

# barq

## BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

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

### BULLETIN

### Contents

Vol. 4 No. 6

December 1972

152	Officers and Committee : Membership
153	Editorial
154	<u>Responsibility &amp; Safeguards in Archaeological Excavations</u> by M. W. Ponsford
156	Personal Viewpoint: <u>Iron Age Pottery in Northern Britain</u> , by Gwynne Oakley
157	Symposium on Iron Age Pottery
158	<u>Rescue Archaeology Conference, Bath</u> by Esme Jenkins
160	New Members
161	Associate Members
164	Parish Survey Unit
165	<u>B. G. A. S. &amp; Local Societies in Gloucestershire</u> , by Joyce Popplewell
166	Your Committee at Work
166	Notice of Annual General Meeting
167	<u>Butcombe &amp; Cadbury, Congresbury 1972</u> , by P. J. Fowler
168	<u>Recent Accessions in the the City Museum, Bristol</u> by D. P. Dawson
159, 160, 163, 164	Notes and News
169	Reviews and Notices
175	Calendar of Forthcoming Courses, Meetings & Lectures

This bulletin is issued in Spring, Autumn and December

OFFICERS & COMMITTEE 1972/3

- Chairman: C. Browne, 30 Walden Road, Keynsham, Bristol BS18 1QW.  
Tel. Keynsham 3116
- Hon. Secretary: M. C. Batt, 14 Waterdale Gardens, Westbury-on-Trym,  
Bristol BS9 4QR. Tel. Bristol 622306
- Hon. Membership Secretary: R. G. Jackson, 52 Cote Park, Bristol BS9 2AD.  
Tel. Bristol 683165
- Hon. Secretary for Associate Members: C. Brain, 53 Hillside Avenue,  
Kingswood, Bristol BS15 2BP. Tel. Bristol 673848
- Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Selway, Flat 1, 25 Combe Park, Bath BA1 3NR
- Hon. Editor (Bulletin): Frances Neale, The Knoll, Winscombe Hill,  
Winscombe, Somerset. BS25 1DG. Tel. Winscombe 2266
- Hon. Editor (Special Publications): N. Thomas, The City Museum,  
Bristol BS8 1RL. Tel. Bristol 299771
- Hon. Fieldwork Adviser: M. W. Ponsford, The City Museum, Bristol BS8  
1RL. Tel. Bristol 299771
- Hon. Auditor: R. R. J. A. Nesbitt, 66 Kenilworth Road, Knowle,  
Solihull, Warwickshire.
- RESCUE Liaison Officer: T. W. J. Solley, 7 Downfield Close, Alveston,  
Bristol BS12 2NJ

COMMITTEE:

- Elected: D. Bromwich, The Vicarage, 3 East Street, Banwell,  
Weston-super-Mare, Somerset. BS24 6BN (1972)  
L. Linton, 9 Crantock Drive, Almondsbury, Bristol BS12 4HG  
(1972)  
W. J. Wedlake, Meadgate, Camerton, Bath, Somerset (1972)
- Ex Officio: Dr. K. Branigan, Dept. of Classics, The University,  
Bristol BS8 1RJ  
P. J. Fowler, Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, The University,  
Bristol BS8 1HR  
Dr. J. Taylor, The City Museum, Bristol BS8 1RL
- Co-opted: Elizabeth Adams, 95A Whiteladies Road, Bristol BS8 2NT  
(Co-ordinator, Parish Survey Unit)

MEMBERSHIP

The Annual Subscription for the current year is:

£1.00 for members aged 18 or over; £1.50 for husband and wife; 25p for Associate Members (aged under 18). The Subscription is payable on 1st January except for members paying by Bankers Order, who pay on 1st March. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to Bristol Archaeological Research Group. All subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Membership Secretary.

EDITORIAL

This year, one B. A. R. G. member after another seems to have earned distinction. There was Leslie Grinsell, honoured with an O. B. E. for his services to archaeology earlier in the year. Next, the Group offers its congratulations to Peter Fowler, on his appointment as Reader in Archaeology at the University of Bristol. Such distinctions are not, however, just reserved for the 'big names' of our Group, fortunate and proud though we are to count them as our members. Most striking this autumn has been the number of other B. A. R. G. members who have broken, as it were, their own sound barriers at various levels throughout the Group. Two of our most experienced fieldworkers have gone solo into print in the latest volume of Proc. U. B. S. S. with polish and expertise. At least one adult member of B. A. R. G. has sailed through the A-level Archaeology examinations, while a small host of Associates are aiming to read archaeology at various universities in the near future - as one 'mature student' member is already doing. The latest news is that our Hon. Secretary, Michael Batt, has been awarded the very first RESCUE Scholarship. This is really achievement on a national scale; and we are both pleased and proud that a member of our Group should be chosen as having the experience and potential for the RESCUE scheme. We are sure all BARG members will want to offer their warmest congratulations, wish him every success, and look forward to hearing of his experiences.

All these successes prompt the thought that, though it may cause temporary discomforts and upheavals, a healthy Research Group should never become static; that a group which is, among its other activities, a springboard for personal archaeological progress, is more likely to be one that strives to meet current needs, to keep growing and developing. This is a delicate balance for any organisation: between continuity and change; between security and flexibility. It needs a lot of give and take. All those who are making such a success of their individual archaeological pursuits, have given and are giving a great deal to the Group. One of the best returns they could have is the evidence that as they move up and (sometimes) away, more archaeologists are coming up into view, with new talents and new contributions to make. Our New Members list certainly suggests the inflow and interest is there - and that it is being 'caught young'. But, with 350-odd members, we are sure there is much more latent talent as yet unknown - but badly needed: whether to walk a parish, help an excavation, or make coffee at a meeting. How do we get round the feeling of "always asking the same few people"? Here is a communications problem to ponder, on which your ideas would be welcome.

## RESPONSIBILITY & SAFEGUARDS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

by Mike Ponsford

Following the highly successful publication of The Erosion of History, another invaluable booklet has recently been issued by the C. B. A., and no archaeologist, whether part-time or professional, should venture into the field without reading it. Responsibility and Safeguards in Archaeological Excavation, ed. P. J. Fowler, costs 15p from the C. B. A., 8 St. Andrew's Place, London N.W.1, or from the Hon. Secretary of B. A. R. G., or from the City Museum, Bristol. It replaces, as Mr. Fowler says, the C. B. A.'s Safety Precautions in Archaeological Excavation (1964) which was never large enough to deal with all the problems covered in the new publication.

Although apparently aimed at the highly organised professional excavation, many of the sections apply to all archaeologists, whether excavating or not. It is reasonable to hope that all archaeologists will become insured against third party claims and personal accident, now that the C. B. A. has made this so much easier with its new and extensive insurance policy for societies or groups who are members of the C. B. A. Council or Regional Groups. All societies or groups who are active in the field are recommended to take advantage of this policy, as B. A. R. G. has already done. An interesting new insurance policy is that taken out by developers against time lost by archaeological work - in which the writer has already been involved in Bristol.

