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# BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

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

## BULLETIN

Vol. 3. No. 8.

Autumn, 1970

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This bulletin is issued in Spring, Autumn and December

BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP  
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MEMBERSHIP

The Annual Subscription for the current year is:

£1 for members aged 18 or over

£1 10. 0. for husband and wife

5 shillings for Associate Members (aged under 18)

The subscription is payable on 1st January except for members paying by Bankers Standing Order, who pay on 1st March. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to Bristol Archaeological Research Group c/o The City Museum, Bristol BS8 1RL.

EDITORIAL

The Associate (formerly Junior) Members of B. A. R. G. have always been recognised as an important part of the Group: an aspect of B. A. R. G. which singles it out (perhaps regrettably) from many other societies in the area. As one of our distinguishing features, therefore, their role is something of importance not just to Associate Members themselves but to all members of the Group. This issue contains several items which, while of particular interest to Associate Members, raise important questions for all of us.

A second article by our Chairman on new developments in archaeological studies at the University is timely for archaeologically-minded Vith-formers. The first full-length contribution by an Associate Member does more than mark a 'first occasion'. B. A. R. G. seems to be moving from a limited group of archaeological research-workers, to a more general though no less active local society. This being so, there should be a place in the Bulletin for the lucid general article alongside more specialised items - not just for Associate Members but - as Christopher Brain observes - for the generally interested Ordinary Member. But is this change deliberate? Are we controlling it, or are we in danger of drifting into generalities? This question reappears again in the review of the latest B. A. R. G. Special Publication.

The report by the retiring Hon. Secretary of Associate Members raises issues which are important to every member of the Group, over as well as under 18. There have been various permutations in dependence and independence of Associate Members since the start of the Group. Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of the present situation is that we are still trying to find the best answer: a healthy if uncomfortable situation which is preferable to all-too-many older archaeological societies where no problem exists because there are no efforts to encourage younger members.

These issues, of the needs of Associate and of Ordinary members; of specialised and general interests - are ones that must be thrashed out in discussion between as many B. A. R. G. members as possible. Perhaps the Discussion Meeting on 14th October may provide a suitable occasion. One small common denominator (clearly - and perhaps significantly? - apparent in the opening of our Associate Member's article) might provide food for such discussion. Are we right in hiving off Associate from Ordinary members, for anything other than subscriptions? Is not the difference, really, more between "learner" and "experienced" archaeologist, rather than being under, or over, 18? And might not a subdivision of B. A. R. G. activities by training rather than by years not only meet many of the organisational difficulties of a school-age-only group, but also give a more definite shape and purpose to our increasing general-interest membership?

SCIENCE AND ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

by Keith Branigan

Every member of BARG will know something about 'Science and Archaeology', and a good many will no doubt have read the book with that title edited by Don Brothwell and Eric Higgs, a monumental volume in more ways than one. Science has indeed become a part of archaeology, and excavation reports without scientific appendices are now the exception rather than the rule. To his own peculiar jargon the archaeologist has added more, acquired from the sciences. Eminently desirable as scientific applications to archaeology may be however, I feel that at present the relationship between science and archaeology is too one-sided. This is a theme I should like the opportunity to develop at some future date; here it must suffice to say that if the relationship continues on the same basis as at present, then the long-term effects may not be so desirable. There are several ways in which the archaeologist could, and should, reciprocate the assistance he receives from the scientists (another topic for further discussion!), but at a more basic level there is much to be said for the archaeologist and the scientist educating one another in each other's disciplines. It is with this end in view that we have introduced new courses at Bristol which we believe will make a modest beginning in this field.

We have been teaching science students some archaeology for several years, but until now it has been on a rather irregular and haphazard basis. Our students have been third year undergraduates on Ordinary Degree courses, and they have chosen freely, from nine different lecture courses, three archaeological subjects. In the main these students have been enthusiastic about archaeology and have produced very good examination results, so much so that we do not intend to cut these courses for third year students at all. We do, however, intend to introduce more integrated courses, to allow science students to take archaeology from the time they first enter the university, and to give them the opportunity to do not just three but nine lecture courses.

From October of this year a science undergraduate will have the opportunity to opt for two "unit courses". Unit Course 1 will include courses on Introduction to Archaeology, British Prehistory, and Roman Britain. Unit Course 2 will be an integrated course in Scientific Applications in Archaeology, including laboratory and field work. It is now intended to add to these a third unit course (probably in October 1971) which will include Anglo-Saxon Art, and Architecture, Early Irish

Art and European Prehistory. A student taking these three unit courses would then have on the one hand a sound practical knowledge of scientific applications in archaeology, and on the other a comprehensive (though necessarily general) knowledge of British archaeology which would cover not merely many different periods but also several different types of archaeological study. He would learn the different approaches to a truly prehistoric period and a quasi-historical one; he would learn that archaeology covers not only excavation but the study of ancient architecture, art, industry, warfare, religion and so on. He would, in other words, receive an archaeological education which, whilst necessarily limited in several respects, would nevertheless equip him with the ability to understand a wide range of archaeological problems with which he, as a scientist, might be confronted.

But this is only one side of the coin, and the one of which we already, perhaps, see too much. We consider it just as essential that the students of archaeology should learn to appreciate the problems facing the scientist when he studies archaeological material. At present these problems are discussed in the Introduction to Archaeology course, but it is intended that students taking Joint Honours in Archaeology or taking other specialised archaeology courses which it is hoped to introduce within the next few years, will attend the Scientific Applications in Archaeology course, and learn about these problems at first hand. At the same time the opportunity is already taken to use the Introduction course to point out to archaeology students the ways in which the archaeologist can make contributions to the various sciences. We are now planning to take this a stage further and allow students of archaeology to participate in genuine scientific research programmes on archaeological material (as opposed to set-up experiments in the laboratory).

These are modest beginnings. There is so much more that we could do, if, for example, we had a lecturer in environmental archaeology. Nevertheless, the appearance of Archaeology amongst the courses described and offered in the Faculty of Science syllabus for 1970/1 is a landmark in the development of archaeological studies in Bristol, and one which can be matched in too few Universities elsewhere in this country.

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In this second article on archaeology in the University of Bristol, our Chairman examines some of the important developments which were foreshadowed in his previous, introductory article on Undergraduate Archaeology (Bulletin 3.5, Autumn 1969, p. 109-110). The new developments described in this article stem from the Faculty of Science; but in

addition, starting in October 1971, there will be Joint Honours Schools in the Faculty of Arts in which Archaeology can be 'paired up' with any one of Classics, Greek or Latin. The archaeological courses offered in these Joint Honours Schools were outlined in Dr. Branigan's first article. Applications for places in 1971 will open this coming October.

