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BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

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

BULLETIN

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This bulletin is issued in Spring, Autumn and December

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MEMBERSHIP

The Annual Subscriptions for the current year is:

£1.00 for members aged 18 or over

£1.50 for husband and wife

£0.25 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

To follow such distinguished editorial predecessors as Mrs. Frances Neale and L. V. Grinsell is indeed a great honour, and would at any time be an onerous responsibility. Now that changes in Local Government are imminent, changes which will shape the pattern of Archaeology for decades to come, we feel a deep concern that B. A. R. G. should play a worthy part. Bulletin is the principal link between members, now numbering over four hundred. We hope to meet the challenging situation successfully by informing members of developments and encouraging them to express their views and opinions wherever and whenever these can be most effective.

The new County of Avon will cover an area in which there are at present more than a dozen small archaeological societies at work. A timely change of organisation to tidy up this situation, to speak with one voice for the area, is an obvious desideratum. Our Chairman and other officers have been conferring at length with colleagues from other societies; the outcome is to be the new Avon Archaeological Council. This body will consist of institutional members and will have a purposefully democratic constitution; its co-ordinated aims and efforts will surely advance the cause of Archaeology. Simultaneously, a Regional Archaeological Unit within C. B. A. Group 13, consisting of Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset, with the specific intention of streamlining the response to increasingly frequent 'rescue' crises, is envisaged.

Planning and policy-making are not everyone's forte; but we should all be aware that re-organisation may bring debits as well as credits, however good the original intention. Too much centralisation could curtail the initiative and scope of the individual, and impoverish the spirit of voluntary societies. Today, our own B. A. R. G. spirit is buoyant; large and small units are usefully pursuing their interests, the Associate section is extremely keen, and membership is expanding steadily. We must keep these assets intact at all costs.

This is for the future. Of immediate interest is an imaginative and generous gift by Book Club Associates (W. H. Smith & Son and Doubleday) whose publications have a wide appeal. They have given £2000 to endow a research scholarship, to be spread over three years, and used specifically for the C. B. A. Archaeology of Churches project. Could there be a more enlightened gesture by a business concern to one of the basic sources of its success? Let us hope that this inspired idea may be widely copied.

Dr. Joan Taylor, Curator in Archaeology at the City Museum, writes her first article for Bulletin on a rare gold find from Farleigh Wick, between Bath and Bradford on Avon. Prehistoric British Goldwork was Dr. Taylor's chosen subject for her Ph. D. thesis, and we are most fortunate to have this original communication.

THE JUG'S GRAVE, FARLEIGH WICK, BEAKER DISC CONSIDERED
WITH OTHER BEAKER DISCS

J. J. Taylor

This exciting Beaker gold disc was found amongst the contents of the Jug's Grave Cist when they were examined in September 1947, after excavation. Hence, the importance of the disc lies within itself and not in its relationship to other items of the grave from which it came.

The disc, thin by any standards, is much thinner than the Beaker sheetwork found in basket earrings or in relation to most of the other Beaker discs. Typologically, it lies at what might be considered the earliest end of the range of Beaker disc ornament. Although it has been said to have been found with a Northern/Middle Rhenish beaker of Clarke's classification, the beaker itself might be dubiously reconstructed, and Lantin and Van der Waals in *Helenium* vo. 12 pt. 1 (1972) dispute the value of Clarke's classification. Nevertheless, the closest disc in design and location to this one is also from Wiltshire, the Mere disc. It too, by Clarke's classification, was associated with an early type of beaker, but this time a Wessex/Middle Rhenish vessel. Both these small discs have central crosses which fail to reach their surrounding border. Their small size and the rigid use of the laddered-cruciform design, suggests that they are early in the sequence, if one assumes a relationship between Unetice racquet-headed pins with this cruciform decoration (Childe, 1961, p. 133, fig. 71) and the gold discs.

Some Beaker discs are remarkably close approximations to Unetice racquet-headed pins. It is likely they are derived adaptations into the Beaker society from Central Europe; a society with little need for pins, as they fastened their clothing with V-perforated buttons, but one that may have placed great importance on the significance of the pin head. One is unlikely to know if the disc formed a badge of office, held some religious significance, or detect any other reason why they often occur in pairs of matching gold discs, but do not occur in great quantity. Not all of the twenty-three discs now designated as Beaker gold discs are indisputably Beaker, some may belong to the Food Vessel period. This small number tempts one to put subjective interpretations stressing their importance to the society, which are not supportable.

One can build a typological progression of discs from simple, closely paralleled discs with cruciform decoration to complex, ornate discs, some showing a devolved, or elaborated cruciform decoration and others abandoning the cross altogether.

The pair of discs found near Ballina, Co. Mayo, the single one from Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, and an almost identical unprovenanced Irish one (NLI 291: Author's Ph. D. Dissertation, 1970), are precise

copies of the decoration on some bronze racquet-headed pins. They are best considered as imitations of the heads of these pins in a new medium, gold, probably permanently stitched to clothing. There are jet V-perforated buttons from Thwing and Rudstone, East Riding, Yorks., which bear the same motifs as the discs on their upper surface, but the flatness of the discs, which show no traces of creasing or other indications of doming, suggest that they never functioned as button covers, and apart from the central perforations being wrongly placed for this purpose, the evidence of the edges being stitched down as well as attachment through the central perforations, contradicts all suggestions of their use as button covers. The traces of needle holes around the edges of the discs suggest that they were sewn permanently flat to the clothing. An excellent example of this is the disc from Castle Treasure, near Douglas, Co. Cork, now in the British Museum.

In Ireland, all degrees of disc development occur. The two Co. Roscommon discs resemble the Jug's Grave and Mere discs, while the extreme elaboration of the cross as well as three-dimensional working of the ornamentation of the sheet occur on the Tedavnet, Co. Monaghan pair, placing these complex discs at the other extreme of the typology from Jug's Grave. In the pair from Cloyne, Co. Cork, there is complete elimination of the central decoration and the elaboration of the border takes the full focus of the decoration. At the end of the sequence are placed the three-dimensional, repoussé discs: the pairs from Tedavnet, Co. Monaghan; Cloyne, Co. Cork; Co. Wexford; and the single discs from Ballyvourney, Co. Cork and the unprovenanced Irish one (NLI 292: Author's Ph. D. Dissertation, 1970). The fine ornamentation of these discs seems to have been executed freehand. This became apparent while taking micrometer measurements on the very fine pair of discs from Co. Wexford. It was obvious that the micrometer points did not register in the same relationship to the inner lines each time a measurement was taken around the edges. Therefore, the goldsmiths did not need or perhaps know of the compass when making these discs.

It seems likely that the Beaker disc generated its own evolution within Britain, and that the discs known from Iberia and Brittany were influenced by the British discs and not derived from Central Europe, as all lack the cross and most are of heavier sheet with four central perforations instead of the British two.

To conclude, the Jug's Grave disc forms an early example, if not the earliest, with Mere, of Beaker discs. These are, together with some of the Beaker basket earrings like the pair from Radley, Berks. associated with a European Bell Beaker, perhaps the earliest gold ornaments in the British Isles and are associated with the first metal workers, the Beaker people. This sheetwork was rapidly transformed into a British expression of a universal Continental Beaker form depicted in earrings and discs from Central Europe, Switzerland and the Atlantic Coastal regions. The Beaker

disc is a British interpretation of the Venetian racquet-headed pin or seemingly, although one cannot restrict the source of ideas to Central Europe, the elements of the area are reflected in the discs found here, as similarly are the basket earrings. The objects themselves, however, are an entirely British production, apart from the Irish Dacomet ornament, not discussed here.