Having obtained one's insurance cover, the next stage is to examine the archaeologist's responsibility before the law. Many people may be aware of the laws regarding ancient monuments, human remains and treasure trove, but not of their responsibilities as occupiers of the site, or towards visitors to the excavations. Much of the booklet deals with archaeologists employing staff, and their responsibilities to them and to third parties. Precautions against soil collapse are, justifiably, given a prominent section to themselves. Considering that recent accidents in deep trenches helped to precipitate this publication, the recommendations on this subject count as some of the most important in the whole booklet. A trench only 4 feet deep and as wide is quite capable, if it collapses, of crushing a standing man.

This brings us to personal safety and first-aid which receives adequate attention, and I am pleased to see that the "bare foot brigade" have been castigated. Although I appreciate the reasons for not wearing

---

STOP PRESS: Sadly, we have to report the recent death of Mr. H. W. W. Ashworth, who as recently as the last Bulletin was still making his lively and characteristic contribution to BARG among so many other local societies, by all of whom he will be much missed.

steel-toed boots in July, I have seen several nasty wounds caused by not using adequate footwear. The booklet ends on a note of caution in hoping that everyone will take adequate responsibility and precautions when carrying out an excavation, lest the discipline itself should suffer from adverse publicity.

To delve more critically into the booklet at this stage would be unfair, as it is meant to be a brief statement on a very sizeable subject. However, I feel that there are a few points to make. Firstly, human remains normally have to be reported to the coroner or police whether "demonstrably ancient" or not. It is up to the archaeologist to prove their antiquity, particularly when found outside known cemeteries. The police may require evidence of one's ability to carry out such dating. On the matter of visitors/trespassers, it is worth stressing that harm could be done to archaeology if visitors are not made welcome, and this should be borne in mind whatever the scale of the excavation. If they have to be kept out, this should be done politely, perhaps with notices.

I would also like to emphasise the importance of professional advice on soil conditions and shoring. From experience and two near misses, I would recommend that no one carries out their own shoring unless fully conversant with the technique, and then only after the first stages have been "squared" by the professional. Heavy weights and visitors can only put further stress on the trench, and I fully endorse the book's cautious words on these aspects. I cannot, however, understand the statement that more spoil will need to be handled in an un-shored, sloping-sided trench than in a shored one. The very act of shoring produces half as much material again as the sides have to be cut back vertically after battering to prevent intermediate collapse. One last point which cannot be over-stressed is the possibility of accidents caused by (heaven forbid) the mishandling of basic tools such as picks and shovels, let alone machinery. There are still some silly individuals among diggers who have not learned how to use their equipment.

In all, this is an excellent booklet on a vital subject. Let us hope that it will be bought in large numbers by everyone interested in fieldwork and excavation.

---

#### MUSEUM REORGANISATION

Rebuilding and restorage work will be continuing at the City Museum, Bristol; and we are asked to convey their apologies for the disruption this may temporarily cause to their displays and to some of their other services.

PERSONAL VIEWPOINT:

IRON AGE POTTERY IN NORTHERN BRITAIN

With the long-awaited Iron Age Pottery Symposium coming into view on the horizon of the New Year it may not be inappropriate to acquaint the south west with the nature of the problem in the under-developed north east. This is therefore a geographical rather than a political personal viewpoint!

Any cherished hopes that links between pre-Roman IA tribes with similar names in the north and south west of Britain might be revealed in their pottery were shattered when I was introduced to VCP. The local (Northumberland) appellation 'WOG' pot is more evocative but conveys the crude nature of this Very Coarse Pottery. It has almost the texture of Bronze Age urns, heavily gritted, ranging in thickness from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 in., sometimes bucket-shaped, mostly coil-built with a variety of simple rims, and is utterly without decoration.

This pottery occurs in what must have been very poor native settlements of the Roman period - rarely more than a few sherds of Roman wares are found, and a melon bead and a glass bangle are the height of luxury at these sites. VCP also turned up, apparently at the bottom of a BA barrow, in a recent rescue excavation! Other occurrences in barrows are known but secondary burials could be the explanation. In the native Bronze to Iron Age transition, burial practices seem to have become less important so that special structures like barrows were no longer newly built. Some tradition persisted through to post-Roman times since numerous secondary interments in Bronze Age barrows are known, and recent work suggests that dry-stone walled cist-burials may be Iron Age. Certainly the similarity of VCP fabric to Bronze Age wares argues in favour of continuity of ceramic tradition. If ritual practices declined then so might the habit of decorating pottery. Cooking pots were probably never decorated as richly as cinerary urns.

At the same time settlements were developing defences, which suggests increasing population and competition for land. Survival was the sole concern of the native Briton and he had no inclination to decorate his utilitarian pots. However, the Romans tell us that natives in the north had taken to decorating themselves! Unless they refer to tattoos this would seem an unproductive and time-consuming habit, but perhaps aiding recognition of friend and foe and hence contributing to survival.

The dating of 'wog' sites has not been helped by this indeterminate pottery. In the past it has been assumed to be of the Roman period, or

thereabouts. A quantity of VCP found in old excavations at Traprain Law, the oppidum of the Votadini, where Roman finds were more plentiful than usual, does not exclude the possibility that such pottery had been in use since the first occupation of the hill-fort.

A few sherds of finger-tip decorated shouldered pottery recently found in a defended settlement in Northumberland may indicate contacts with new arrivals, possibly from Yorkshire, bringing the idea of the timber palisade enclosure like that at Staple Howe. Palisades are now known to be a frequent feature preceding bank-and-ditch defences on many sites in the border regions. The banks and ditches are abandoned in the Roman period and in many instances stone-based round huts are found overlying the earlier round timber huts and the defences which surrounded them. VCP is apparently associated with all phases of occupation, not just the Roman period stone huts. Hence only scientific dating methods, or perhaps imports from other regions, can hope to clarify the history of the northern Iron Age.

In Northumberland George Jobey has been surveying and excavating 'wog' sites for upwards of 20 years. Colin Burgess is currently seeking Bronze Age settlements under later ones. My remarks refer to their excavations, some unpublished or continuing, but generally reported in Archaeologia Aeliana, the annual publication of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Gwynne Oakley

---

### SYMPOSIUM ON IRON AGE POTTERY

Saturday 27th January 1973

Following the successful symposia on Roman and post-Roman pottery held in 1969 and 1970, the aim of the day's meeting will be to collect together in one room as much local Iron Age pottery and as many of its excavators as possible, for on-the-spot discussion and comparison. Excavators will be invited to speak briefly on their material, giving its context and their assessment of its significance. Sites which it is hoped to include are All Cannings Cross, Blaise Castle, Bury Wood Camp (Colerne), Butcombe, Cadcong, Camerton, Catsgore, Charterhouse Warren Farm, Chew Valley Lake, Christon, Crickley Hill, Little Solsbury, Meare, Pagans Hill, and South Cadbury - thus featuring most major sites in and around the B. A. R. G. area, together with some important speakers. Members attending the Symposium are also welcome to display any relevant material that they wish to bring. It is hoped that R. Savage and P. Dixon may be able to

bring, and talk about, some of their experimental material in connection with pottery manufacture, and describe the sometimes startling results of their experiments. Leslie Alcock will be the main speaker, and Peter Fowler will take the chair.

The meeting will start with coffee at 10.30 a.m. (9.30 a.m. for exhibitors) and end about 5.30 p.m. It will be held at the University of Bristol Department of Extra-Mural Studies (Social Work Education), at 13 Woodland Road, Bristol (almost opposite the back entrance of the main Extra-Mural building). Morning coffee and afternoon tea and biscuits will be provided, but members must make their own arrangements for lunch.