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### THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE BRISTOL CITY MUSEUM

Five years ago (is it that long already?), it was reassuring for me to be welcomed to these pages by a senior member of the City Museum. It is a pleasure now to return the compliment, particularly as Nicholas Thomas is a personal friend of long-standing and partly responsible for my teenage affliction by the archaeological bug. That was 15 years ago on Snail Down, when Nicholas Thomas was shaking the Victorian cobwebs in the Wiltshire Society's museum at Devizes as its first paid curator and replacing them with professionalism and a William Morris décor. It is apposite to recall that also present there was Leslie Grinsell, then finishing his immemorial task of compiling the archaeological gazeteer for the Wiltshire County History: what fruits can we now expect from this re-united partnership?

Like many good archaeologists, at Oxford our new Director had not read archaeology, and then came to Devizes via the Diploma course at the Institute of Archaeology, London University. Subsequently, he moved to the City Museum, Birmingham, rising to become Keeper of Archaeology, Ethnography and Local History. Apart from his contributions to British archaeology as Hon. Sec. of the Prehistoric Society, as excavator, lecturer, curator, author and TV presenter, he was also recently awarded a Churchill Fellowship to visit American Museums.

We must all feel relieved that another archaeologist of calibre has been appointed to this important post. We must also hope that he finds us and what we are doing archaeologically in the area confidence-making from his point of view. Doubtless he can run the Museum with aplomb: let us also look forward to his helping us to run ourselves as archaeologists. Welcome, Nick.

Peter Fowler

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCURSIONS BY CAR OR CYCLE

FROM BRISTOL

by Christopher Brain

There are two ways to enjoy archaeology, excavations being one and visiting archaeological monuments the other. Because I believe that the second way is just as important as the first, I have suggested five routes, on which an enjoyable day can be spent by laymen and skilled archaeologists alike. These routes are meant for excursions by car or cycle, and are too long for walkers. They are all circular in fashion, and contain visits to all kinds of prehistoric sites and some historic remains. They have all been tested satisfactorily by cycle. The length of the five routes varies between about thirty and fifty miles. On all the cycle-rides made by the writer a packed lunch was taken, and on two a packed tea also. Fairly long stops were made at each monument.

The first route is one of the longest, between fifty and sixty miles. From Bristol it heads north. A torch is needed for seeing inside Hetty Pegler's Tump.

From Bristol take A. 432 and B. 4060 to Wotton-under-Edge, and from there take roads to Uley. Find Uleybury Hill-Fort, half a mile northwest of Uley and immediately southwest of B. 4066 at Crawley (Nat. Grid Ref. ST 785990 on Bristol and Stroud 1" O. S. Map Sheet 156). This Iron Age hill-fort is surrounded on four sides by steep slopes, and is therefore very well situated for defence purposes. There were two entrances, one at the south and another at the north corner, from where there is a neck of land leading directly to the Cotswold plateau. Extra defences are found here, at the north entrance. The ramparts are bivallate (two ramparts) and they enclose 32 acres, which in 1969 were arable. A gold coin of the Dobunni tribe found there, is in Gloucester Museum.

A few yards north is a cottage where the key to Hetty Pegler's Tump (Uley Tumulus) is obtainable for a small charge. Hetty Pegler's Tump itself (N. G. R. SO 789000) is half a mile northeast of the cottage, a short walk from B. 4066. This Neolithic long barrow is in the care of the Ministry of Public Building and Works, and a leaflet guide by Mr. L. V. Grinsell is due to be published. Three of the five burial chambers can still be visited, inside the barrow, by torch or candlelight. A mile north, after passing Frocester Hill, find Nymphsfield Long Barrow (N. G. R. SO 794013), a set of denuded burial chambers; and also Soldier's Grave Round Barrow, 250 yards farther north in Stanley Wood (N. G. R. SO 794015).

From here take roads past Kingscote Park to A. 46 and turn south to Leighterton. Find Leighterton Long Barrow (N. G. R. ST 819913), a tree-covered barrow. Its length is approximately 250 feet, and it has a height of 20 feet: one of the largest on the Cotswolds. If time allows, visit Nan Tow's Tump (a round barrow, also tree-covered, and one of the largest round barrows on the Cotswolds) and Sodbury Hill-Fort (described below): if not, travel back to Bristol via either Chipping Sodbury (A. 432), the M. 4 (no cyclists!), Pucklechurch (B. 4465) or Kingswood (A. 420).

The second route radiates to the northeast and east of Bristol, and is about forty-five miles in length.

From Bristol, go to Old Sodbury and find Sodbury Hill-Fort (N. G. R. ST 761826 on Bristol and Stroud 1" O. S. Map Sheet 156) a quarter of a mile to the east of A. 46. This Iron Age hill-fort encloses over 20 acres, and has univallate (one rampart) defences and a steep scarp on the west side and bivallate (two rampart) defences on the other sides. It is in perfect condition, and is second only to Uleybury of all the Cotswold hill-forts.

Return to the Cross Hands Inn roundabout, and take B. 4040 through Acton Turville. At the bottom of Gatcombe Hill, take the Roman Fosseway southwest for half a mile, where Lugbury Long Barrow (N. G. R. ST 831786) is situated on the right. This long barrow is noteworthy because, to my knowledge, it is the only "blind (or false)-entrance" long barrow in or near the Bristol Archaeological Research Group area. "Blind-entrance" long barrows were built later in date than those of the "true-entrance" kind, in order to confuse barrow-looters. Quite a fine portal stone, blocking the entrance, remains at Lugbury. The chambers have gone.

Continue along the Roman road to Batheaston. Here climb up to Little Solsbury Hill Fort, and compare it with Sodbury. Solsbury Hill Fort is owned by the National Trust, and is always open. It encloses about 20 acres, and has an original entrance at the northwest. The defences are univallate, and are badly damaged in places. The interior is roughly triangular in shape, and has yielded many finds. Leaving Little Solsbury, proceed into Bath and travel back to Bristol by either A. 4 or A. 431.

The third route is approximately fifty miles long, and heads south-east from Bristol. A torch is needed for visiting Stoney Littleton Long Barrow. If you have a season ticket issued by the Ministry of Public Building and Works, take it also.