Acknowledgements:

The Author wishes to thank Captain Whitehead and his son, Mr. Denis Whitehead, for the generous hospitality and access they gave whilst the Jug's Grave disc was studied.

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- Underwood, G. Notes, Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Vol. 52, 1947-8, pp 270-271.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome more new members, who have recently joined B. A. R. G. since the Members' List was issued in April. We hope they will find many opportunities to join in B. A. R. G. activities.

- Bailey, Miss L., 8 Richmond Park Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 3AP.
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- * Colliver, A., 133 Reedley Road, Stoke Bishop, Bristol BS9 1BG.
- * Denford, S. J., 21 Avebury Road, Ashton Vale, Bristol BS3 2QQ.
- * Driscoll, M., 2 Ashleigh Close, Paulton, Bristol BS18 5QD.
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- Hayman, Miss A., The Cottage, Frenchay Hill, Frenchay, Bristol BS16 1LR.
- Hunt, J. M., 14 Hunters Way, Filton, Bristol BS12 7EW.

* Denotes Associate Member

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE C. B. A.

We are delighted to learn that Nicholas Thomas, Director of the City Museum, and Hon. Editor of Special Publications for B. A. R. G., is the new President of the Council for British Archaeology. When Mr. Thomas came to Bristol three years ago we felt a deep sense of satisfaction in having gained an archaeologist of such distinction. During the frustrating Stop:Go period that followed we admired his unfailing equanimity and sense of humour, which together enabled him to ride out the bitter disappointment of the 'vanishing Museum'; one we all shared. Mr. Thomas's academic status combined with his personal flair for public relations will bring a special lustre to his latest undertaking.

The C. B. A. are to be congratulated on their two-fold perspicacity; firstly for making such an excellent choice, and secondly for realising the potential benefits of having both President and Hon. Secretary 'on location' together in the same city. With two such energetic and enterprising personalities as Nicholas Thomas and Peter Fowler driving in tandem, British Archaeology can expect to see plenty of progressive activity emanating from Bristol. How fortunate we are as a Group to be close to the hub of affairs; the spin-off may well have far-reaching effects for B. A. R. G. if we can be alert and vigorous enough to seize our opportunities as they arise.

BRISTOL 600

A variety of celebrations have marked Bristol's Charter Anniversary, 1373-1973. A Royal Visit, special souvenirs, the Downs Evening Post Exhibition - at which B. A. R. G. members helped to man an information stand - kept 'Things Bristolian' well in focus throughout the Summer. In archaeological terms there have been many good side effects; support for the Greyfriars excavation (report on p.219); inauguration of the Bristol Threatened History Society (see p. 218); and the prospect of closer collaboration amongst local archaeological groups (editorial). Next year will see the loss of Bristol's ancient identity as a City and County; and deep natural regret will be felt. However, the County of Avon contains all tomorrow's opportunities, its plans and hopes, both archaeological and otherwise, waiting to be realised. What will Avon 600 have to show?

A B. A. R. G. NEW YEAR PARTY

Tentative plans are under consideration for a party to be held at the Museum early in January. Numbers may be somewhat limited. Full details will be announced in the December Bulletin.

BRISTOL THREATENED HISTORY SOCIETY

by Nicholas Thomas

Members of B.A.R.G. will be aware that, since the Second World War, excavations have been conducted in Bristol, mainly under the auspices of the City Museum, to rescue what we can of the evidence for its past in advance of development. We still know very little about Bristol's early history, however - why and when it arose where it did, its links with the Old World and the New, for example: and there are many details to be filled in concerning later periods, including the industrial aspect. These are matters which can best be answered by archaeological excavation. We do not, however, have sufficient funds; and time is running out. We believe that the rescue work must be carried out during the next ten years or so, and that we shall need some £20,000 a year. Our combined grants from the Corporation and from the D. of E. amount annually to about £5,000. Accordingly, the Bristol Threatened History Society has been formed as a fund-raising venture, in an attempt to attract money and help in kind from local industries and from all who have the good of their City at heart. It will be administered through the Town Clerk's and City Treasurer's Departments and have an executive committee comprising members of Council, businessmen and members of the Museum and Art Gallery, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor of Bristol.

Members of B.A.R.G. who are interested in supporting rescue excavation in the City in this way, should write for further information: c/o The Director, City Museum, Queens Road, Bristol BS8 1RL.

BRISTOL 600 : A COMMEMORATIVE LECTURE

All B.A.R.G. members and their interested friends are cordially invited by the Bristol section of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society to attend a commemorative lecture in the Reception Room, Wills Memorial Building, University of Bristol, on 1st October 1973 at 5.45 p.m. This will be given by Dr. Charles Ross, a senior member of the History Faculty, Bristol University, who has undertaken new research for this lecture, expressly to give local depth and detail to a period which is his own special study. Dr. Ross has chosen for his title: Crown and Corporation: Bristol in the National politics of Late Medieval England.

BRISTOL EXCAVATIONS 1973 - GREYFRIARS

Since the preliminary account in Bulletin (vol. 4 no. 7 p. 183), the Greyfriars excavations have been continued, and finally completed by the City Museum's field team. The site developers granted an extension until mid-July, and the amount of additional information gleaned during this time has made nonsense of the original idea that the site might be excavated in one month.

We started in April by opening up an area on the site of the Moravian Church and Schoolhouse. Of great interest to the history of Bristol's development was the discovery that here, below the Friars' garden, lay the edge of a Romano-British settlement, possibly part of a villa complex. A ditch and burnt area had a building with stone footings erected over them during the 3rd century A. D. This building fronted a fenced garden adjoining a rough cobbled area. A piece of clay tegula (roofing tile) indicated the presence of a major building. Finds included a tinned bronze brooch, spindle-whorl, tweezers, shale armlet, a single fourth century coin and a quern fragment, together with flint scrapers, sherds of late Roman pottery and iron slag.

At this point it is worth remarking on the topography of the site. A cliff runs east-west composed of a hard quartzitic sandstone of Triassic age, with a purplish colour indicative of the presence of much haematite. This material had been weathered in Pleistocene times, forming a massive gravel on which the Romans settled. Over the gravel a layer of alluvial clay formed, and, having raised the ground level by dumping more than a metre's depth of stone chips and more clay, the Friars began to build. Problems of flooding may have been solved by a major civil engineering work of the 1240's, the re-routing of the Frome river.

The friary excavation was one of the most rewarding ever carried out in Bristol. Preliminary work in January and February this year had established the site of the church. At first glance, the friary seemed to be standard in plan, but needless to say further work revealed complications; these showed that research on the early friary in this country has only just begun. Our work showed that in the late 14th century the plan was straightforward and could be matched elsewhere, but in the early stages it had been a distinctive and functional one. Founded in about 1245 (note the date of the new Frome channel) the first church was a simple rectangle subdivided by a cross-hall into nave and choir. In its south side a series of contemporary small rooms, about 3 metres square internally, faced the newly established street, Lewin's Mead. Certainly more than anchorites' cells, these rooms are without parallel except at Blackfriars,

Norwich, and may resemble the preaching/teaching chapels at Oxford; no other sources, however suggest a University link at this early, certainly mid-13th century, date.