Entry will be by ticket only, as numbers must be limited to 50. Apply early to make certain of your place. Tickets are 50p each, from P. J. Fowler, Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 30/32 Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol BS8 1HR. Closing date for applications  
Tickets: 20th January.

---

#### RESCUE ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE, BATH

This one day conference held at Bath on October 14th was well attended, and indeed there was an 'All tickets sold' notice on the door for the afternoon session. This must have been very encouraging for the organisers, and a mark of the concern felt by those of the public already reached by the RESCUE publicity campaign.

The idea behind the 'Rescue Archaeology' campaign is that county planners and archaeologists should work together and attempt where possible to preserve sites of archaeological interest.

The conference was divided into three sessions. The first, chaired by Mr. Peter Fowler dealt with the urban scene and the speakers included Professor Barry Cunliffe and Mr. Peter Greening on the special problem facing the city of Bath; Mr. Henry Hurst, Field Archaeologist of the Glos. City Museum; Mr. Mike Ponsford of Bristol City Museum; Mr. Peter Nicholson and Mr. T. Hunt of the Wiltshire and Somerset Archaeological Societies, and Mr. Alan Hannan, the Tewkesbury Borough Archaeologist. Professor Cunliffe proved that it is possible for developers and archaeologists to work together in harmony, and said that the Bath Pump Room development had been a model of co-operation.

The early afternoon session under the chairmanship of Mr. Martin Biddle, Chairman of RESCUE, was devoted to the threat to our



archaeological heritage in rural areas, and we were reminded that the plough and the bulldozer tearing up acres of land for the construction of motorways causes as much devastation as the city developers. The speakers included Mr. J. Hancock and Mr. J. Drinkwater of our own group, Mr. C. Gingell, and Mr. R. Leech and Mr. C.F. Clements on the problems of rural Somerset. The picture was not all gloom however, and Mr. Fowler in his talk pointed out that much can be learned if volunteers can be organised to investigate the line of projected motorways before the bulldozers arrive.

The town and county planners had their say during the third session under the chairmanship of Professor Cunliffe. Those present were Mr. G. McDonic, Wiltshire Planning Officer; Mr. D. Denton-Cox, Deputy Planning Officer of Somerset; and Mr. R. E. Burke, Deputy County Planning Officer of Gloucestershire. They told the audience that they also have their problems in the form of the thousands of requests for building and redevelopment that they receive every year, and did their best to convince us that they are not the villains that they are often purported to be. Most planners are by now converts to the archaeological cause in principle, so that it is now up to the archaeologists to take the initiative in practical terms, backing up their case with sheer hard facts.

In his summing up Professor Cunliffe said how pleasing it was to hear archaeologists and planners talking together; and this was one of the great breakthroughs, and had resulted in one of the most exciting and stimulating conferences he had attended. Mr. Fowler in conclusion said that in many people's minds archaeology was synonymous with excavation, but in fact this came fairly low on the list of priorities. Information, consultation, education and presentation were all vitally important, and it was up to the archaeologists themselves to create a new image. Before the meeting closed, the ebullient press officer of RESCUE, Mr. Graham Arnold, urged all those present who were not already members to part with £1 subscription. This includes the cost of the News-sheet which will be published periodically to report progress in the fight to retrieve the vanishing evidence of our past.

Esme Jenkins

---

#### A MESSAGE FROM MR. GRINSELL

I should like to take this opportunity to thank all those members of B. A. R. G., and possibly others, who were so kind as to subscribe to my presentation on the occasion of the B. A. R. G. Dinner to celebrate its tenth anniversary last March. Those concerned may like to know that the sum involved has been used to purchase an arm-chair with a back that can be adjusted to whichever of two positions is desired. This should enable me to do more reading with less risk of falling off to sleep than has been the case until now!

L. V. Grinsell 11 October 1972

NEW MEMBERS

- \* ASTBURY, A., 29 Wildcroft Road, Henleaze, Bristol BS9 4HZ
- BARKER, A.D., 13 Pomfrett Gardens, Stockwood, Bristol BS14 8SU
- \* BEYNON, A.G., 56 Falcondale Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol BS9 3JP
- \* BISHOP, M.C., 115 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 3EU
- \* BOWDEN, A.P., 23 Pound Drive, Fishponds, Bristol BS16 2EG
- \* CAVINGTON, P., 1 Poplar Avenue, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol BS9 2BE
- \* DAVIES, L., 8 Beloe Road, Horfield, Bristol BS7 8RB
- \* DAW, A., Holly Mead Lodge, Holly Mead Lane, Bristol BS9 1LN
- \* DIX, A.N., 102 Long Cross, Lawrence Weston, Bristol BS11 0LP
- \* EVANS, J., 54 Wingfield Road, Lower Knowle, Bristol BS3 5EQ
- \* GOLDING, P.N., 48 Bell Barn Road, Stoke Bishop, Bristol BS9 2DE
- \* GUEST, A., 153 Bishop Road, Bristol BS7 8NA
- \* HALSTEAD, S., 8 Birbeck Road, Stoke Bishop, Bristol BS9 1BD
- MILLS, Mrs. A.K., 33 Forest Road, Fishponds, Bristol
- \* MUNRO, Miss A., 14 Hill Grove, Henleaze, Bristol BS9 4RJ
- \* PHILPOT, A., 50 Claremont Road, Bristol BS7 8DH
- \* POTTINGER, Miss J., Court Farm, Church Lane, Backwell, Bristol BS19 3JH
- \* PURNELL, D., 9 Victoria Walk, Cotham, Bristol BS6 5SR
- \* REED, Miss J., 6 Hudds Hill Gardens, St. George, Bristol BS5 7QH
- \* ROSSER, G., 13 Cotham Lawn Road, Bristol BS6 6DU
- \* SHIPLEY, N., 33 Cavendish Road, Henleaze, Bristol BS9 4EA
- SIMON, D., 1 Newfoundland Place, Bristol BS2 9AE
- SINGLETON-GREEN, Miss V., 8 Lewisham Grove, Weston-super-Mare,  
Somerset. BS23 3JP
- \* TUTAEV, C., 3 The Barton, Hanham, Bristol BS15 3LW
- WASS, S., 11 Walkers Heath Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham, B38 0AB
- WEATHERHEAD, J.F., 7 Chestnut Grove, Clevedon, Somerset BS21 7LA
- \* WEBB, C.A., 43a Egerton Road, Bishopston, Bristol BS7 8HN
- \* WELLS, A.M., 7 Fenbrook Close, Hambrook, Bristol BS16 1QJ
- \* WILTSHIRE, Miss P., 91 High Grove, Sea Mills, Bristol BS9 2NR
- \* WINSTONE, N., 37 Harcourt Road, Bristol BS6 7RF
  
- \* Associate Member

---

Mr. J. Durnell, who appealed for information about Public House Checks in Bulletin 4.4 (Spring 1972) has told us that he received some very useful replies. We hope this may encourage other members to make use of the Bulletin as a means of making new contacts or tracing further information.