Leaving Bristol by the Wells Road (A. 37) proceed to the village of Farrington Gurney, and from there to Radstock on A. 362. Stoney Littleton Long Barrow is three miles farther on to the east-northeast, (N. G. R. ST 735572 on the Frome 1" O. S. Map Sheet 166) and is easily reached via Peasedown St. John. An admission fee is paid at Stoney Littleton Farm,



where the key is obtained. There can be few more impressive prehistoric monuments this side of the Avebury and West Kennet area, for a person beginning to study archaeology. Excellently restored, and in the care of the Ministry of Works, it is well worth a visit. The M. P. B. W. leaflet (also by Mr. Grinsell), which can be bought in Bristol City Museum - but not from Stoney Littleton Farm - should be taken.

From Stoney Littleton, make your way south to A. 366 at Faulkland. Following A. 366, pass through Norton St. Philip to Farleigh Hungerford Castle (N. G. R. ST 802576). The admission fee is paid in the porch of the Chapel of St. Leonard, where postcards and the M. P. B. W. guide can be bought. There is a car-park near the Castle. The Castle was built about 1380 by Sir Thomas Hungerford of Heytesbury, and enlarged about 1425 by his son Sir Walter Hungerford. With this enlargement the parish church was enclosed within the walls and became the castle chapel. Two of the four towers stand. The domestic buildings and some other parts of the castle are just remains of foundations. The chapel contains tombs of the Hungerford family, and a selection of Parliamentary (Roundhead) armour from the Civil War.

Leaving Farleigh Hungerford, travel north via Westwood to Bradford-on-Avon. In Bradford-on-Avon find the Tithe Barn (N. G. R. ST 824605). There is no admission fee. The barn itself is made up of fourteen great bays, and has gabled porches. It is 167 feet long by 30 feet wide, and is now used as a museum for local agricultural implements. A guide can be bought at Farleigh Hungerford Castle, but not at the Barn - this should be remembered. Also in Bradford-on-Avon is the Saxon Church (N. G. R. ST 825609), said to have been built at the time of St. Aldhelm in the 8th century A. D. During its lifetime it has been part cottage, and part school; it has been lost from sight in amongst other buildings, and has been camouflaged by ivy. Today it is at last a Church again. Inside, one can purchase a "Short account of the Saxon Church" for 6d. From Bath take A. 4 back to Bristol.

The fourth route is between thirty-five and forty miles long, and heads southwest from Bristol.

Take roads to Churchill, on A. 38 and A. 368, three miles south of Congresbury (A. 370). Half a mile south is Dolebury Hill-Fort (N. G. R. ST 450589 on the Weston-super-Mare 1" O. S. Map Sheet 165). This hill-fort was built in the Iron Age, about 200-100 B. C., to control the Churchill Gap through the Mendips. It encloses twenty acres and was defended by a bank and ditch, and a slight counterscarp. Its walls were built of local carboniferous limestone and it has two entrances, at the east and the west, the west one being confirmed as an original entrance. Within the hill-fort are a number of earthworks, possibly ancient rabbit warrens - the hill is now called Dolebury Warren. Dolebury is the finest hill-fort on Mendip.

Half a mile due south of Dolebury Hill-Fort is the Rowberrow (N. G. R. ST 449583), a Bronze Age round barrow; it was built between 1550 and 1350 B. C. It is 65 feet in diameter and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. When opened in 1813 a stone cist containing a dagger was found. Go on through Shipham and find Tynning's Farm barrow cemetery (N. G. R. ST 470563), two miles south of Burrington. The cemetery, in use from about 1500-1000 B. C., consists of five barrows of diameter 20-70 feet, which have produced many grave-goods and much information when excavated by the University of Bristol Spelaeological Society. The finds are in the U. B. S. S. Museum.

From here one can visit Beacon Batch barrow group (N. G. R. ST 485572), a cemetery of ten partially damaged mounds; or Gorsey Bigbury, a ceremonial monument, very important archaeologically although unimpressive to the visitor. The Roman lead-mining settlement (N. G. R. ST 499566) is well worth a visit. J. W. Gough's book, Mines of Mendip, ought to be taken along for this particularly interesting site - the only site of the historical period visited on this journey.

After seeing these monuments, make your way into Cheddar Gorge (B. 3135) where a visit to the caves (occupied from about 25000-10000 B. C.) and the Gough's Cave Museum, where much more information will be obtained, is worthwhile. After leaving Cheddar, where the remainder of the day might well be spent, return to Bristol (A. 38).

The fifth route leaves more to the visitor's discretion. It uses Priddy (N. G. R. ST 527514) as a centre for visiting the neighbouring monuments on foot. On the way to Priddy, make a point of visiting Stanton Drew Stone Circles (N. G. R. ST 600633 on Frome 1" O. S. Map Sheet 166).

Stanton Drew stone circles are in the care of the Ministry of Public Building and Works, and a small charge for admission is paid at the farmhouse nearby. There is no difficulty in finding the monument, as it is well signposted. The religious centre consists of a large central circle, 370 feet in diameter (the Great Circle); two smaller circles, the North-Eastern and the South-Western; a "cove" of two standing stones and one fallen; and lastly, Hautville's Quoit, a seven-foot long stone, now fallen, a quarter mile north-northeast of the Great Circle. An avenue of stones connects the Great and the North-Eastern Circles.

Priddy Circles were also a ceremonial monument, consisting of four 600-foot diameter rings, which extend in a straight north-south line for nearly a mile. The ditches are on the outsides of the banks, like Stonehenge. Not much may be seen on the ground, as the earthen and stone rings are very low. Other "musts" for visiting and exploring in and around the vicinity of Priddy Circles include Ashen Hill Barrows (N. G. R. ST 538521), Priddy Nine Barrows (ST 538517) and Pool Farm stone cist

(ST 537541). This burial cist contained the slab on which foot-carvings were inscribed. The slab, which is now in Bristol City Museum, has been replaced with a replica in concrete. Other carvings of this kind occur in Scandinavia.

The Minchinhampton and Avening area sites have been left out of these routes, because they were visited by the B. A. R. G. Excursion of September 1969; but a journey to these important sites is much to be recommended. I hope that many people will find these routes, or parts of them, useful to discover for themselves the richness of antiquities which our countryside possesses.

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This article, a practical and personally-tested guide to some archaeological sites in the B. A. R. G. area, which may be of particular use and interest to members with general interests or new to the area, is based upon the essay that won second prize in the Associate Members Essay Competition (1970). The first prize, it will be remembered, was won by J. Pritchard for his study on Geophysical Surveying in Local Archaeology. Its illustrations, an intrinsic part of the essay, made it unsuitable for reproduction in this Bulletin. Instead, John Pritchard is going to present his study as the first of the B. A. R. G. Winter Lectures on Wednesday 16th December, in the Schools Room, City Museum at 7.30 p. m.