This early church was later redesigned; financed, perhaps, by the gift of a tenement to the friars in the 1370's. Its nave became the north aisle of the new church, details of which, together with those of the remodelled cloister, were recovered during excavation. Inside the church was a belfry tower, accurately recorded by William Wycestre as measuring 7 paces square, (or about $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet) in the centre. Close by, a short length of lead pipe represented the sole remains of the famous Greyfriars conduit. The church was full of burials, many of which cut through the demolished walls of the earlier church and its adjacent rooms. Of great interest was the recovery of a complete wooden coffin with undisturbed burial, a gold finger ring still in situ.

A garderobe built onto the north wall of the reredorter consisted of two rectangular stone-lined and vaulted pits, from which came the most spectacular finds on the site. Preserved in the waterlogged conditions were 8 or 9 complete wooden bowls or platters; 2 spatulas; a leather shoe; and other organic material. A virtually complete pottery watering can and much pottery. Also some thin leather, possibly vellum, and 3 pieces of slate with graffiti. Words already deciphered by the City Archivist are BRYCOLL and HENRIC(I)U(S).

The shoe, pottery and calligraphy can be dated to c. 1500. There is little doubt that the slates and other writing indicate a school, often an adjunct of a friary. Finds also included several complete and hundreds of fragments of encaustic tiles; moulded freestone pieces spanning the entire occupation by the friars; numerous bronzes and lead objects.

After the Dissolution, the buildings were demolished, probably towards the end of the 16th century. Industrial usage of the site in 17th and 18th century included clay pipe manufacture. Two cess-pits dated 1680-90 and c. 1710 by pipes, contained many complete wine bottles and phials, Westerwald German stoneware beer tankards, and lead tokens (with mould) one being inscribed T. M. with the date 1678.

After such finds no further words are needed. It is true to say that the site required two years rather than two months' work, but that given more co-operation with redevelopers, future prospects should become brighter. Work continues on a new site at Rackhay, due to be developed by the G. P. O. from mid-September.

PARISH CHECKLISTS

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Buildings in Streets

Where a large number of buildings in the streets of a town or village are included in the checklist, the list is arranged on the lines of a directory: (a) the streets are listed in alphabetical order; (b) within each street, the relevant houses, by name and/or number, are arranged in physical sequence on each side.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SOURCES

In addition to those listed in the previous Bulletin:

General

ch Q	Chapel, Quaker
fo	former
n s e w	compass points
pr	premises

Sources

BARG:FG(1)	B. A. R. G. Field Guide No. 1 (2nd edition), 1970
ER	Ellis, R., History of Thornbury Castle, 1839
GLV(P)	Grinsell, L. V., personal file, with date
GRO	Gloucestershire Records Office
MHLG (Gp)	Ministry of Housing and Local Government Listed Building, with classification as Group 1, 2 or 3
MS	Morse, S., Thornbury in 1851 (Society of Thornbury Folk), 1951
RL	Richardson, L., Wells and Springs of Gloucestershire, H. M. S. O. 1930
Vbl()	Verbal report, where this is a sole but authoritative source of information; and source

Thornbury Parish Checklist

All National Grid References (NGR) within Thornbury are prefixed ST, and these letters have been omitted to save space.

MHLG (Gp)	The list for Thornbury was compiled in 1948
T	Thornbury
Vbl (STF)	Verbal report from Society of Thornbury Folk (first hand report from Miss E. Bruton)

THORNBURY : INTRODUCTION

Geologically, Thornbury town is built on Keuper Marl, a narrow ridge of which forms the site of the High Street. This Marl fans out to cover most of the north of the parish, including the areas of Upper and Lower Morton. An arm of low-lying alluvium extends almost to Thornbury Castle from the Severn. West of Thornbury town and eastwards towards the A38 is the Thornbury bed of Old Red Sandstone, while the south of the parish towards Alveston is on Tintern beds of Lower Old Red Sandstone. As a result of this geology, the northern part of the parish consists of a flat, low-lying area, while the south is hillier. Rudder states, with reference to the lower parts, that "the inhabitants are unhealthy from the putrid air they breathe", and refers to frequent inundations. Thornbury town is about 150 ft. above sea level.

The earliest known reference to Thornbury is in 896. Domesday Book (1086) states that market profits were 20s., and the market is believed to date from about 1070. Leland describes the town street plan as "a letter Y havinge first one longe strete and two hornes goyng out of it", a description which still applies to the older part of the town. Leland also refers to past industry: "once there was goode clothinge, but now idleness much reynithe there".

Thornbury Castle is a major feature; the present building, never completed, dates from early 16th century (for detailed history, see R. Ellis, History of Thornbury Castle, 1839). Many of the present houses in Castle Street are 17-18th century, and are listed buildings. The area north and east of Thornbury town has been extensively built up during the last 15 years, and further areas will be developed in the immediate future. Several hamlets have been absorbed in these developments.

No attempt is made in this checklist to record ridge-and-furrow surviving in fields. Of 116 fields which have been examined in detail, 30 contain ridge-and-furrow; a record is being kept by map. Field usage in the now-developed area was mainly pasture.

The following checklist has been prepared by Thornbury Archaeological Group as a Group effort. Some of the contributors are not members of B.A.R.G., and grateful thanks are due to all who assisted.

Lindsay Linton

THORNBURY PARISH CHECKLIST

Site	NGR	Extant	Source
<u>BUILDINGS, DOMESTIC</u>			
<u>LESSER</u>			
<u>Castle Street, T, (West side, from north to south)</u>			
Thornbury Ho	63399045	no	MHLG(Gp 2), OS 6" 1895
Hatch, The	63429043	yes	OS 6" 1895; FN(G) iii17:TA(T)1839
Thornbury Cottage	63489039	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
17 Priory, The	63599032	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
15 Clematis Cottage	63609031	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
11 Porch Ho	63629028	yes	BE(G:V)381; MHLG(Gp 2)
<u>Castle Street, T, (East side, from north to south)</u>			
58 Fairfield Ho	63429048	yes	MHLG(Gp 3)
Chantry, The	63559041	yes	BE(G:V)381; OS 6" 1895
10 Wigmore Ho	63669626	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
4 (surgery & County Court)	63679025	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
2 (Lydford's)	63679024	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
<u>High Street, T (West side, from north to south)</u>			
4 (offices)	63669017	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
Tudor Ho	63659010	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
16 Old Market Ho	63649005	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
pr w of 16	63659005	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
pr s of entrance of Park Ho	63639004	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
pr n of Nell Gwyn	63659003	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
pr s of Nell Gwyn	63659001	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
Nell Gwyn Cafe	63659002	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
pr opposite Soapers Lane	63659001	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
26 pr n of Old Post Office	63648999	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
28 Old Post Office	63648997	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
(Manchester Ho)			
30 pr s e of Old Post Office	63658997	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
32 ho n of Belmont	63648994	yes	MHLG(Gp 3)
34 pr n of Belmont	63648993	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
36 Belmont	63648992	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
Close, The	63648991	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
Close Ho	63628989	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
Rosemount Ho	63618981	yes	MHLG(Gp 3)
58 ho 35 yds. s of Close Ho	63628986	yes	MHLG(Gp 3)
60 ho 40 yds. s of Close Ho	63628985	yes	MHLG(Gp 3)
<u>High Street, T (East side, from north to south)</u>			
31/33 ho n of Silver St.	63679000	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
67/81 inclusive, odd nos.	63658981	yes	MHLG(Gp 3: Listed as 1-8)