---

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Hon. Secretary, Christopher Brain

Programme of Events, Spring 1973

January 5 Palaeolithic Cave Art: talk and slides by C. Browne

During the last hundred years a large repertoire of palaeolithic art has been discovered, mostly in southern France and in Spain. It includes paintings, engravings and sculpture on cave walls; and numerous decorated objects which may be found in excavated deposits. It was a long time before the art on cave walls was accepted as authentic interpretation. The lecture, illustrated with original colour slides taken in the caves, discusses dating methods, the problems, and some of the new approaches which are opening new possibilities in research methods. It will be assumed that the subject is new to most members, (Bristol City Museum, 7.30 p. m.).

February 8 Some Practical Aspects of Excavations at Catsgore, Somerset: illustrated talk by R. Leech.

In 1971 an area adjacent to the 1950 excavation was examined. Excavation revealed a sequence of buildings dating from C1-4, and showed that modifications must be made to the conclusions reached in 1950. The settlement appears to cover 10 acres, with a C1-4 gully, a rubbish pit, and foundations for a rectangular building. A circular 'native hut' was also discovered. Two rectangular buildings with stone foundations belonged to the late C2-3. By the late C3, the site had been entirely replanned, with two rectangular stone buildings overlying the two earlier buildings. These later buildings were sealed by a medieval road which was formerly thought to be the line of a Roman road. The 1972 excavation was in an area adjacent to that of 1970, and has produced some interesting results. (Bristol City Museum, 7.30 p. m.)

Full members are invited to attend Associate meetings.

Crickley Hill, 1972

This summer I assisted in the fourth season of excavation at Crickley Hill, near Cheltenham. This is an Iron Age promontory fort on the edge of the Cotswolds, containing a Neolithic causewayed camp. In the first three seasons the Iron Age entrance had been excavated, revealing two periods of building, the second much more sophisticated, and an intermediate repair job built after the burning of the first entrance. Excavation of the Neolithic area had uncovered causewayed ditches comparable to those at the Windmill Hill site.

At the peak period there were about 70 volunteers working on the site, though this dwindled to about 40 in the last days. When I arrived I was dismayed to find that the accommodation was a disused civil defence barracks. Even this was overcrowded, with one unfortunate sleeping under the sink. Every morning we were taken to the site in a decrepit coach driven by the caretaker, a giant of Eastern European extraction, known as 'Lofty'. It was difficult to grasp the significance of the work we were doing as we seemed so isolated. Contacts with the outside world were restricted to Thursdays.

It was, however, an important site. We stripped nearly an acre of ground down to bedrock, making three vast cuttings. This revealed the pot-holes of a street of Iron Age longhouses, tailing down to a small one straddling a Neolithic ditch - nicknamed 'Fred's Place' - and a later Iron Age roundhouse, along with some smaller buildings. These two sets of buildings were almost certainly associated with the two building periods of the entrance. All this showed up extremely well on the air-photographs. In the Neolithic area we uncovered the longest piece of uninterrupted Neolithic ditch in Britain, a Neolithic house and several less readily identifiable features. Finds were unspectacular but extremely plentiful. A couple of flint axeheads and lots of arrowheads came up, but most of the finds were animal bones and fragments of daub and pot, some of a revolting coarse-gritted variety that crumbled when you tried to wash it. It is planned to open up an even larger area next year, and several more seasons are planned. This is an extremely interesting site which should continue to produce good results.

Chris Phillpotts

The Archaeology of the Kilmartin Valley, Argyllshire (O. S. Map 52: Loch Awe)

Although rather remote in the Western Highlands of Scotland, a visit while on holiday showed this valley to be rich in archaeological interest. Its dominant feature is an Early to Middle Bronze Age cemetery, aligned north-south, consisting of five cairns in various conditions of repair and known as the Nether Largie group of cairns. The southernmost is little more than a standing-stone, all that remains of the central cist and cairn, and is known as the "Founder Cairn" of the cemetery. A few hundred yards to the north lies Nether Largie South Cairn. This is of late Neolithic date, and is the rare combination of a passage and partitioned grave. The chamber itself is divided by septal slabs into four compartments entered between portals, and on excavation in 1866 yielded cremated remains, pottery and several barbed and tanged flint arrowheads. A little to the NNE is Nether Largie Mid Cairn. This Bronze Age cairn consists of a central stone cist, an eccentric cist with cup and axe marked slabs, and cairn material. Nearby, the central cist of Nether Largie North Cairn is accessible to the visitor through a trap-door in the top of the cairn, and several

stone steps which lead down to it. The cist itself has axe-carvings on one end slab, as has the cover-slab which has been laid aside. The northernmost cairn of the cemetery is known as Glebe Cairn. All that can be seen is a large cairn of pebbles and rocks, but within its central cist were found a food vessel and a crescentic jet necklace.

In the valley and on its slopes are many other interesting sites, including Temple Wood Stone Circle and Cist - a Bronze Age stone circle surrounding a burial cist; Dunchraigaig Bronze Age cairn with central and outer cists and capstones; and nearby, several Early to Middle Bronze Age standing stones, 130 feet apart in lines of four and two with a fallen outlier to the NW.

Mike Tuttiett

---

The important role which Associate Members have, and will continue to have, in the Group is startlingly emphasised in the list of New Members, on p. 160 of this issue. This impressive list is, we understand, partly the result of people who have written direct to the Hon. Secretary for Associate Members, but mostly the result of personal contacts and canvassing by Associates (how many 'ordinary' members have done that lately?).

---

#### HEDGEROWS AND HISTORY

Our Hon. Secretary has received an invitation from the Bristol Naturalists Society to all members of the Group to attend a lecture by Dr. F. H. Perring on "Hedgerows as Habitats and History: their Importance in the Landscape", on 1st February 1973 at 7.00 p. m. in the Department of Physics, Bristol University (entrance from Tyndall Avenue). Dr. Perring is head of the Monks Wood Research Station of the Nature Conservancy. Members may remember that the booklet Hedges and Local History received a notice in Bulletin 4.4 (Spring 1972), 113.

---

#### EMERGENCY EXCAVATION AT AXBRIDGE

An emergency excavation has been in progress in Axbridge, where building development has given a rare and brief opportunity to investigate one of the central medieval (and perhaps earlier) house-sites. Work may still be in progress when this Bulletin appears, and if so, helpers are needed. Details from, and offers to, Anne Everton, 46 Capel Road, Lawrence Weston, Bristol BS11 0RE.

PARISH SURVEY UNIT: CRASH COURSE IN FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY

At the time of writing, Peter Fowler is running a six-meeting Extra-Mural course in Field Archaeology. It is intended, so the blurb says, to "introduce the history, techniques and purposes of field archaeology with special emphasis on the identification and recording of the evidence for and in the man-made landscape, including towns." If that sounds dull, don't believe it! Since the initial introduction on purpose and history, the evenings have been devoted to maps of all ages and to aerial photographs. Peter Fowler's vast knowledge, practical experience and enthusiasm have brought these to life, so that one has almost seemed to be in the field. There is, too, the advantage of seeing a whole settlement or parish at a glance, instead of being confined to one field at a time. So, for me, many unexplained features seen on the ground, have been given meaning and put into perspective by the demonstration on map or photograph of the overall changing pattern of communities and villages over the centuries. Crop marks, banks, tracks, kinks in hedges, uninterrupted field boundaries and a score of other features all represent clues to the past which the trained eye can not only recognise but also interpret. This course breathes new life into archaeology. It is hoped to repeat the series in other centres for the benefit of those who find the distance to Bristol too great. Whatever period interests you, whether you are beginner or old stager, this course has something for you. Don't miss it, if it comes your way.

