House, Bath Road, KEYNSHAM, 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 3 INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY by P. Elkin and panel. Course of 24 meetings at the Technical College, Avon Street, BATH, 7. 15 p. m. Field meetings to be arranged. University.
- 4 FOREST OF DEAN: B. I. A. S. Excursion, leader R. Stiles. Details from B. I. A. S. c/o City Museum, Bristol.
- 4 (approx.) STOKELEIGH I. A. HILL-FORT: excavations renewed on Saturdays during University term. Volunteers needed. Details from Hon. Curator, U. B. S. S., University Road, BRISTOL.
- 4 FOREST OF DEAN LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 3. 00 p. m. Details from Hon. Sec., The Vicarage, Newnham, Glos.
- 6 THE STUDY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE by P. J. Fowler and Dr. I. F. Smith. 4th year continuation course of 12 meetings, fortnightly, at Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 20A Berkeley Square, BRISTOL, 7. 15 p. m. Places limited: apply by 28. 9. 69. University.
- 6 ARCHAEOLOGY & LOCAL HISTORY by C. Browne. Course of 20 meetings at Somervale Secondary School, MIDSOMER NORTON, 7. 15 p. m. University.
- 6 LOCAL HISTORY by J. H. Bettey. Course of 20 meetings at Twyford House Centre, Shirehampton, BRISTOL, 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 6 ROMAN CIVILISATION IN BRITAIN by H. R. Hurst. Course of 10 meetings at Longlevens Further Education Centre, GLOUCESTER, 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 7 MINOAN CRETE & MYCENAEAN GREECE by K. Branigan, D. J. Waite. Course of 20 meetings at Twyford House, Shirehampton, BRISTOL, 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 7 ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY by P. J. Fowler. Course of 10 meetings, at Drove Evening Centre, Euclid Street, SWINDON, 7. 15 p. m. University.

October

- 7 RIVERS & SEAWALLS OF SOMERSET by E. L. Kelting.
Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society. Assembly Hall,
BATH Technical College (Old Building), 7.15 p. m.
Visitors 2s: 6d.
- 7 ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SEVERN BASIN by R. D. A. Savage.
Course of 10 meetings at NEWENT School, 7.30 p. m.
University.
- 7 GEOLOGY OF MENDIP by Dr. F. Wallis. Course of 10
meetings at Town Hall, AXBRIDGE, 7.15 p. m. University.
- 8 STUDY OF BRISTOL'S ARCHIVES by Miss E. Ralph and
P. V. McGrath. Course of 20 meetings at the Council House,
College Green, BRISTOL, 7.00 p. m. University.
- 9 PREHISTORY OF THE BRISTOL AREA by E. K. Tratman
and P. J. Fowler. Course of 10 meetings at Geography
Department, University of BRISTOL, 5.30 - 7.00 p. m.
University.
- 9 ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY by P. J. Fowler and Mrs. F.
Neale. Course of 20 meetings at Rodney Lodge, Grange
Road, BRISTOL, 1.30 - 3.00 p. m. University.
- 9 HISTORY & BUILDINGS OF CENTRAL SOMERSET by
Dr. R. Reid. Course of 10 meetings at Kings of Wessex
School, CHEDDAR, 7.30 p. m. University.
- 9 INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY: panel of speakers. Course
of 6 meetings, monthly (second Thursday), Engineering
Building, University of BRISTOL, 7.00 p. m. University.
- 10 MANOR OF NEWTON ST. LOE, by D. W. Humphreys.
Keynsham & Saltford Local History Society. Ellsbridge
House, KEYNSHAM, 7.30 p. m.
- 11-12 POLLEN ANALYSIS by Dr. K. Crabtree. Weekend
course, Geography Department, University of BRISTOL.
Places limited: apply by 3.10.69. University.
- 11 INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY: one-day conference of
C. B. A. in association with Bath Conference Steering
Ctee. on Industrial Archaeology, in London, to
consider future developments in Industrial Archaeology.
Details from C. B. A., 8 St. Andrew's Place,
London, N. W. 1.

October

- 13 ILLUSTRATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL by Mrs. J. Gill. Course of 10 meetings, fortnightly, at Rodney Lodge, Grange Road, BRISTOL, 7.00 p. m. Places limited: apply by 28. 9. 69. University.
- 16 CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION visit to new Roman Section of the Archaeology Gallery, City Museum, BRISTOL, 7. 30 p. m.
- 16 ROMAN BRITAIN by M. Hebditch. Course of 10 meetings, fortnightly, at The Refectory, CONGRESBURY, 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 20 WHAT IS ARCHAEOLOGY? by A. J. Priddy. U. B. S. S. meeting, Geography Lecture Theatre, University of BRISTOL, 7. 30 p. m.
- 23 DOCUMENTS & THEIR USES, by Mrs. F. Neale, Bath & Bristol Numismatic Society, City Museum, BRISTOL, 7. 15 p. m.
- 25 M. 5 SYMPOSIUM with a panel of speakers. City Museum, BRISTOL, 2. 30 - 6. 00 p. m. University.
- 28 LOCAL INDUSTRIAL HISTORY by Canon R. J. Mansfield, Course of 10 meetings at the Grammar School, LYDNEY, 7. 30 p. m. W. E. A.
- 29 B. A. R. G. QUESTION TIME: DISCUSSION on ARCHAEOLOGY AROUND BRISTOL. City Museum, BRISTOL, 7. 30 p. m. Questions on any topic re. local archaeology and work of B. A. R. G. , to Hon. Secretary by 17. 10. 69.
- 30 CLEVEDON & DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY: "Open Evening" with Exhibition and talk, The Shape of a Village, by Mrs. F. Neale, NAILSEA School, 7. 30 p. m.
- 31 THE LEAD INDUSTRY: Symposium. Bath Conference
- Nov. 2 on Industrial Archaeology, 1969, based at Centre for Adult Studies, Northgate House, BATH, BA1 5AL. Applications to the Secretary.