Site NGR Extant Sources

BUILDINGS, DOMESTIC cont'd

Plain, The, T

2 (shop, D.Gubbins)	63709016	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
10 (offices)	63719018	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
11 (ho)	63709019	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
12 Georgian Ho	63699019	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
13 (shop, Savery & Son)	63699020	yes	MHLG(Gp 3)
14 (shop)	63689021	yes	MHLG(Gp 3)
15 (shop)	63689022	yes	MHLG(Gp 3)

St.Mary Street, T (east side)

19 Warwick Ho	63769002	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
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MAJOR

Kyneton	62228977	yes	BE(G:V)382
Marlwood Grange	63268890	yes	OS 6" 1895
Morton Grange	64929138	yes	BE(G:V)382
Morton Ho	64009155	yes	OS 6" 1895
Thornbury Castle	63389068	yes	BE(G:V)380:ER; TBGAS 8(1883/4)40, 12(1887/8)329, 20(1895/7)313, 27(1904)128
Thornbury Park	63409090	yes	BE(G:V)381

MISCELLANEOUS

Beeholes, in wall of The Chantry T	63559041	yes	Obs
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BUILDINGS, OTHER

CASTLES

Thornbury Castle: see Buildings, Domestic: Major

ECCLESIASTICAL

ch C (T) Back Street	63758986	yes	OS 6" 1895
ch C Crossways	65759112	yes	OS 6" 1895
ch M (T) High Street	63649014	yes	BE(G:V)381; OS 6" 1895
ch B Lower Morton	64549221	yes	OS 6" 1895
ch RC (T) The Priory	63599032	yes	MHLG(Gp 2)
ch Q (T) St.John Street	63799010	yes	BE(G:V)382
ch B (T) St.John Street	63929001	yes	OS 6" 1895
ch X (T) St. Mary's	63409061	yes	AR 766-770; BE(G:V)379; LJV 99-100; RS 757-9; TBGAS 8(1883/4)79,12 (1997/8) 100; and many others
ch X St.Paul's,Hackett	65369011	yes	OS 6" 1895
ch W (T) now part of 12 Castle Street	63659027	yes	Vbl (present occupant)

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>BUILDINGS, OTHER cont'd</u>			
<u>FARMS AND BARNES</u>			
Fowsters Farm, Kington	62019035	yes	BE(G:V)382; OS 6" 1895
Kingtonmead Farm barn	62239122	yes	Obs; OS 6" 1895
Kingtonmead Farm barn	62219109	yes	Obs; OS 6" 1895
Lower Marlwood Farm, fo Clutterbuck Farm T	63038988	yes	DC(68); OS 6" 1895
Marlwood Farm	62868920	yes	OS 6" 1895; PNGiii15
Morton Bridge ? barn	64539106	no	Obs
Spring Farm, Lower Morton	64229177	yes	BE(G:V)382; OS 6" 1895
Vilners Farm T	64398910	yes	OS 6" 1895; PNGiii15
- farmhouse	64219221	yes	Obs; OS 6" 1895
<u>INNS</u>			
Barrel Inn T	63738999	yes	MHLG(Gp 3)
Castle Temperance Fo Beaufort. Arms	63668990	no	Vbl (STF)
fo inn, Crispin, Pullens Green T		no	Vbl (STF)
fo inn, now Lion House T	63639022	yes	Vbl (STF)
Plough T	63769013	yes	MHLG(Gp 3)
fo inn, now (to 1971) Police Station T	63669000	yes	Vbl(STF)
Swan T	63669008	yes	BE(G:V)382
fo White Hart, now Westminster Bank T	63659018	yes	Vbl(STF)
White Horse, Buckover	66389035	yes	OS 6" 1895
White Lion T	63649008	yes	BE(G:V)382
<u>INSTITUTIONAL</u>			
Almhouses T	63769002	yes	Obs
Church Institute T	63769005	yes	MHLG(Gp 2); BE(G:V)382; TA(T)1839
Alias School, Free(Attwells) T			
Jail (now part of shop) T	63659005	yes	Vbl(STF)
Old Market T	63659005	yes	BE(G:V)382; MHLG(Gp 2)
Public Bath-house T	64028978	no	OS 6" 1895
Register Office T	63659012	yes	BE(G:V)381; MHLG(Gp 2)
School, British T	63868986	no	TA(T) 1839
School, Free Grammar T	63429042	yes	BE(G:V)381; TBGAS 66 (1945)99; 67 (1946/8)12
School, The Hackett	65768973	yes	OS 6" 1895
School, National T	63449061	no	TA(T) 1839
Town Hall T	63659005	yes	BE(G:V)382; TA(T) 1839
Workhouse T	64109050	yes	OS 6" 1895; TA(T) 1839

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>			
<u>BRIDGES</u>			
Lower Marlwood Farm, near	63308975	yes	OS 6" 1895
St.Arild's Farm, near	61939067	yes	OS 6" 1895
Yew Tree Farm, near	65309171	yes	OS 6" 1895
<u>FOOTPATHS</u>			
Oldbury Lane, near; meeting of 6 paths	63869192	yes	OS 6" 1895
<u>FORDS</u>			
Park Farm, Morton, near	63789120	yes	OS 6" 1895
<u>MILESTONES & SIGNS ETC.</u>			
Milestone, Milestone Farm	64639146	yes	OS 6" 1895
Milestone, Rockhampton	64669245	yes	OS 6" 1895
<u>RAILWAYS</u>			
Station T	63708970	no	OS 6" 1895
<u>ROADS</u>			
? Hollow way	65739172	yes	Obs
Roman road, course of, now A38, Milbury Heath	655893	yes	OS 6" 1895
<u>STILES</u>			
Backchurch Lane T	64159091	yes	Obs
Kington	62039044	yes	Obs
Lower Morton	64369211	yes	Obs
<u>STREETNAMES, CHANGED OR DISUSED</u>			
Chipping Street(now Silver St) T	63709000	yes	PNGiii14; Vbl(STF)
Collestrete (Now Gloucester Rd)T	63759018	yes	MS; PNGiii14
Nelmestreet (now St.Mary's St) T	63759010	yes	PNGiii14; Vbl(STF)
Rotten Row (now Chapel St) T	63648985	yes	PNGiii14; TA(T)1839
<u>FIELDS</u>			
<u>NAMES</u>			
Barrow Hill	635887	yes	TA(T)1839
Burnt Leaze	639927	yes	TA(T)1839
Burnt Leaze	639928	yes	TA(T)1839
Changeable or Burnt Patch	663907	yes	TA(T)1839
Cold Stones	633898	yes	TA(T)1839
Copperage	642923	yes	TA(T)1839
Fishpond Ground	636892	yes	TA(T)1839
Fishpond Leaze	647892	yes	TA(T)1839
Fishpond (The Hackett)	65588975	yes	TA(T)1839
Great Fishponds Leaze	630892	yes	TA(T)1839