Elizabeth Adams

Co-ordinator, Parish Survey  
Unit

DOCUMENTS & LANDSCAPES & FIELDWORK

A residential weekend course entitled Documents & Landscapes is to be held at Urchfont Manor, nr. Devizes, 6th-8th April (application to the Warden), and should be of considerable interest to P. S. U. workers. J. H. Bettey, P. J. Fowler and R. Machin, all of the University of Bristol Department of Extra-Mural Studies, and C. C. Taylor of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, will deal with the identification and interpretation of evidence from archaeology, standing buildings, documents and maps, particularly as part of the study of an individual parish. Shortly afterwards, during the week 14th-19th April, there will be an outstanding opportunity to practise the techniques of fieldwork and recording on the ground, during a field course to be taken by P. J. Fowler and K. S. Gardner, based on the isolated island of Lundy, in the Bristol Channel (application to the University).

## B. G. A. S. AND LOCAL SOCIETIES IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

A meeting of between thirty and forty archaeologists representing local archaeological societies - including B. A. R. G. - industrial archaeologists and museums, was held at Parmoor House, Cheltenham on October 12th, with Nicholas Thomas in the chair, to consider the desirability of establishing a closer relationship between Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society and the many local societies with related interests working in various parts of the county.

First, Peter Fowler gave the meeting an informed and informative review of other County Societies and their relationships, good or bad, with their lesser local counterparts: ranging from the chaotic proliferation of small groups in Essex and Herts. , to the exclusive monopoly maintained by the county society in Cornwall.

Local society representatives, led by our own Hon. Secretary, and those from Museums in the county, then described their interests, special needs and attitudes to the major society, seen by some as "Big Brother" and by others as a moribund fly in very sticky ointment. One of the main points, made by several speakers, was the need for opportunities to publish the work that was being done by the various smaller organisations in the county.

Mr. G. T. St. J. Sanders, Chairman of Council of B. G. A. S. , spoke feelingly after this of the stalwart work done by the Society, & the excellence of the Transactions, available to all members with their annual £1 subscription and subsidised by the Society at £2 each copy. Priority of publication in the Transactions was given to members; so that the publication problem was easily solved by joining the Society forthwith. Mrs. H. O'Neill firmly supported the Chairman's remarks, and a somewhat acidulous atmosphere was skilfully dispersed by Nicholas Thomas.

Peter Fowler, in a practical and forceful postscript to the diverse opinions expressed, pointed out that one body, united to represent a wide range of archaeological interests, could achieve far more when bringing pressure to bear in situations such as a request for the appointment of a County Archaeologist or for County support to help other threatened small country towns to "do a Tewkesbury" (see Bulletin 4. 5, p. 146). B. G. A. S. had not taken the initiative in recent times; but "Unity is Strength", and much could be achieved by its means.

Nicholas Thomas adduced the general tenor of the meeting to be in favour of finding means to forge closer links with the County Society. Christopher Bishop, Hon. Secretary of the B. G. A. S. Excavations & Buildings

Committee, has undertaken to circulate a precis of what was said at the meeting and the possibilities that have come out of it; another meeting will be planned in due course to consider their implementation.

Joyce Popplewell

---

YOUR COMMITTEE AT WORK

Apart from A. G. M. 's, little real communication between members takes place other than at evening lectures. It was thought that it might be a good idea to publish a short report in each Bulletin of any major items discussed or passed by the Committee.

The Committee has decided to adopt the C. B. A. insurance policy. This gives us a public liability cover of £100,000. The C. B. A. policy is specifically designed for archaeological societies, and should work out cheaper as well as more suitable than the alternatives, in the long run.

Affiliation to the national C. B. A. was applied for and accepted. This was felt desirable in view of the present size of the Group and would enable us to keep in touch with national problems.

As reported in the previous Bulletin, Mr. T. W. J. Solley is now the Group's Liaison Officer for RESCUE; but in the meantime the Group itself has also become affiliated to RESCUE.

Michael Batt, Hon. Secretary

---

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that the Annual General Meeting of the Bristol Archaeological Research Group will be held at 2.15 p. m. on Saturday 24th February 1973 in the Schools Room, The City Museum, Bristol. Members are reminded that in accordance with Rule 10, nominations for officers and members of the Committee should be received by the Hon. Secretary not less than 14 days before the date of the meeting (i. e. by 10th February), accompanied by the names of the proposer and seconder and the written consent of the nominee. Nominations are required for the following officers: Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Editor (Bulletin), Hon. Editor (Special Publications), Hon. Fieldwork Adviser and Hon. Secretary for Associate Members. The retiring holders of these officers are eligible for re-election. The position of one elected member of the committee has fallen vacant owing to Mr. A. Selway taking up the position as Hon. Treasurer. Nominations are therefore required for one elected member of the committee to serve for two years.

The Address after the A. G. M., is to be "Cadbury Congresbury, 1968-1972; an Interim Report on four seasons' excavation", by P. J. Fowler.



BUTCOMBE 1972

Although it rained every day during the seventh Butcombe fortnight, the excavation and training continued with some profit. The excavation was concentrated in the stone-walled enclosures immediately north of the main late 3rd/early 4th century building already investigated. Three main points of interest emerged.

More pre-Roman Iron Age features cut into the rock subsoil were encountered. One appeared to be a palisade trench, and affords hope that more of the settlement related to the circular Iron Age House already found may yet be located. Superficial examination of a large depression in the corner of one of the enclosures produced quantities of later Roman pottery but as yet requires much more work. Most effort was directed towards stripping an unexpected trapezoidal structure of which no trace was visible on the surface. Its low and narrow stone footings suggested a building c. 7m. wide and at least 21m. long, with opposed entrances towards the western end of the long north and south walls. Very little associated material has so far been found; indeed, the relative lack of pottery and the absence of nails, tiles and other familiar debris hint that the structure may come late in the sequence on the site. It appears to be later than the enclosure wall and this, if so, should place it in the late 4th century A. D. or later.

The 1973 training excavation will take place 26th May - 9th June.

Peter Fowler

---

CADBURY CONGRESBURY 1972

Further examination of the area across and immediately outside the defences at the north end of the bank and ditch across the middle of the hill-fort produced a highly complex sequence in both the late pre-Roman/Iron Age and the 5th/6th centuries A. D. From the former we now have a good sample of pottery, fortunately associated with other material including a fine La Tene brooch.

The complexities of the late and post-Roman sequence defy brief description, but essentially the evidence once again indicated 5th century activity before the construction of the post-Roman defences, the nature of those defences, and the considerable activity on the site during and after the collapse of the bank and the filling up of the rock-cut ditch in front of it. The quantity of material associated with these post-Roman stages was again considerable, including additions to the ceramic range in the form of cross-stamped Mediterranean pottery, and numerous fabrics in coarse hand-made pottery apparently dating to the 6th century.

The research excavation will be continued for another four-week season from 25th July to 22nd August, 1973.