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#### BRISTOL CITY MUSEUM: FINDS PROCESSING GROUP

The Group will be resuming on Thursday evenings, 7.00 to 9.00 p. m. on 3rd September. Work will cover the material from Westbury College and from other sites within the city, notably Bristol Castle where excavation will then have restarted. It is hoped we shall be doing pot-drawing and reconstructing as well as cleaning and marking.

If you are interested, please come along.

Janet Escritt, Mike Ponsford and David Dawson.

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RECENT WORK IN BRISTOL

by Mike Ponsford

Even while the M. 5 Motorway loots the countryside further and further southwards, there is yet more destruction inevitably removing archaeological sites still closer at hand. The City Museum, with a small group of volunteers, has been dealing with these whenever possible. During the last few months, new developments, both by Bristol Corporation and private contractors, have resulted in hurried rescue operations, not without considerable help from the bodies concerned, and with very good results.

In February and March, large cuttings for service trenches served to show that a considerable amount of medieval Bristol might survive in surprising places. Results of work in this area prove that the town ditch certainly runs under Dolphin Street, although only 18th century levels were revealed: such is the size of this great ditch, which must have been 25-30 feet deep.

Further east, beyond St. Peter's, large portions of castle wall were found, not as robber trenches or under cellars, but 6 inches below ground level, beyond the site of the blitzed Regent Cinema. Two thick parallel walls ran east-west alongside the river, providing a gateway in the south-west corner of the castle, facing the town. Cross-walls were provided for such useful machinery as drawbridges and portcullises, of which very often there were more than one to a gate. To the west, the castle ditch was cut by a large 'Hymac', but again only post-medieval levels were disturbed.

North of this gate, a pair of rooms was found, divided by a cross-wall. One was excavated in a couple of weeks and it was shown that it had been used alternatively as a smithy, kitchen, and living quarters for an élite group in the castle, judging from the fine quality 13th and 14th century pottery.

A few weeks later, further work disclosed a postern tunnel running under the west wall of the castle - probably the largest, though not the longest, in Britain. This will be partially preserved under the new Museum and Art Gallery. Most of the remainder has been destroyed, but survives in part in the motte ditch, the edges of which have been traced almost throughout its whole circuit.

Apart from this, the Rupert Street site, where 13th/14th century buildings were found, has been destroyed, as has a site under Tower Lane, where five medieval street levels were seen and recorded.

Work is continuing at Westbury College, where a time limit of August 3rd has necessitated quick excavation. Whilst this has been going on, the castle walls on the north side (three running parallel), including Newgate, have been found by the City Engineer's 'Hymacs'. These have been recorded and have added considerably to the plan of the castle.

As to further work, B. A. R. G. members might like to remind themselves of the title of their Group and see the excavations at the west end of the Castle area, around St. Peter's. Trowels and hard work are always welcome, from the 1st September.

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### BRISTOL CASTLE

A longer account by Mike Ponsford of the work and discoveries at Bristol Castle 1968-1970, which includes a survey of the historical background and previous excavations (1870's - 1965), is readily available in duplicated form, from the City Museum, Bristol. We hope members will note his appeal, above, for volunteers to help at this crucial stage in the hectic pace of archaeological work, right on the Group's own (future?) doorstep.

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### B. A. R. G. SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS PROGRAMME

Our annual special publications have so far comprised two editions of the Preparation of Archaeological Reports (1962-3), two parts of the Survey and Policy (1964-5), four Field Guides (1966-9), and The Mendip Hills in Prehistoric and Roman Times (1970) which is now selling rapidly in the Mendip region. Field Guide No. 1 (Prehistoric), first issued in 1966, has just been brought up to date and notes on sites in the Wye Valley have been added. It has just been published as Field Guide No. 1A with a new title to include the Wye Valley. Most members will consider that this new edition contains sufficient fresh material to justify purchase, even by those who already have Field Guide No. 1. In view of pressure of work, the Editor of Special Publications regrets that this Field Guide 1A may have to be our Special Publication for 1971.

Our next will certainly be a series of Period Distribution Maps with accompanying text, entitled The Changing Settlement Pattern in the Bristol Area and Lower Severn, or a shorter title meaning the same thing. It is not yet settled whether this will be issued in one or two parts. One commitment which has delayed this publication has been the preparation of a chapter on "Archaeological Distribution Maps" for a Festschrift; this means that our own publication will be all the better for the delay. If it does not appear in 1971 it certainly will in 1972.

L. V. Grinsell

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THE NEW HON. SECRETARY OF THE C. B. A.

It was with great pleasure that B. A. R. G. heard officially that Peter Fowler, Staff Tutor in Prehistory and Archaeology in the Department of Extra-Mural Studies at the University of Bristol, and our own Hon. Field-work Adviser, has been elected as the new Hon. Secretary of the Council of British Archaeology, successor to Professor R. J. C. Atkinson.

In the five years he has so far spent in Bristol, Peter Fowler has done more, perhaps, than any other single individual to make opportunities for people to participate in serious archaeological pursuits; and secondly to make people aware of archaeological activities on a wider area basis. B. A. R. G. itself has reason enough to be aware of this. These are two themes which can be closely paralleled in the work of the Council for British Archaeology - a body linking national and local archaeological interests, making information available to local societies and to the most ordinary, interested individual; and providing a network of regional groups with a wider viewpoint than individuals and local societies.

We know, from recent achievements including the M. 5 Motorway Project; and his contributions to the C. B. A. Conference on the future of local societies, in 1968, that Peter Fowler has strong views on the future organisation and function of local archaeology. We in Bristol are fortunate in feeling the benefit, already, of his apparently boundless energy and enthusiasm in putting those views into action. We will watch with great interest - and some proprietorial pride - to see what he will achieve on an altogether larger scale. Members of the Group express their very best wishes for his enjoyment of, and success in, a distinguished appointment.

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B. A. R. G. SYMPOSIUM

The B. A. R. G. Symposium of recent work by members will be on Saturday, 21st November 1970 at 2.30 p.m. at the City Museum, Bristol. Further details from the Hon. Secretary in due course. This is an important annual occasion, by members, for members: so come and join in, on either side of the platform.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL IN LOCAL MUSEUMS: A CHECK-LIST

(PART IX) edited by P. J. Fowler

BATH

Roman Baths Museum,  
The Pump Room, Bath.