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>FIELDS cont'd</u>			
Grindstone Leaze	640912	no	TA(T) 1839
Hacket Tanyard	65428995	yes	TA(T) 1839
Lime Croft	634925	yes	TA(T) 1839
Lime Croft	654912	yes	TA(T) 1839
Limekiln Ground	622885	yes	TA(T) 1839
Mill Acre	633923	yes	TA(T) 1839
Mill House Close	666912	yes	TA(T) 1839
Mill House Mead	666911	yes	TA(T) 1839
Mill Leaze	620909	yes	TA(T) 1839
Mill Leaze	636920	yes	TA(T) 1839
Moot, The	656896	yes	TA(T) 1839
Oldlands or Roughcroft	660911	yes	TA(T) 1839
Pit Croft	65269090	yes	TA(T) 1839
Pump Pool	638895	no	TA(T) 1839
Stoney Hill Ground	639905	no	TA(T) 1839
Tanhouse Mead	635894	yes	TA(T) 1839
Tanners Mead	635896	yes	TA(T) 1839
Tannery Mead	633893	yes	TA(T) 1839
Tumpy Moor	663914	yes	TA(T) 1839
Upper Fishpond Leaze	664910	yes	TA(T) 1839
<u>RIDGE AND FURROW</u>			
See Introduction, p. 222			
<u>INDUSTRIAL</u>			
<u>BREWING</u>			
Ciderhouse	63538950	no	TA(T) 1839
"Malthouse"	64819148	yes	TA(T) 1839
<u>BRICK & TILE WORKS</u>			
Gillingstool T	64159001	no	OS 6" 1895
<u>CLAYPITS</u>			
Gillingstool	64169006	no	OS 6" 1895
Morton Farm, near	66379175	yes	OS 6" 1895
<u>GAS WORKS</u>			
Thornbury	63939085	no	OS 6" 1895
<u>MILLS. WATER</u>			
Morton Mill alias Woolford's Mill	64269109	no	DC(68); OS 6" 1895; PNGiii16; TBGAS 66 (1945)98
Oldmill, Kington	62039028	yes	OS 6" 1895
Park Mill	62819185	yes	DC(68); PNGiii17
<u>SMITHY</u>			
Morton Bridge	64449107	no	OS 6" 1895

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>SETTLEMENTS AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES</u>			
<u>FISHPONDS</u>			
belonging to Thornbury Castle ?	63809135	yes	Obs: OS 6" 1895
? pond in Little Fishpond Leaze	63458923	yes	OS 6" 1895
see also Fields: Names			
<u>POUNDS</u>			
The Pound	63509063	no	TA(T)1839
<u>SETTLEMENTS & HAMLETS</u>			
see also Communications: Streetnames, Changed or Disused; and Water Supplies			
Buckover	664903	yes	OS 6" 1895; PNGiii14; RS 757
Camp Hill I.A. hill-fort	658927	yes	BARG:FG(1), 24
Kington	620904	yes	OS 6" 1895; PNGiii15; RS 755-6
Kyneton	623893	yes	PNGiii15
Milbury Heath	666901	yes	OS 6" 1895, ER 22
ditto	658894	yes	PNGiii15
Sibland Green (?shrunken village)	64728990	no	DC(68); PNGiii15
<u>MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES</u>			
Localised bumps?	64639105	yes	Obs
Platform?	65129150	yes	Obs
Stoney area in field called Stoney Close	632887	yes	Obs
<u>WATER SUPPLIES</u>			
<u>PONDS</u>			
Mill Pond, Morton	64409108	no	OS 6" 1895
Pit Pool, Morton	650914	yes	OS 6" 1895
<u>PUMPS</u>			
Horseshoe Lane, T	63809002	no	RL
Plain, The T	63699018	no	MS
Upper Pump T	63648991	no	MS
<u>WELLS</u>			
Coppins Well	63419018	yes	OS 6" 1895
St.Arilda's Well	61769030	yes	TBGAS 27 (1904) 193, 37 (1914) 120, 70 (1951) 152
<u>SURFACE FINDS</u>			
Bun ingot	65519159	yes	Obs
Slag	65549164	yes	Obs
Coin, Roman	636907	?	GLV(P) 1965
Coin, Roman	637897	?	GLV(P) 1965
Flint scatter, 2 worked	63629112	yes	Obs
Flint, barbed & tanged arrowhead	629887	yes	Obs
Pot lid, pennant stone	65409168	yes	Obs
Potsherds, RB	629887	yes	Obs
Potsherd, RB	62899110	yes	Obs
Potsherds, RB, quantities - site of new Court, T	63808985	yes	Obs
Potsherds, RB, quantities - Back Street T	63788993	yes	Obs
Potsherds, medieval - site of new Library T	638898	yes	Obs

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CHURCHES

by David Dawson and Reg Jackson

A Conference on this subject was held at the University of East Anglia in mid-April, organised jointly by the C. B. A. Committee for Church Archaeology and the Board of Extra-Mural Studies of the University of Cambridge.

"The Conference was designed to draw attention to the amount of historical information which can be derived from the investigation of churches". It was especially interesting to see the results of excavations and structural surveys conducted in Scandinavia, Western Germany and the Netherlands, where the tradition of church archaeology has been pursued vigorously since the war. A total approach to the entire church fabric, both below and above ground, has produced a mass of new evidence, crucially important when examining wider historical problems; these include origins and development of present settlement patterns together with their social, cultural, political and economic backgrounds.

Until the recent planned excavations at Wharram Percy, Winchester, and to a lesser extent, York, such an opportunity had never been grasped in this country, largely because 19th century antiquaries carried out the bulk of such work. With the increasing number of redundant churches, such opportunities exist all over the country, exemplified by Norwich, which has a large concentration of medieval parish churches in the commercial heart of the modern city. To meet this problem the C. B. A. Churches Committee is concerned to promulgate a policy for research excavation; to establish archaeological consultants on a diocesan level; and to publish a policy report, followed by the results of a research and rescue survey.

It might be pertinent at this point to mention the potential in the B. A. R. G. area. Information gathered from previous excavation and survey work at Brislington St. Anne's, Holy Cross and especially at St. Mary-le-Port and St. Peter's, has influenced our approach to the problem of Bristol's origins and development. More evidence can be obtained by judicious use of archaeological techniques during renovation and modernisation of existing buildings, there being no serious redundancy problem in the three dioceses concerned here, to afford fuller opportunities for investigation. The C. B. A. has already appointed representatives to liaise with the diocesan authorities and everyone concerned is keen to get to grips with the problem.

RESCUE

The Spring issue of RESCUE NEWS contained several important articles. For those who are not yet subscribers a condensed review follows.

Future Policies for financial support and administrative control of archaeological excavations and their subsequent reports. Discussions on this were held at the Savile Row H. Q. of the Directorate of Ancient Monuments. At RESCUE'S own A. G. M., a six-point policy in favour of a state-controlled, national archaeological service, was outlined.

Pitt-Rivers Museum closure and dispersal of contents showed the dangers of private enterprise.

Research Excavations, on selected sites and governed by a national research policy, advocated by Philip Barker, to avoid distortion and misinterpretation hazards which can arise on rescue or limited research digs.

Publish or be Damned! A reminder about unfinished or unpublished reports, emphasised in Professor Grimes' own retirement programme; he must live to be 105 to clear the backlog.

Archaeological Bus for Hire: an enterprising idea from Manchester University.

The next RESCUE NEWS, price 10p. is due in August, and will announce a competition. Prize: a gold Omega watch. Write for details, or better still, become a member, and RESCUE NEWS will come to you!