Peter Fowler

RECENT ACCESSIONS IN THE CITY MUSEUM, BRISTOL

by Dr. J. Taylor & D. P. Dawson

The extensive reorganisation of storage in the City Museum has been engaging much of the time and effort of the archaeological staff, with correspondingly less outside activity in collecting new material. Nonetheless, local archaeological material acquired during the year since October 1971 still covers a wide, representative range of time and type.

For the Prehistoric period, we have been given a flake of a Neolithic polished flint axe from Pen Hill Bank Barrow, Wells, Somerset (278/1971) by H. S. Green; and have purchased three Bronze Age socketed axes (30/1972) of Bristol Channel type, unprovenanced but from southwest Britain. A silver coin of the Dobunni (25/1972), probably issued shortly before 43 A. D., has also been purchased.

Our Roman collections have been extended firstly by the acquisition of all the material produced from the training excavation held annually at Barnsley Park since its start, which is of particular interest for its quantities of agricultural ironwork. Secondly, there is all the material - bone, pottery and metalwork - from the City Museum's own excavation this year at Sea Mills, especially from the 1st century cremation cemetery. Finds included bronze brooches and bracelets; while another individual, of uncertain but possibly 4th century date, had apparently been buried in his boots. Three late C3/4 Roman coins from Cadbury Camp, Tickenham have been acquired as a gift from T. Wedlock.

Several items of Medieval and Post-Medieval Bristol architecture have been rescued during the year: notably the very fine 15th century hammer-beam roof from the Bristol Guildhall which has been salvaged from Ashton Court, where it had languished for many years, and is now being stored for future display. A 17th century stone shell doorhead from Wilder Street has also been saved and presented to the Museum by Kent Living Design. Rescue excavation in the city has continued, and has produced quantities of 18th-19th century kiln-wasters from Temple Back, further enlarging our post-medieval ceramic collections. Janet Escritt has donated four 13th century potsherds from Kiln 3 of Les Ouillieres, near La Chapelle de Pots in the Saintonge, France, for our medieval ceramic reference collection.

The Numismatic collections have been enlarged by the purchase of a William III shilling minted in Bristol in 1696 and found locally; and by a Bristol square token of Elizabethan date, found with other Elizabethan coins and tokens with a body in the churchyard of Pitstone (Bucks.)

A considerable amount of work has been directed towards publication in various forms this year, ranging from various information sheets, building memoranda, and a summary of the Sea Mills excavations, to the Guide Catalogue of the Egyptian Collections, a study of the Bristol clay tobacco-pipe industry, and a new booklet on recent excavations at Bristol Castle (for details, see Notices p. 174).

---

REVIEWS

James Dyer, Discovering Archaeology in Denmark (Shire Publications, 1972), 40p

No visitor to Denmark should be without this handy and interesting booklet, a new venture in this series and excellent value for money. It contains a comprehensive selection of prehistoric and Viking period sites with well informed descriptions of each.

The introduction emphasises the excellence of Danish archaeological method, starting in 1807 with the formation of the Royal Committee for the Preservation and Collection of National Antiquities, from which grew the present National Museum. The work of C. J. Thomsen, the original curator, and Vedel Simonsen the historian who set out the idea of dividing prehistoric time into stone, copper, bronze and iron ages, was continued and developed by J. J. A. Worsaae, whose standard work on Scandinavian Antiquities was published in England in 1849. After some good advice on times and methods of travel, there is a reading list which will be very useful to the serious student.

The summary of Danish prehistory (which is slightly at variance with the Time Chart on p. 5) is well worth reading by any student of archaeology or prehistory. Commencing with the Mesolithic period, which includes the Maglemosian culture at Klosterlund parallel with that of Starr Carr and the later Ertebolle (kitchen-midden) culture, information given continues with the dolmens, longhouses and passage graves of the Neolithic period. After the middle Neolithic or Battle Axe culture, the late Neolithic period in Denmark produced flint daggers of very fine workmanship which continued in use well into the Bronze Age. A number of cist burials of the late Neolithic and many burials of the Bronze Age, preserved in north Jutland, are described. The Iron Age in Denmark extended from 400 BC to 800 AD, as there was no conquest or occupation by the Romans. Finds of Roman weapons in the peat bogs are indicative of border raids. Borremose is the best example of an early Iron Age lake village. Celtic field systems are noted, and bog finds such as Tollund

and Grauballe man indicate executions or sacrifices to the fertility God Cerunnos. The end of the Iron Age leads to the period of the Vikings. Lindholm Hoje in north Jutland is the site of boat-shaped graves. The ship-burial of a chieftain at Ladby is described. Many standing stones are carved with runes from this period. Fyrkat and Trelleborg are two outstanding examples of Viking fortresses.

Typical sites of these various periods are listed for each of the four main areas, each site being well described and identified on a numbered map. The central pages contain excellent photographs of each type of site. A full list of Museums is given. There is a list of contents and an index. The whole forms a convenient pocketbook of a kind hitherto not readily available to the archaeologist holidaying abroad. It is an ideal book to whet the appetite for further information, and to make one ponder on the excellencies of a country which has 23,000 legally protected sites and whose archaeologists have excavated Celtic and Viking plough-furrows and can differentiate between upright and inclined postholes.

Madge Langdon.

A. Raistrick, Industrial Archaeology: An Historical Survey (Eyre Methuen, 1972), 314 pp., £5.50

In the introduction to this book Dr. Raistrick poses the question, "what is Industrial Archaeology" and goes on to analyse the definitions given by previous writers. He concludes that the present definition with its emphasis on the material remains of the Industrial Revolution and later is unsatisfactory and proposes a new approach in which the events of the Industrial Revolution are placed in their proper historical perspective.

Part 1 of the book deals with the materials and field evidence of Industrial Archaeology, and Dr. Raistrick presents a most useful summary of the main classes of industrial remains which the archaeologist is likely to find. Here is compressed a mini-reference library of information about a whole host of industries ranging from the raw materials through the manufacturing processes to housing.

Part 2 of the book presents a survey of the Industrial Archaeology of Britain beginning in prehistoric times and coming to the last quarter of the 19th century. Examples are taken from a range of excavated sites including Grimez Graves, the Mendip site at Charterhouse, a series of iron-working sites from Roman times to mid-19th century from all over the country, several chemical sites, salt, alum, coal and lead mining, transport, etc.

Part 3 surveys the place of museums in Industrial Archaeology, and the book concludes with a brief bibliography and an ample index.

In essence Dr. Raistrick puts forward a new philosophy of Industrial Archaeology in which less emphasis is placed on the recording of surviving structures of the Industrial Revolution, and more on properly conducted fieldwork and on the excavation of sites from the earliest times. This new look comes like a breath of fresh air, and one wishes that Dr. Raistrick has been inspired to write this book about ten or fifteen years ago when Industrial Archaeology was born. If such a sane and coherent philosophy had been current in those early days, many sites would have been excavated which are now completely lost through redevelopment.

The trouble is that 'Orthodox Archaeologists' and Industrial Archaeologists now lie in two camps. Apart from the shining example of the Members of the Historical Metallurgy Group, there has been little attempt to apply proper excavation techniques to industrial sites. There appears to be an ever widening divergence between those who profess an interest in Industrial Archaeology, and those who apply archaeological techniques to industrial sites. Neither side meets on common ground, and this is deplorable. One can foresee a situation where incompetent excavations are carried out by industrial archaeologists with disastrous effects on the data which can be obtained from them. Orthodox archaeologists are going to view this with hostility and so the gap yawns ever wider. Perhaps the answer would be for a number of training excavations to be mounted, run by the competent archaeologists and attended by those interested in industry. For the future of archaeology as a whole, this gap between the disciplines must be bridged, and soon.