Part (ii): Post-Roman Material, by M. B. Owen

Saxon

- Bath, Abbeygate Street (1964): small part of stone cross
- Bath, Roman Baths: inscribed lead cross, C10
- Bath, unloc. ? : gold finger-ring

Medieval

- Bath, Abbey: several pieces from Romanesque Abbey, including one piece from alterations at St. John's Hospital (1969)
- Bath, Abbeygate Street; Cater, Stoffel & Fortt block; and Citizen House sites: pottery, mainly typical coarse wares of C11-14, with some stamped ware, notably from Cater, Stoffel & Fortt block
- Bath, East Gate: small part of door
- Bath, St. John's Hospital, alterations (1969): C12-13 tombstone; late C15 window (see also Bath, Abbey above)
- Radstock, Norton Hill: penny of Edward I

Post-Medieval

- Bath, from Henry Street excavation (1961); Cater, Stoffel & Fortt; Blakett's Press, Lower Borough Walls; Fernley Hotel; Mineral Water Hospital; and small amounts from other sites: pottery, a considerable quantity including English Delftwares, Scraffitowares, Slip trail wares, applied slip wares, plain glazed wares and gravel-tempered wares; and imported wares, notably Westerwald and Frechen stone wares
- Bath, from excavations and as casual finds, in Bath and area: clay tobacco pipes, c. 1600-late C19
- Bath, from buildings being demolished: fittings in bulk quantity which currently include about: 150 cast iron grates, mostly different;  
150 cast iron knockers (about 75 different); 40 chimney pieces; 40 cast iron fenders; 40 cast iron ash screens; 40 cast iron letter plates; some panelling, door surrounds, window balconies, parts of staircases and other miscellaneous fittings.

BATH, cont'd.

Priston, Wilmington Farm: C16 chimney piece, front door

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Acknowledgements: This contribution to the series is entirely the work of M. B. Owen, Curator of the Roman Baths Museum, and completes the check-list for that museum (for Part(i) see Bulletin 2.9, Dec. 1967, 126-127). It is planned that Part X of the series (December 1970) will list the collection in the Museum of the University of Bristol Speleological Society. - Ed.

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ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

In mid-April a discussion evening was held for Associates and was attended by about ten members: this was a useful evening, and partly as a result the first edition of a six-page newsletter was sent out to all 48 Associates in mid-May. This newsletter contained a programme of events for the months May to July, with suggestions for other long-term activities. It also reported on some attempts by two groups of Associates to survey the Downs.

However, the response to this newsletter was extremely disappointing. Four planned weekends of fieldwork and surveying at Dundry were cancelled because only one Associate showed interest. There were no replies to an invitation to survey cellars in central Bristol. A walk planned for late June was rained off. A second newsletter is planned for August, but at the time of writing, it is doubtful whether this will be produced.

This year's poor record must be put into context. Last year was a comparatively successful period for the Associate Section, but attendances at the winter lectures dropped until one speaker faced an audience of three. Since then, despite adequate publicity for events, and a continued rise in membership, Associates have shown no enthusiasm for activities. Why, then, did they join B. A. R. G. in the first place? Perhaps the activities suggested in the newsletter and elsewhere are not what they want? Yet they have been given ample opportunity to make their own suggestions.

The future of the Associate section of B. A. R. G. appears to hang in the balance. Much depends on the attitudes shown by the Committee, the new Hon. Secretary for Associates, and most important of all, by the Associate Members themselves. I have had an interesting eighteen months in office, and my only grievance is that I have to hand on to a successor, this unresolved situation.

Mike Durham



REVIEWS

John Campbell, David Elkington, Peter Fowler and Leslie Grinsell,  
The Mendip Hills in Prehistoric and Roman Times (B. A. R. G., 1970),  
36pp., 6 figs., 2 cover-maps, 5s.

This is a new venture for B. A. R. G. Our Field Guides deal with a much larger area and are, as intended, purely archaeological gazeteers. Here was a chance to take the reader and give him a very brief background to each period, followed up by some information about a few of the main sites on Mendip, with a review of the recent work done in the various periods. The area known as Mendip is not very clearly delineated, and a definition in the preface would have helped.

John Campbell starts us off well with his chapter on the Upper Palaeolithic. Using light scientific phraseology suitable to the interested non-specialist, he guides us through the period mentioning the local sites where applicable and expanding when he gets to the sites on which he has been working. The drawings of the artifacts are, I think, the best illustrations in the booklet. The sections are not so happy, but in both cases he has been excavating on sites where digging has been done in the past, and in order to make the picture fuller he has attempted to show more information than just that which he has himself excavated.

Leslie Grinsell tackles Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age. The Mesolithic gets very short shrift, but such is the state of our knowledge at present. The lack of field monuments makes this period difficult to appreciate by the non-specialist, but there is a good chance that Mrs. Everton will be able to give us some valuable information on the site above Ebbor in the not too distant future, which should help to fill this gap. The Neolithic, Beaker and Bronze Age are, of course, dealt with in masterly fashion. Throughout this chapter one is given examples and information on many of the Mendip sites.

In the preface we are given the hope of a good deal of meat in the chapter on the Iron Age. If, however, one cuts out the sites mentioned which are off Mendip - in which one must include Butcombe and the Cadburys - we are left with the hill-forts, "none (of which) has been excavated recently; only a few have even been surveyed archaeologically" (p. 17/19) and the cave sites. Peter Fowler's comment on the purpose of the hill-forts (p. 19) is a fine example of hedging one's bets. It will be argued that, owing to the lack of recent excavation on Mendip, the other sites off Mendip were put into give an idea of what one might find. I would have liked to have seen a little more information on the Mendip sites.

The Roman chapter gives us a very interesting study of the lead industry, and it is good to see this information in print; however, David Elkington has done this at the expense of much information on the other aspects of the Roman period. Agreed, the mining is interesting in that it is found only in a few areas of the country. Unfortunately, owing to the later mining operations, there is little to show for it on Mendip today, and as yet we have not found a Roman mine. Tracing Roman roads appeals to a lot of people, and some mention of the recent paper by Tratman, Proc. U. B. S. S. 9. 3 (1962), would not have come amiss here.

The inventory of sites at the end is a useful appendix, as are the notes on the museums of the area - although this latter could do with a note on access to some of the smaller ones.

The question that must arise is, exactly why are we publishing this booklet at all? We must consider this. The Field Guides supply a need, and were a project which was well worthwhile; and the proposed Archaeological Atlas of the region should also be a useful addition to literature. Can we truthfully say, however, that this particular booklet is what we, as a research group, should be publishing? I think it is a little dubious. All I can say is that they are selling well, so perhaps we shall make a lot of money to sponsor research, and this could be its justification.