November

- 3 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: TECHNIQUES OF EXCAVATION & FIELDWORK, by M. W. Ponsford, City Museum, BRISTOL, 7. 30 p. m.
- 5 ARCHAEOLOGY IN S. GLOUCESTERSHIRE, by H. Waddington. Olveston Parish Historical Society, Methodist Hall, OLVESTON, 7. 30 p. m.

November

- 8 - 9 CELTIC ART AND RELIGION. Weekend course, with Mrs. E. Fowler, J. V. S. Megaw, Dr. A. Ross and T. G. E. Powell, at the Technical College, Avon Street, BATH. Places limited: apply by 31.10.69. University.
- 9 BRIDGWATER DOCKS & THE BRUNEL DREDGER: B. I. A. S. Excursion led by J. Phillips. Details from B. I. A. S., City Museum, Bristol.
- 17 MIDSUMMER HILL CAMP & THE IRON AGE IN THE LOWER SEVERN VALLEY, by S. C. Stanford. G. D. A. R. G. Queen Street Hall, GLOUCESTER, 7.30 p. m. Non-members 2s. 6d.
- 19 THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC TOWNS by Mrs. M. D. Lobel. Museum Lecture Theatre, BRISTOL, 7.30 p. m. Admission free.
- 22 B. A. R. G. SYMPOSIUM, Museum Lecture Theatre, BRISTOL, 2.30 p. m. For details, see fixture card.
- 22-23 HILL-FORTS. Weekend course led by P. J. Fowler, H. C. Bowen and W. G. Putnam, based on College of Education, WEYMOUTH and including visits to hill-forts in Dorset and Somerset.
- 27 RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN BRISTOL by M. Ponsford. Clevedon and District Archaeological Society, Community Centre, CLEVEDON, 7.30 p. m.

December

- 1 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: A BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO POTTERY, by M. G. Hebditch. City Museum, BRISTOL, 7.30 p. m.
- 2 OLD & NEW TOWNS IN WILTSHIRE by K. H. Rodgers. Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society. Assembly Hall, BATH Technical College (Old Building), 7.15 p. m. Visitors 2s. 6d.
- 10 IRON AGE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE BRISTOL REGION by J. Drinkwater. B. A. R. G. LECTURE. City Museum, BRISTOL, 7.30 p. m.
- 10 THE CONSERVATION OF INDUSTRIAL MONUMENTS by N. Craig. Museum Lecture Theatre, BRISTOL, 7.30 p. m. Admission free.

B. A. R. G. PUBLICATIONS

B. A. R. G. continues to sell its publications through a number of outlets, including the South Cadbury excavations where 200 Medieval Sites were sold. However, we are always glad to hear of new channels through which we can reach the public. If you know of a likely stockist, or can sell some publications yourself, please contact the Hon. Secretary. Here is a list to remind you of what is available.

A survey and policy concerning the archaeology of the Bristol Region.

Edited by Leslie Grinsell: in two parts, each 6/- (6/9d post free).

B. A. R. G. Field Guides

Pocket guides, with illustrated covers, describing the field antiquities of the Mendip, Cotswold, Wye Valley and Bristol Regions; each 3/6d (4/- post free).

1. Prehistoric Sites by Leslie Grinsell (1966).
2. Roman Sites by Max Hebditch and Leslie Grinsell (1968).
3. Medieval Sites by Philip Rahtz and others (1969).
4. Industrial Monuments by Neil Cossons (1967).

Base Maps of the Bristol Area

Coloured green with contours and rivers. Size 10" x 8"; each 1/- (1/4d post free).

BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP. OFFICERS AND
COMMITTEE 1969/70.

Chairman: L. V. Grinsell, The City Museum, Bristol. BS8 1RL.

Hon. Secretary: M. G. Hebditch, The City Museum, Bristol BS8 1RL.

Hon. Assistant Secretary: J. E. Hancock, 5 York Place, Bristol BS8 1AH

Hon. Secretary for Associate Members: M. Durham, 71 Kinsale Road, Knowle, Bristol BS14 9EY

Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Selway, c/o City Museum, Bristol BS8 1RL

Hon. Editor: Mrs. F. Neale, The Knoll, Winscombe Hill, Winscombe,
Somerset

Hon. Editor (Special Publications): L. V. Grinsell.

Hon. Excavations Adviser: P. J. Fowler, Dept. of Extra-Mural
Studies, University of Bristol, 20a Berkeley Square,
Bristol BS8 1HR

Hon. Auditor: R. R. J. A. Nesbitt, 50 Ashleigh Avenue, Bridgwater,
Somerset.

Committee

Elected (1968) E. Mason, 11 Kendon Drive, Westbury-on-Trym,
Bristol BS10 5BP

(1968) Rev. A. Norton, 19 Badminton Road, Bristol BS2 9QJ

(1969) C. J. Hawkes, 10 Christchurch Road, Clifton, Bristol 8.

(1969) Mrs. J. M. Popplewell, The Retreat, Westerleigh Road,
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Ex Officio

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