RESCUE, 25A The Tything, WORCESTER.

Bill Solley, RESCUE Liaison Officer

BRISTOL'S MAGNA CARTA

A major exhibition at the City Museum, stemming from this year's Charter Anniversary, has been arranged by the present City Archivist Miss Mary Williams. Her predecessor, Miss Elizabeth Ralph, has written an illustrated booklet, Government of Bristol 1373-1973, to accompany the exhibition; this is on sale at the Museum. Also on sale are reproductions of two medieval Bristol seals; a colour facsimile of the 1373 Charter and four new colour postcards.

STOP PRESS A team led by Martin Biddle and financed by RESCUE have produced a detailed survey and policy recommendation entitled The Future of London's Past in a commendably short time. A full page article was devoted to this book and its implications in Sunday Times, 22nd July, 1973 quoting Sir Mortimer's seal of approval comment "It is brilliant".

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Hon. Secretary : Stephen Cogbill

In March I was pleased to inherit from Christopher Brain a situation in which Associate Members play a conspicuously active role in B.A.R.G. We must thank him for his efforts in consolidating the Associates' section so successfully. During the last six months, moreover, it has been encouraging to note that this keenness was not just a temporary feature. We must hope that the present support continues and increases; this lies in our own hands.

Associate Excursion to the South Monmouthshire Area

On Sunday 25th March, seventeen Associate Members left Bristol, and having crossed the Severn, followed the motorway before turning off towards the Roman town of Caerwent. Mr. J. S. Constant, our leader, showed us around the town, with its stone defences, built after AD 240, and semi-octagonal bastions for the positioning of catapults, which were added later. We then saw a few Roman remains which are kept in the church porch, including an inscribed commemorative stone. We visited the small Iron Age hill fort of Llanmellin, to the north west; the native population were later moved down to Venta Silurum, as Caerwent was known. The most notable feature of this fort for most of us was the steep climb and proliferation of brambles.

We continued west along the M4 to Caerleon, a mile north east of Newport, where the legionary fortress of the 11nd Augusta was situated. The barrack blocks form sizable remains, although not fully excavated. After having dinner, a rummage through fields to the south of the fortress revealed that a number of Roman tiles had been used in the base of a hedgerow; fragments of Roman pottery were found, and a piece of terra cotta with a head and a Chi-Rho monogram, which has now been sent to the local museum. We also visited the fine first century amphitheatre.

Our next stop was at the Welsh Folk Museum at St. Fagans. Several buildings, including a small church, woollen mill, tannery, manor house and cottages, have been either reconstructed, or dismantled, moved here and re-erected. In addition, a collection of household objects, assembled in a new building, provides a varied view of Welsh life down the ages. We then made our way back to Bristol, none the worse for the occasional showers.

Trip to Neolithic and Bronze Age sites on Salisbury Plain

Mr. Grinsell was our leader on this occasion. On 29th April we set out in sunshine towards Salisbury Plain; again the party consisted

of seventeen members. We first examined the Winterbourne Stoke barrow group, which comprises a Neolithic long barrow, aligned NE/SW, and a string of round barrows, lined up with it to the north east. The long barrow is well preserved, being 240 ft. long and 10 ft. high. The round barrows include several fine disc barrows, although the high elevation of the sun made these seem less spectacular; a pond barrow, and numerous bowl and bell barrows.

The Stonehenge cursus was traced to the north of the monument, but time did not permit us to walk its whole length. Lunch was eaten on top of several barrows nearby, before visiting Stonehenge itself where the large crowd of people had diminished slightly. The axe carvings were carefully noted and the origin of the Bluestones discussed.

We then walked south to Normanton barrow group, collecting flints - which should perhaps be described as suspected flints - on the way. Of all the barrows seen, the most notable though not the most conspicuous, is Bush Barrow, which on excavation yielded rich grave goods, possibly of a 'Wessex' (?) chieftain.

After returning to the coach we drove to Woodhenge, where a large number of post holes are represented by concrete pillars. This may have been a roofed structure. After a short break in Amesbury, we returned to Bristol, the sun still shining.

Excavations at the two sites in Lower Maudlin Street and Lewins Mead have been actively supported by Associates. At the time of writing (June), a trip is being organised to the Orpheus pavement at Woodchester, and numerous other sites.

The Finds Processing Group continues, with the help of Mr. Dawson, at the Museum on Thursdays, between 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. The Goods Entrance on right of main doors should be used.

Our Autumn lectures (see Calendar) are intended to provide an interesting, but not too technical introduction to various aspects of archaeology. Everyone is welcome, including non-Associates. Please give our programme your best support.

YOUR COMMITTEE AT WORK

Increasing membership has given rise to administrative problems; more help has been recruited, bringing an urgent need for good communications between Officers and members. We hope we have overcome our difficulties by becoming conscientious letter writers, and by making increasing use of the Bulletin. This was tested in Spring 1973, when Mike Ponsford called for help at Greyfriars; we hope that future appeals can be made and met with equal success.

A letter was sent to Mr. Paul Channon M. P. expressing concern at the inadequate opportunities given for archaeological investigation, prior to construction, of the eight-storey underground car park in front of the Houses of Parliament. A sympathetic reply was received, but unfortunately there was to be no reprieve, and the site, conjecturally that of the Palace of Westminster, was lost.

A new approach has been made to our Winter programme. We are opening our doors to guests, and also we are sharing two lectures with the Museum, thereby defraying expenses. Broadsheets for distribution will make our programme more widely known, and each member will have a printed Fixture List. Please feel encouraged to invite any friends to our meetings.

Richard Dexter. Hon. Secretary

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS

A long list of varied publications is available from this society, ranging from Dating of English Houses from External Evidence, 32 p. to Public Enquiries: presenting the Conservation Case. C. B. A. (noted in Bulletin vol. 4 No. 6). They seem to make somewhat of a speciality of wind and watermills; for in this connection their list contains 63 titles in all. Many deal with a particular example, some are booklets concerned with a specific type of mill and others are offprints from Transactions of the Newcomen Society.

The society's address is 55 Great Ormond Street, London WC1N 3JA.

B. A. R. G. SYMPOSIUM NO. 9

Do you prefer to listen? or to talk? The Annual Symposium offers an opportunity for both. Richard Dexter will be pleased to hear from any members ready to bring B. A. R. G. up to date with their own special projects. (See Calender p. 240).

L. V. Grinsell The Bath Mint, An Historical Outline. 1973
(Spink and Son, London) 48 pages, 4 plates, Price 90p.

The emphasis placed on the study of Roman and Georgian Bath has obscured the importance of the town during the intervening period. This account of the mint which operated in Bath in the late Saxon and Norman period by our member Leslie Grinsell goes some way to redress the balance.

In the Saxon period mints were established in Burhs throughout the country and the practice was established of including the name of the moneyer and the mint town on the reverse of the coin. Thus it can be shown that coins were minted at Bath more or less continuously during the two centuries between the reigns of Æthelstan and Stephen.

Mr. Grinsell gives a concise account of the coins struck at Bath by reference to the standard numismatic types, and this has the additional value for the non-specialist numismatist by giving useful introduction to the complexities of Anglo-Saxon and Norman coinage. The moneyers striking each type are listed and the location of actual coins given. The four plates illustrate all the major coin types discussed. This is supported by a general discussion of the Ancient British and Roman coins found in the Bath district. As an appendix Mrs. V. J. Smart discusses the names of the Bath moneyers and Mrs. M. Gelling adds a note on the spelling of the mint-name of the coins.