C. J Hawkes

H. W. W. Ashworth, Report on the Romano-British Settlement and Metallurgical Site: Vespasian Farm, Green Ore, Wells, Somerset. (Mendip Nature Research Committee Journal, 1970) 37 pp., 4 plans, 3 plates, 10 figs., 5s.

Anyone attempting a study of the mining techniques of the Romans on Mendip, or even in Britain as a whole, shortly becomes acquainted with the paper on Four Roman Pigs of Lead from Mendip in the Somerset Proceedings for 1956/7 by the late Professor Palmer and Mr. Ashworth. Further reading is provided by the reports on site 'A' at Vespasian Farm, where the pigs were discovered, in the Wells Society's Reports for 1957/8 and 1961/2 by Mr. Ashworth, who has now produced his final report for site 'B' on the same farm. This site 'B', as is clearly shown by plan and aerial photograph, is only two hundred yards from site 'A'.

The report is a booklet, attractively bound and most reasonably priced. Its appearance helps to complete the picture of the importance of the Green Ore site in comparison with other metallurgical sites on

Mendip, and also corrects some misleading statements made in the Somerset Proceedings Report already cited. For example, the earliest report remarked that no imported Samian ware had been discovered. Appendix V of this latest report, however, lists all such ware discovered on Site 'B'. Similarly, the absence of unused lead ore, together with the lack of evidence for the cupellation (de-silvering) process used by the Romans which is noted in the earlier report, is now shown to be incorrect. In addition to the evidence for lead-smelting and cupelling, which the author has found on the sites, the amount of iron-smelting evidence is of interest, especially when compared with that from other local Romano-British sites such as Herriott's Bridge, Butcombe, Camerton and Gatcombe.

The report contains a number of appendices, which are unfortunately not all numbered, nor do they appear separately in the table of contents. The contributions made to these by other authors, who include Mr. George Boon on Samian pottery, Professor Barry Cunliffe on New Forest Ware, and Mr. Leslie Grinsell and Mrs. Anne Everton on flint implements, are readily acknowledged by the author. There are altogether thirty-seven pages of typescript in the report, of which only the first fifteen are numbered consecutively, which makes cross-references in the text rather confusing. There are two pages of maps or plans, on one of which the printing is rather blurred; but the photographs, tables and line-drawings have been reproduced well, and all are worthy of a list of figures which might have been included with the list of contents. The frontispiece is an interesting photograph of Mr. H. E. Balch examining the four Roman pigs of lead.

A considerable amount of work has been put into this report, which fortunately was published in time for the BARG and Bristol University weekend course on lead-mining held last April. It is a most useful and valuable contribution to the growing interest in the history and archaeology of the Mendip region, and a result of the author's fifteen years of excavation at the former Rookery - but now so aptly re-named Vespasian Farm.

H. D. H. Elkington

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#### NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Offprints of the second report (1964-1968) on the deserted medieval village of Upton, Gloucestershire, by P. A. Rahtz, which appeared in Trans. Bristol & Glos. Archaeological Society vol. 88 and was noticed in the last Bulletin, are available at 6s. 0d. each post free, from Mr. Rahtz at the School of History, The University, Birmingham 15.

The Buildings of England: Gloucestershire by David Verey has now appeared in two volumes, at £2 apiece. One covers the Vale and the Forest of Dean, the other the Cotswolds. This long-awaited addition to the Buildings of England series, edited by N. Pevsner, is important to B. A. R. G. members as it completes the coverage of our area: North Somerset & Bristol appeared in 1958. Its value is further increased - almost to the point of justifying its price - because, unlike North Somerset & Bristol and the other earlier volumes, it has not been edited centrally but is the work of local experts; and the increased depth of the study that has resulted is very apparent. In particular, two of our own most distinguished members, Mr. L. V. Grinsell and Professor Barry Cunliffe, have contributed sections on Prehistoric Remains and Roman Gloucestershire to the Introduction, and have written all the notes on sites of these periods which appear in the text - so that they are far more fully covered than has been usual in this series. Mr. Verey himself deals with buildings of all the other periods in detail born of close acquaintance; and his very wide-ranging introduction includes valuable sections on all classes of secular architecture, and on building materials.

Proceedings of University of Bristol Spelaeological Society, vol. 12 no. 2 (1970) includes "The Glastonbury Lake Village: A Reconsideration" by Dr. E. K. Tratman (p. 143-167) and "The Site of the Roman Villa at Havyatt, Somerset" by F. Neale (p. 195-202). The substantial second interim report on "Fieldwork and Excavation in the Butcombe Area" by P. J. Fowler and others (p. 169-194) includes contributions on topography, geology and early history; on pre-medieval settlements and field systems, especially those associated with the Lye Hole Roman villa; and on deserted medieval settlements - in addition to a summary of 1968-9 excavations, with detailed reports on minerals, metalwork, mollusca and bones.

Somerset Archaeology and Natural History vol. 113 (1969) includes "Settlement Sites of the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age in the Somerset Levels" by H. and T. J. Miles (p. 17-55) and the report on "Cannington Hillfort, 1963" by P. Rahtz, which gains added interest in view of recent work at Cadbury, Congresbury (p. 56-68). In addition, the first part (west and south Somerset) of L. V. Grinsell's important Survey of Somerset Barrows also appears in this volume, complementing the same author's survey of Gloucestershire a few years ago.

The new, pictorial edition of the Guide to the Roman Remains of Bath by Professor Barry Cunliffe, can be obtained from Mrs. M. Gerrard, 4 Bridge Street, Bath at 4s. 6d. post free.

Cadbury Congresbury, Somerset, 1968: An Introductory Report by P. J. Fowler, K. S. Gardner and P. A. Rahtz was published in August as a very handsomely produced and illustrated monograph by the Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Bristol, costing 10s. It is planned to review this important report in the next issue of the Bulletin.

The Complete Caves of Mendip by N. Barrington and W. Stanton (Barton Productions and Cheddar Valley Press, 15s.) is a new, radically revised and expanded edition of Mr. Barrington's earlier volume. It locates every known Mendip cave to date - and 'to date' includes discoveries associated with M. 5 work as late as June 1970 - gives bibliographies, and includes summaries of the archaeological as well as the spelaeological evidence.

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#### B. A. R. G. DISCUSSION MEETING

On Wednesday 14th October, at 7.30 p. m. in the City Museum, a Discussion Meeting is planned, with Panel and opportunity for general participation, on Archaeology and the 70s, with special reference to the B. A. R. G. area. This promises to be an unusual and lively evening meeting, of importance to all B. A. R. G. members.