Dr. Raistrick's book is a magnificent effort, and should be read by all archaeologists of whatever persuasion. It is well printed and profusely illustrated. Several local sites are mentioned, but by some mischance Warmley is consistently spelt Warnley, and he rather surprisingly confuses Richard Champion the partner of William Cookworthy, with his cousin William the owner of Warmley Brass Works. Dr. Raistrick's description of the Warmley site is now well out of date, for little of the 18th century buildings remains. The workers' cottages came down about five years ago, the mill pond is now a caravan site, and a sprawl of factory buildings covers the area. Only the factory block with the ornate clock tower still survives. Here is a prime example of a site which should have been excavated before any rebuilding was carried out. Here was the first place in the world where zinc was manufactured on a commercial scale and which

remained virtually unaltered until just a few years ago. From the Industrial Archaeological point of view, Warmley is probably the most important site in the Bristol district after the Roman lead mining sites on Mendip, and yet it is now inaccessible.

Dr. Raistrick makes the point of the importance of records and archives to the Industrial Archaeologist - more so, perhaps, than to the orthodox archaeologist specialising in the earlier periods. He calls for greater use of microfilm and photocopying to enable records to be consulted away from the record office, perhaps linked in with the existing library services. Time spent in journeying to a distant record office is time wasted.

All in all this is a most important book, which might well change the course of some aspects of archaeological work in this country in the years to come.

A. P. Woolrich

L. V. Grinsell, The Bristol Mint: An Historical Outline (Bristol Branch of the Historical Association, 1972), 24pp., 30 p

This is another of those useful little books that frequently appear from the pen of L. V. Grinsell. Here quite briefly he leads us through the earlier numismatic finds in the area, from the Kingswood find of the Dobunni gold stater of CORIO, c. AD. 42, and the Roman counterfeit hoard at Whitchurch c. AD. 270, to the coin of Harold II found in 1962 during the dig in Mary le Port Street. From the time of CNUT the mint was well established in the rapidly growing town and port. The coin types produced by the mint are listed under the various reigns, along with the moneyers' names. The latter were influential citizens responsible for the fineness of the coin. From the time of Edward I the moneyer's name was omitted and the style of the coin standardised, with the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d being introduced for the first time.

From then on the mint opened only at infrequent intervals to assist with the various re-coinages, as in the reign of Edward IV when gold coin was struck for the first time, and again in the reign of Henry VIII when Bristol had its own engraver and its coins indicated that City status had been achieved. Coins were also struck for Ireland. A mint was in operation during the Civil War under Thomas Bushell, producing coin for the Royalist forces in the West. Its last official use was during the great re-coinage of William III, which finally brought the use of hammered coins to an end.

Finally he deals with the various tokens that were produced under the authority of the Elizabethan Privy Council for local use, and the efforts of William Wood who was producing copper coins for Ireland in the 1720s somewhere in the vicinity of Bristol, if not actually in the city.

The book contains a large number of useful footnotes for those interested in a deeper study of this subject, and some illustrations are included. This is an interesting, readable little book which makes no pretence of going into the subject in great detail, but adequately fulfils its sub-title claim to be 'an historical outline'.

J. Durnell

---

#### NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of University of Bristol Spelaeological Society vol. 13 no. 1 contain several important archaeological articles, with firstly the important report on the "Hay Wood Burials, Mendip Hills, Somerset" by our members A. and R. Everton (pp. 5-29). This amalgamates their own recent work with that of earlier excavators, and brings to light the first known ritual dental mutilation in Britain. Other articles highly relevant to our B. A. R. G. area include the long-awaited "Priddy Long Barrow" report by C. W. Phillips and H. Taylor (pp. 31-36), "Romano British Sites on the North Somerset Levels" by D. Lilly and G. Usher (North Somerset Archaeological Research Group) (pp. 37-40); "A Roman Counterfeiters Den" (White Woman's Hole, Leighton) and "Roman Counterfeiters on Mendip", by J. H. Barrett and G. C. Boon (pp. 61-82); and details of further work at Kings Weston Hill, by C. Godman (pp. 41-48) and at Gough's Cave, Cheddar, by E. K. Tratman and others (pp. 49-58) when 'rescue' opportunities arose.

Much sound advice for archaeologists who may find themselves cast in an unaccustomed role, is presented in Public Enquiries: Presenting the Conservation Case: notes from a C. B. A. Conference. Included are points to remember when presenting evidence, rules for witnesses under cross-examination, and ten 'Golden Rules' for public enquiries. 20p from the C. B. A., 8 St. Andrew's Place, Regents Park, London NW1 4LB. Another new booklet in the same series, available from the C. B. A. at 15p, is Responsibility and Safeguards in Archaeological Excavation ed. P. J. Fowler, on which our Hon. Fieldwork Adviser writes on p. 154.

A third and larger C. B. A. publication, at £1.00 and like all C. B. A. publications excellent value for money, is Field Survey in British Archaeology, ed. Elizabeth Fowler; this is a very important survey of current views and practice, developed from papers given at the conference at Southampton in 1971. We hope to review it fully in another issue. Lastly, their Annual Report No. 22 (20p) now appears as Archaeology in Britain, 1971-2, with an eye-catching cover, and is as valuable as ever, as a comprehensive survey and reference book on the archaeological scene.

Guide Catalogue to the Collections from Ancient Egypt by L. V. Grinsell (City Museum, 85p). So much more than guide or catalogue, Mr. Grinsell's latest addition to the Museum's handbooks will convert many who had only a marginal interest in Egyptian archaeology. The list of objects contained in the Museum occupies just over 5 pages; the other 79, with many illustrations, map and glossary, constitute an absorbing survey of Egyptian history and civilisation, written with Mr. Grinsell's invariable erudition, and revealing in the detailed knowledge of the subject his especial interest therein. Timed as it is to coincide with London's Tutankhamun exhibition, this handbook provides a Bristolian counterpart.

The City Museum, has indeed been energetic in the field of publication during recent months. A new Information Sheet, Some Bristol Historical Medals (3p) describes a variety of examples ranging in date from the Civil War to the visit of 1912 of King George V and Queen Mary, to open a new wing of the Infirmary. Also included are medals produced to commemorate the launching of S. S. Great Britain, and the opening of Clifton Suspension Bridge. Mike Ponsford has produced a further up-to-date summary of the Bristol Castle excavations, in an attractive cover and with plan, at 5p. The Bristol Clay Tobacco-Pipe Industry by L. C. Walker, is just published, at 35p.

---

The Axbridge Caving Group & Archaeological Society Newsletter for October 1972 includes an article on 'The Importance of Bones in Archaeology' by Dr. R. F. Everton in which he characteristically (as past seasons of rained-off Butcombe diggers may well remember) manages to pack a great deal of solid information into a highly readable short paper.

BIAS Journal 4 (1971), 60p to non-members, includes some important contributions on Mendip mining, Temple Meads station, Nailsea glass-works, and various local mills.