Unfortunately the book has certain numismatic limitations. No attempt has been made to identify the number of individual dies used to strike each issue as is usually done in most modern studies of mints. A more serious complaint must be that it is an incomplete index of the Bath coins known to exist. For some reason the important collection at Taunton has been almost totally ignored, at least twelve coins in the Victoria Art Gallery, Bath have not been included and coins in several recent volumes of the Sylloge of Coins of British Isles are not mentioned.

While only one major type has been missed by these omissions they do lessen the general usefulness of the book to the specialist.

One minor point is that the topography of Bath changes rapidly in this age of enlightened planning and not every reader will identify the Grand Pump Room Hotel (p. 9) with the modern Arlington House.

This book will undoubtedly remain as the standard reference work on the Bath Mint for many years. It will stand as a formal record of the important local numismatic research which Leslie Grinsell undertook while at Bristol.

Anthony Gunstone

NOTICES OF RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Sylloge of coins of the British Isles (British Academy) 19: Bristol and Gloucester Museum: ancient British coins and coins of the Bristol and Gloucestershire mints, by L. V. Grinsell, C. E. Blunt and M. Dolley. C. U. P. : Spink, 1973. £7.00. It is good to know this long-awaited manual is now available.

Another side of Mr. Grinsell's personal coin appears in The Folklore of Stanton Drew, Toucan Press, 15p. A booklet to enhance a visit to this megalithic monument.

In Town and Country: Verulamium and the Roman Chilterns, (Spurbooks Ltd.) £2.95, our immediate Past-Chairman Dr. Keith Branigan, writing in an un-pedantic style, examines the interdependence of a major town and its rural surroundings. He suggests a possible link between the two blocks of shops erected in Verulamium, 259-275 A. D., when building there generally was in the doldrums, and the contemporary villa-building spurt in the West. More of Dr. Branigan's work appears in Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society, vol. 116 (1972), in which he re-examines evidence from the Brislington Roman Villa excavation report (1901) pp. 78-85. Also in Proceedings are notes by R. H. Leach on "Excavations at Catsgore", and by E. J. Mason on "Excavation of a Rock Shelter at Hope Wood, Ebbor", pp. 111-2.

Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society vol. 91 (1972), contains a report on "The Skeletons from Tormarton" by R. W. Knight, C. Browne and L. V. Grinsell, pp. 14-17. Dr. Branigan, making his third appearance in this section, writes on "The End of Roman West", pp. 117-128. D. P. Dawson, R. G. Jackson and M. W. Ponsford combine to describe "Medieval Kiln Wasters from St. Peter's Church, Bristol", pp. 158-167. Other major articles include "Roman Pottery Kilns at Gloucester", by Bernard Rawes, pp. 18-59, and R. B. sites at Kingscote and Bourton-on-the-Water, pp. 60-91, 92-116.

Glevensis, Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group Review (7), appropriately displaying the Woodchester Gryphon as a cover illustration, offers some pertinent comments on 'Pavement Year' and the ethics involved therein.

Marine Archaeology, Colston Papers No. 23 (Butterworth & Co., 1973) £10.00. Edited by D. J. Blackman. Many aspects of the subject are covered in twenty-four papers, first read at a Bristol weekend symposium in 1971.

Mosaics in Roman Britain, by Anne Rainey, David & Charles. £3.75. A new book on this subject, in this mosaic-conscious year, is sure of a welcome.

Archaeological Review has suffered delays in production, but will be available later in the summer from Extra-Mural Dept., 30 Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.

Beckary Chapel, Glastonbury, 1967-8, by Philip Rahtz and Susan Hirst, offers subscription rates until 30th October this year.

Croft Ambrey, by S. C. Stanford, privately printed by Adams & Sons of Hereford, £4.25, will appear in the autumn, giving a full account of six years' excavation at this Welsh Border hillfort.

CALENDAR OF
FORTHCOMING COURSES, MEETINGS AND LECTURES
September - December 1973

Abbreviations

- A. G., A. S. Archaeological Group, Archaeological Society.
B. G. A. S. Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.
G. A. D. A. R. G. Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group
(P) Numbers limited : prior application essential.
S. A. N. H. S. Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society.
University University of Bristol Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies,
30 Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol BS8 1HR. Booklet
available: Courses in Archaeology, History and Local
History, 1973-4.

September

- 14 Timber Trackways on the Somerset Levels, by C. F. Clements.
Banwell Society of Archaeology. Village Hall, BANWELL
7.30 p. m.
- 15 Creech Hill Roman Temple. At ST672364, off Bruton-
Evercreech Road. No dogs. S. A. N. H. S. 2.30 p. m.
- 17 The Roman Villa in the South West, by K. Branigan.
G. A. D. A. R. G. Old Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate Street,
Gloucester. 7.30 p. m.
- 26 Saxon and Medieval Archaeology, by R. Wilcox. Course of
10 meetings at The School, Marshfield, 7.30 p. m. University.
- 27 Industrial Archaeology of the Keynsham and Saltford Area,
by Mrs. Joan Day. Course of 10 meetings at The Wishbone
Restaurant, Bath Road, SALTFORD. 7.30 p. m. University.

September

- 29 Chew Valley Sites. Leader, Mrs. Joan Day. Keynsham and Saltford Local History Society. Meet at Chewton Mendip river bridge, 2.30 p.m. Visitors 15p.
- 29 Joint Meeting of Branch and Affiliated Societies. S.A.N.H.S. County First School, Townsend Road, MINEHEAD. 2.00 p.m.

October

- 1 Crown and Corporation: Bristol in the National Politics of Late Medieval England, by Dr. Charles Ross. B.G.A.S. Reception Room, Wills Memorial Building, BRISTOL University. 5.45 p.m.
- (see p. 218)
- 1 Evidence from Bones (1) : Human, by R. F. Everton. Course of 10 meetings at Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 30 Tyndall's Park Road, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 1 Field Archaeology, by P. J. Fowler. Course of 10 meetings at Community House, College Green, GLOUCESTER. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 1 Sources for the Local History of Almondsbury, by B. J. S. Moore. Course of 10 meetings at the Church of England School, ALMONDSBURY. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 2 Archaeology and Local History, by C. Browne. Course of 24 meetings at The Refectory, The Vicarage, CONGRESBURY. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 2 Archaeology of the Tewkesbury Area, by A. Hannan. Course of 20 meetings at The Arts Centre, Mill Street, TEWKESBURY. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 2 Britain, Rome and Local Archaeology, by H. D. H. Elkington et al. Course of 20 meetings at the Technical College, TAUNTON. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 2 Middle Bronze Age Goldwork, by J. J. Taylor, Bath and Camerton A. S., Lecture Theatre, Technical College (new building) BATH. 7.15 p.m. Visitors 15p.
- 2 Prehistoric Tombs and the After-Life, by L. V. Grinsell. Course of 20 meetings at Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 30 Tyndall's Park Road, BRISTOL. 7.00 p.m. University.
- 3 A study of Bristol Archives. Course of 20 meetings at Bristol Archives Office, Council House, BRISTOL. 7.00 p.m. University. (P).
- 3 Inaugural Meeting of AVON ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL. Open meeting at City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.