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#### COURSES IN ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORY AND LOCAL HISTORY 1970-71

The University of Bristol Department of Extra-Mural Studies has presented its evening classes and courses for this autumn in a new form that will be most welcome to all archaeologists. For the first time, all the courses in archaeology and related subjects, throughout the Department's area (i.e., the whole B. A. R. G. area and more) are brought together in one booklet. Thus the Department has achieved for itself, what the Calendar has, in some small way, tried to fulfil in past years for B. A. R. G. members. Because of this new development and to avoid unnecessary duplication, the B. A. R. G. Calendar, while continuing to publicise local society and other activities, includes only a selection of the many archaeological and related courses offered by the University. We would, therefore, urge all members who have not already received this booklet, to obtain their own copy as soon as possible from P. J. Fowler, M. A., F. S. A., Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 20A Berkeley Square, Bristol BS8 1ER.

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CALENDAR OF  
FORTHCOMING COURSES, MEETINGS AND LECTURES

September - December 1970

Abbreviations:

- B. G. A. S. : Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society  
C. P. R. E. : Council for the Preservation of Rural England  
Folk House: Details of evening classes from the Warden, Folk House,  
40 Park Street Bristol BS1 5JG  
G. D. A. R. G. : Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group  
S. A. N. H. S. : Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society  
University: University of Bristol Department of Extra-Mural Studies,  
20A, Berkeley Square, Bristol BS8 1HR: see note on p. 223  
Courses in Archaeology, History & Local History 1970-71  
W. E. A. : The District Secretary, Workers Educational Association,  
7 St. Nicholas Street, Bristol BS1 1UF: apply for details.

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- September S. S. GREAT BRITAIN: Exhibition at City Museum, BRISTOL  
continuing during September and possibly longer
- 1 onwards BRISTOL CASTLE: Excavations in St. Peter's area, directed  
by M. Ponsford for Bristol City Museum. Volunteers required.  
Details from the director.
- 3 onwards FINDS PROCESSING GROUP will meet on Thursday evenings at  
the City Museum, BRISTOL to work on material from Westbury  
College, Bristol Castle and other sites in the city, 7.00 -  
9.00 p. m. - See page 213.
- 19 B. A. R. G. EXCURSION TO THE STROUD AREA: Frocester  
Court Roman Villa and King's Stanley Moated Manor.
- 21 EXPERIMENT IN IRON AGE AGRICULTURE; by P. J.  
Reynolds. G. D. A. R. G., Queen Street Hall, GLOUCESTER,  
7.30 p. m. Non-members 2s. 6d.
- 21 INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY by Dr. R. A. Buchanan. Course  
of 24 meetings at the Technical College, BATH, 7.30 p. m.  
University.
- 25 INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY, with panel of lecturers. Course  
of 17 meetings at College of Art, Lansdown, STROUD, 7.30 p. m.  
University.
- 29 FIELD STUDIES IN LOCAL HISTORY by J. A. Milner. Course  
of 10 meetings at Church Institute, FRAMPTON-ON-SEVERN.  
7.30 p. m. University.

- September
- 29 SOURCES FOR LOCAL HISTORY: HENBURY by Mrs. J. Simpson. Course of 8 meetings at Blaise Castle House Museum, HENBURY, Bristol. 7. 30 p. m. University. Prior application essential.
- 30 LOCAL HISTORY RESEARCH GROUP conducted by B. J. Moore. Course of 24 meetings at High School, Lower Stone Close, FRAMPTON COTTERELL, 7. 30 p. m. University. Prior application essential.
- 30 ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE SOUTHWEST AD 400-1500 by M. G. Hebditch. Course of 10 meetings, with introductory meeting at Cadbury Camp (meet 7. 00 p. m. at Vicarage), thereafter on Thursdays from October 8 at the Refectory, The Vicarage, CONGRESBURY. 7. 30 p. m. University.
- October
- 1 HISTORY OF BRISTOL by J. H. Bettey and panel of lecturers. Course of 20 meetings at Reception Room, Wills Memorial Building, University of BRISTOL, 7. 30 p. m. University. Prior application essential.
- 1 THE AMBER ROUTE by E. J. Mason. Course of 20 meetings at the Folk House, BRISTOL, 7. 40 p. m. Folk House/W. E. A.
- 2 THE AMBER ROUTE by E. J. Mason. Course of 10 meetings at Thorn's Farm, Westerleigh Road, YATE, 7. 30 p. m. W. E. A.
- 3 ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SEVENTIES: C. B. A. Groyp XIII Open Meeting at College of Art, Brunswick Road, GLOUCESTER. 2. 30 p. m. Speakers: P. A. Barker, P. J. Fowler. Tickets 7s. 6d. from J. Rhodes, City Museum, Gloucester.
- 5 THE STUDY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE: PUBLICATION, by P. J. Fowler. Fifth-year course of 10 meetings, fortnightly, at Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 20A Berkeley Square, BRISTOL, 7. 15 p. m. University. Prior application essential.
- 5 LOCAL HISTORY, by J. H. Bettey. Course of 20 meetings at North Bristol Institute, Monks Park School, Filton Road, BRISTOL. 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 5 MEDITERRANEAN & EUROPEAN PREHISTORY by L. V. Grinsell. Course of 20 meetings at City Museum, BRISTOL. 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 6 GREECE & ROME by Dr. K. Branigan and D. E. Waite. Course of 20 meetings at Twyford House, High Street, SHIREHAMPTON. 7. 30 p. m. University.