---



CALENDAR OF

FORTHCOMING COURSES, MEETINGS & LECTURES

January - April 1973

- A. C. G. A. S. Axbridge Caving Group & Archaeological Society  
A. S. Archaeological Society  
B. G. A. S. Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society  
G. A. D. A. R. G. Gloucester & District Archaeological Research Group  
(L)/(N) H. S. (Local) or (Natural) History Society  
(P) Limited number of places: prior application essential  
S. A. N. H. S. Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society

continuing: THE GIFT OF THE NILE Exhibition at City Museum, BRISTOL

January

- 3 THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF BRISTOL, by P. Elkin.  
Olveston Parish H. S., Methodist Hall, OLVESTON, 7.30 p. m.
- 4 THE MEDIEVAL CITY by D. Dawson. Lunchtime Lecture,  
City Museum, BRISTOL, 1.15 p. m.
- 4 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Wells N. H. & A. S., with  
illustrated talk by the Master Mason of Wells Cathedral.  
The Museum, WELLS, 5.30 p. m.
- 5 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: PALAEOLOGIC CAVE  
ART by C. Browne, City Art Gallery, BRISTOL, 7.30 p. m.
- 9 HISTORIC SITES & SETTLEMENTS IN THE CHEW VALLEY  
by J. H. Bettey. Bath & Camerton A. S., Lecture Theatre,  
New Building, Technical College, BATH. 7.15 p. m. Visitors 15p
- 9 ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND by D. P. Dawson. Course of 8  
meetings at The Refectory, CONGRESBURY, 7.30 p. m.  
University.
- 10 POLLEN ANALYSIS by Mrs. A. Taylor. Course of 20 meetings  
at King Alred Comprehensive School, BURNHAM-ON-SEA,  
7.30 p. m. (P). University
- 10 PREHISTORY IN THE BRISTOL REGION by E. K. Tratman.  
Course of 10 meetings at Penscot, SHIPHAM. 7.30 p. m.  
University.
- 13 EXCAVATIONS AT CATSGORE by R. Leech. S. A. N. H. S.  
Syndham Hall, TAUNTON Castle, 2.30 p. m.

January

- 16 THE 4thC ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY KILNS AT CONGRESBURY: North Somerset Archaeological Research Group lecture to S. A. N. H. S. Weston Branch, The Museum, Boulevard, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, 7.00. Visitors 10p
- 20 ROMAN OCCUPATION OF THE SOMERSET LEVELS by Madge Langdon. A. C. G. A. S. Church Room, AXBRIDGE, 7.30 p. m.
- 25 18th CENTURY PORCELAIN: THE BRISTOL-WORCESTER CONTROVERSY by J. Amos. Clevedon & District A. S., Sunhill Community Centre, CLEVEDON, 7.30 p. m.
- 26 HISTORIC SITES & SETTLEMENTS IN THE CHEW VALLEY by J. H. Bettey. Keynsham & Saltford L. H. S., Ellsbridge House, KEYNSHAM, 7.30 p. m.
- 26-28 MARINE ARCHAEOLOGY: Panel of lecturers. w/e course, Rodney Lodge, Grange Road, BRISTOL. (P), University.
- 27 B. A. R. G. /UNIVERSITY IRON AGE POTTERY SYMPOSIUM. See p. 157. Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 13 Woodland Road, BRISTOL. 10.30 a. m. 50 places: by ticket (50p) only. Apply to P. J. Fowler by 20th January.
- 29 BRISTOL MERCHANTA by Mrs. J. Vanes. B. G. A. S., Schools Room, City Art Gallery, BRISTOL, 5.45 p. m.

February

- 1 STONEHENGE by N. Thomas. Lunchtime Lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL, 1.15 p. m.
- 1 HEDGEROWS AS HABITATS & HISTORY: Their Importance in the Landscape, by Dr. F. H. Perring (Monks Wood Research Station). Dept. of Physics, Tyndalls Ave., University of BRISTOL, 7.00 p. m. See p. 163.
- 5 LITTLE RED BOOK OF BRISTOL by Miss M. E. Williams. B. G. A. S., Schools Room, City Art Gallery, BRISTOL, 5.45 p. m.
- 6 RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN SOMERSET by W. J. Wedlake. Bath & Camerton A. S., Lecture Theatre, Technical College (New Building), BATH, 7.15 p. m. Visitors 15p.
- 7 CHECK LISTS by Prof. C. Thomas, S. A. N. H. S. Wyndham Hall, TAUNTON Castle, 7.00 p. m.
- 8 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: EXCAVATIONS AT CATSGORE: talk and slides by R. Leech. City Art Gallery, BRISTOL 7.30 p. m. :

February

- 9 FINDS ON THE M5 TAUNTON SECTION by R. Bolton. Banwell Society of Archaeology, Village Hall, BANWELL, 7.30 p. m.
- 10 B. A. R. G.: Last day for nominations for Officers and Committee for the year 1973/4: see page 166.
- 10 OLD SHEPTON by F. Davis; Wells N H. A. S. The Museum, WELLS, 5.30 p. m.
- 16-18 THE ROMAN WEST: panel of lecturers. w/e course, Rodney Lodge, Grange Road, BRISTOL (P), University
- 22 VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE by D. P. Dawson. Clevedon & District A. S., Sunhill Community Centre, CLEVEDON, 7.30 p. m.
- 24 EXCAVATIONS AT PILSDON PEN by P. Gelling. S. A. N. H. S., Wyndham Hall, TAUNTON Castle, 2.30 p. m.
- 24 B. A. R. G. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, City Museum, BRISTOL, 2.15 p. m. Address by P. J. Fowler, "Cadbury Congresbury, 1968-1972; an Interim Report on four seasons' excavations."
- 24-25 LABORATORY CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL (II) by Janet Escritt; second of 2 linked weekend courses, Dept. of Veterinary Anatomy, Park Row, University of BRISTOL. (P). Details on application.

March

- 1 ABONE: BRISTOL'S ROMAN TOWN by M. W. Ponsford. Lunchtime lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL, 1.15 p. m.
- 3 LOCAL ARCHITECTURE by Dr. R. D. Reid. Wells N. H. A. S. ~~The Museum, WELLS, 5.30 p. m.~~
- 5 WILLIAM WORCESTRE & 15th CENTURY BRISTOL by Frances Neale. B. G. A. S., City Art Gallery, BRISTOL, 5.45 p. m.
- 6 ENGLAND & THE CONTINENT IN 10th CENTURY by P. J. Greening. Bath & Camerton A. S., Lecture Theatre, Technical College (New Building), BATH, 7.15 p. m. Visitors 15p
- 9 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Keynsham & Saltford L. H. S. Ellsbridge House, KEYNSHAM, 7.30 p. m.
- 9 LUNDY by K. S. Gardner. Banwell Society of Archaeology, Village Hall, BANWELL, 7.30 p. m.
- 15 B. A. R. G. LECTURE: BRONZE AGE OF THE BRITISH ISLES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SOUTH WEST by Dr. Joan Taylor. Schools Room, City Art Gallery, BRISTOL, 7.30 p. m.

*[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document. The text is scattered across the page and does not form any recognizable words or sentences.]*

*[Faint handwritten or stamped text on the right margin, possibly a date or reference number.]*

*[Faint handwritten or stamped text on the right margin, possibly a date or reference number.]*