October

- 3 Local History Research Group, led by B. J. S. Moore.
Course of 24 meetings at Highcroft School, Lower Stone
Close, FRAMPTON COTTERELL. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 4 Field Survey in Archaeology, by J. H. Drinkwater. Course
of 12 meetings at The Chantry, Castle Street, THORNBURY.
7.30 p.m. University.
- 4 English Society in the Middle Ages and After, by C. G. A.
Clay. Course of 20 meetings at Bradford's House, Frenchay
Common, FRENCHAY. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 5 Cave Art and Archaeology, by E. J. Mason. Course of 20
meetings at The Folk House, 40 Park Street, BRISTOL.
7.45 p.m. Workers' Educational Association, 7 St.
Nicholas Street, BRISTOL.
- 5 Introduction to Local Archaeology, by K. S. Gardiner. Course
of 10 meetings at Twyford House, SHIREHAMPTON, 7.30 p.m.
University.
- 5 The Archaeology of Dark Age and Saxon Britain, by R. H. Leech.
Course of 20 meetings at St. Dunstan's Secondary School,
Wells Road, GLASTONBURY, 7.30 p.m. University.
- 5 Wansdyke, by Mrs. E. Fowler. Keynsham and Saltford Local
History Society. Ellsbridge House, KEYNSHAM. 7.30 p.m.
Visitors 15 p.
- 8 Archaeological Illustration, by Mrs. J. Gill. Course of 18
meetings (irregular) at The Arts Centre, 11 Castle Street,
BRIDGEWATER. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 9 Ancient Civilisations of the Near East (2), by K. Branigan,
J. G. MacQueen and D. J. Waite. Course of 20 meetings at
Monks Park School, Filton Road, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.
University.
- 9 Seminar in Archaeology, by J. J. Taylor and P. J. Fowler.
Based on the Museum Winter lectures, 18 meetings will
involve preparation, discussion and individual work by
students. City Museum, BRISTOL. University.
- 11 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: LEWIN'S MEAD
EXCAVATIONS, by M. W. Ponsford. City Museum,
BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.
- 11 Archaeology of Bristol, by M. W. Ponsford and D. P. Dawson.
Course of 20 meetings at City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.
University.

October

- 11 Recent Excavations in Bristol, by M. W. Ponsford. Lunchtime lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL. 1.15 p. m.
- 12 Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, by M. R. Davies. Banwell Society of Archaeology, Village Hall, BANWELL. 7.30 p. m.
- 13 Archaeological Illustrations, by Mrs. J. Gill. One-day school. The Old Schools Room, The Museum, Taunton Castle, TAUNTON. 11.00 a. m. - 5.00 p. m. University.
- 13/14 Pollen Analysis (1), by K. Grabtree. Non-res. w/e., Geography Dept., University of BRISTOL. 10.00 a. m. University. (P). Part 2 on 2/3 February, 1974.
- 18 Sources for the History of Winterbourne, by B. S. J. Moore. Course of 6 meetings, at The Rectory, High Street, WINTERBOURNE. 7.30 p. m. University.
- 20 Recent work in South Western Archaeology, by P. J. Fowler and others. One-day course in Lecture Theatre 2, School of Chemistry, Cantocks Close, University of BRISTOL. 2.00 p. m. In conjunction with C. B. A. Group 13. University.
- 22 Recent Excavations in Lincoln, by Miss C. Colyer. G. A. D. A. R. G. Old Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate Street, GLOUCESTER. 7.30 p. m.
- 25 B. A. R. G. LECTURE (in conjunction with City Museum). EAST AND WEST IN BRITISH PREHISTORY, by Professor Stuart Piggott. 7.30 p. m. City Museum.
- 25 Somerset Levels, by C. F. Clements. Clevedon and District A. S. Sunhill Community Centre, CLEVEDON. 7.30 p. m.
- 27/28 Laboratory Conservation of Archaeological Material (1), by Miss J. Escritt and Mrs. M. Greenacre. Non-res. w/e. at City Museum, BRISTOL. This course repeats one held in Autumn 1972. Part 3 will be held on 16/17 March 1974. University (P).
- 29 The Black Death and Medicine in the 14th century, by Professor H. Bruce Perry. B. G. A. S. City Museum, BRISTOL. 5.45 p. m.

November

- 1 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: POST MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY by D. P. Dawson. City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p. m.
- 6 Hunters and Foodgatherers in Somerset, by E. K. Tratman. Bath and Camerton A. S. Lecture Theatre, Technical College (new building), BATH. 7.15 p. m. Visitors 15p.
- 8 Some Antiquities in Guernsey, by N. Thomas. Lunchtime lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL. 1.15 p. m.
- 9 Discovering Archaeology, by Mrs. E. Fowler. Course of 20 meetings at Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 30 Tyndall's Park Road, BRISTOL. 9.45 a. m. University. (P).
- 9 Romano-British Coin Hoards in Somerset & the West, by P. J. Isaacs. Banwell Society of Archaeology. Village Hall, BANWELL. 7.30 p. m.

November

- 10 Paris Museums. P. J. Fowler. One-day school to visit St. Germain-en-Laye and Musee de l'Homme, by charter flight and coach. University. (P). Details on application.
- 10/11 Archaeological Field Surveying, by R. H. Leech. A non-res. w/e. in the GLOUCESTER area. University. (P).
- 15 Art, Illusion and Craft in Early Celtic Art, by Vincent Megaw. City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.
- 16 Role of the Parish Church in the History of Keynsham. Chairman: Rev. J. E. Burgess; discussion led by Miss M. Fairclough. Keynsham and Saltford Local History Society. Ellsbridge House, KEYNSHAM. 7.30 p.m.
- 17 Deerhurst: the Archaeology and Architecture of a Church, by P. A. Rahtz. One-day school, at The Arts Centre, Mill Street, TEWKESBURY, and at DEERHURST CHURCH, 11.00 a.m. University. (P).
- 19 Early Christianity in Britain, by Mrs. E. Fowler. G. A. D. A. R. G. Old Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate Street, GLOUCESTER. 7.30 p.m.
- 22 B. A. R. G. LECTURE: THE SOMERSET LEVELS AND THE ROMANO-BRITISH MARINE TRANSGRESSION, by A. B. Hawkins. City Museum. BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.
- 22 Palaeolithic Cave Art, by C. Browne. Clevedon and District A. S. Sunhill Community Centre, CLEVEDON. 7.30 p.m.

December

- 1 B. A. R. G. MEMBERS' SYMPOSIUM. City Museum, BRISTOL. 2.30 p.m. See p. 233. Tea will be available.
- 4 Victoria History of Somerset and its Predecessors, by R. W. Dunning. Bath and Camerton A. S. Lecture Theatre, Technical College (new building), BATH. 7.15 p.m. Visitors 15p.
- 7 Somerset Sundials and Clocks, by C. W. Routley. Banwell Society of Archaeology. Village Hall, BANWELL. 7.30 p.m.
- 8 Members' Evening. Keynsham and Saltford Local History Society. Ellsbridge House, KEYNSHAM. 7.30 p.m.
- 10 Members' Evening. G. A. D. A. R. G. Old Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate Street, GLOUCESTER. 7.30 p.m.
- 13 Geological Evolution of Europe, by D. V. Ager, City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.

Advance Notice

1974

- March 23/24 Post medieval pottery; a non-res. w/e. at the Extra-Mural Dept. Panel of lecturers. University. (P).