October

- 6 THE STUDY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE by P. J. Fowler. Second-year course of 20 meetings at Adult Annexe, Drove Evening Centre, Euclid Street, SWINDON at 7.15 p. m.
- 6 RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN WILTSHIRE by F. K. Annable. Bath & Camerton Archaeological Society. Assembly Hall, BATH Technical College (Old Building), 7.15 p. m. Visitors 2s. 6d.
- 6 PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTHWEST BRITAIN by J. Drinkwater. Course of 20 meetings at North Bristol Institute, Monks Park School, Filton Road, BRISTOL. 7.30 p. m. University.
- 6 SAXON & MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY by M. W. Ponsford. Course of 20 meetings at Teachers' Centre, Woodfield Primary School, DURSLEY, 7.30 p. m. University.
- 6 INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY by H. R. Hurst. Course of 10 meetings at Longlevens Further Education Centre, 1 Paygrove Lane, GLOUCESTER. 7.30 p. m. University.
- 6 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY by Mrs. F. Hebditch. Course of 12 meetings at Nailsea School, 2.00-3.30 p. m. University.
- 7 ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS OF THE NEAR EAST by Dr. K. Branigan, J. G. MacQueen, D. E. Waite. Course of 20 meetings at Technical College, BATH, 7.00 p. m. University.
- 9 ROMAN LEAD MINES by D. Elkington. Banwell Society of Archaeology, Methodist Church Road, BANWELL, 7.30 p. m.
- 9 VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE OF THE BATH AREA by P. Coard. Keynsham & Salford Local History Society. Ellsbridge House, KEYNSHAM, 7.30 p. m.
- 12 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATION by Mrs. J. Gill. Course of 10 meetings, fortnightly, at Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 20A Berkeley Square, BRISTOL, 7.15 p. m. University. Prior application by 28.9.70.
- 13 THE MAKING OF OUR COUNTY: ROMAN GLOUCESTERSHIRE by M. Hebditch. 1st of 6 meetings at King Edmund's School, YATE, 7.30 p. m. C. P. R. E. /University
- 14 ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE SEVENTIES, with special reference to the B. A. R. G. Area. B. A. R. G. Discussion Meeting, with panel. City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p. m.



October

- 17 S. A. N. H. S. AFFILIATED SOCIETIES MEETING: Recent Work by Members. Town Hall, GLASTONBURY, 2. 30 p. m.
- 20 THE MAKING OF OUR COUNTY: FLORA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE by D. M. Barling. 2nd of 6 meetings at King Edmund's School, YATE, 7. 30 p. m. C. P. R. E. /University.
- 21 THE SALVAGE & FUTURE OF S. S. GREAT BRITAIN by R. Goold-Adams. City Museum Winter Lecture. Museum Lecture Theatre, BRISTOL. 7. 30 p. m.
- 27 THE MAKING OF OUR COUNTY: GLOUCESTERSHIRE LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES by Dr. R. Perry. 3rd of 6 meetings at King Edmund's School, YATE, 7. 30 p. m. C. P. R. E. /University.
- 29 ARCHAEOLOGY & THE SEA by D. J. Blackman and others. Course of 7 meetings at Room 25, Wills Memorial Building, University of BRISTOL. 7. 30 p. m. University.

November

- 3 THE MAKING OF OUR COUNTY: GLOUCESTERSHIRE BUILDINGS by R. W. Paterson. 4th of 6 meetings at King Edmund's School, YATE. 7. 30 p. m. C. P. R. E. /University.
- 6-8 MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY by D. J. Blackman. Res. weekend course at Rodney Lodge, Clifton, BRISTOL. University. Prior application essential.
- 7 DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT IN THE ENGLISH HOUSE by M. G. Hebditch and J. Cooper. Day School at Blaise Castle House Museum, HENBURY, Bristol. 11.00-4.00. University. Prior application essential.
- 7 ARCHAEOLOGY OF EXMOOR by L. V. Grinsell, S. A. N. H. S. Wyndham Hall, TAUNTON Castle, 2. 30 p. m.
- 9 WINCHESTER: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A CITY, by Martin Biddle. B. G. A. S. Lecture. City Museum, BRISTOL 5. 45 p. m.
- 10 THE MAKING OF OUR COUNTY: EARLY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN S. GLOUCESTERSHIRE by P. Elkin. 5th of 6 meetings at King Edmund's School, YATE. 7. 30 p. m. C. P. R. E. /University.
- 16 THE CASTLES OF THE CONQUEST & THEIR NORMAN BACKGROUND by B. K. Davison. G. D. A. R. G. Queen Street Hall, GLOUCESTER. 7. 30 p. m. Non-members 2s. 6d.
- 17 THE MAKING OF OUR COUNTY: THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE SEVERNSIDE REGION by A. Frey. Last of 6 meetings at King Edmund's School, YATE, 7. 30 p. m. C. P. R. E. /University.

November

- 18 EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK by S. H. Burton. City Museum  
Winter Lecture. Museum Lecture Theatre, BRISTOL. 7. 30 p. m.
- 19 RECENT FIELDWORK & EXCAVATIONS by D. Lilly, of North  
Somerset Archaeological Research Group. Clevedon & District  
Archaeological Society, Community Centre, Sunhill Park,  
CLEVEDON. 7. 30 p. m.
- ~~18~~  
26 COINS FROM BRISTOL HARBOUR by N. du Quesne-Bird, Bath &  
Bristol Numismatic Society. City Museum, BRISTOL. 7. 30 p. m.
- 21 B. A. R. G. SYMPOSIUM: Recent Work by Members. City  
Museum, BRISTOL. 2. 30 p. m.
- 28 M. 5 MOTORWAY SYMPOSIUM. Museum Lecture Theatre,  
BRISTOL. 2. 30 - 6. 00 p. m. University. Prior application by  
23. 11. 70.

December

- 4 LOCAL HISTORY: MEMBERS' EVENING. Keynsham &  
Saltford Local History Society. Ellsbridge House, KEYNSHAM.  
7. 30 p. m.
- 7 M. 5 MOTORWAY & ARCHAEOLOGY by P. J. Fowler.  
B. G. A. S. Lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL 5. 45 p. m.
- 7 MEMBERS' MEETING. G. D. A. R. G. Queen Street Hall,  
GLOUCESTER 7. 30 p. m. Non-members 2s. 6d.
- 9 EARLY MONASTERIES & MEDITERRANEAN IMPORTS IN  
SOUTHWEST BRITAIN by Prof. C. A. Thomas. City Museum  
Winter Lecture. Museum Lecture Theatre, BRISTOL 7. 30 p. m.
- 11 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY by J. E. Hancock. Banwell Society  
of Archaeology. Methodist Church Hall, BANWELL. 7. 30 p. m.
- 11-13 ARCHAEOLOGY & BONE EVIDENCE by Miss B. Noddle &  
R. Chaplin. 1st of 2 linked weekend courses at College of  
Education, Oxstalls Lane, GLOUCESTER. University. Prior  
application by 7. 12. 70. Part 2 on 15-17 Jan. 1971.
- 16 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING IN LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY, by  
J. Pritchard. B. A. R. G. Lecture. City Museum, BRISTOL  
7. 30 p. m.

Advance Notice

1971

- February 20 B. A. R. G. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING with Address by  
Dr. D. Smith on The Roman Mosaic Industry in Southwest  
Britain. City Museum, BRISTOL, 2. 30 p. m.