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BULLETIN

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Bristol Archaeological Research Group

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

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MEMBERSHIP

Subscriptions for 1978 were due on 1 January. Current rates are:

- £2.00 for members aged 18 and over
- £3.00 for husband and wife
- £1.40 for Senior Citizens and special cases on application
- £0.40 for Associate Members (under 18 years)

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to Bristol Archaeological Research Group and sent to the Hon Membership Secretary, Miss Caroline Gait, to whom any changes of address should be notified. Will members who pay annually by Bankers Order on 1 March please check that they are paying at the correct rate.

EDITORIAL

It seems only a short while ago that congratulations were conveyed in Bulletin to Peter Fowler. Now again more congratulations are in order - this time for his appointment as Secretary of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). We shall be very sorry to lose him; his energy and enthusiasm for archaeology in this region have been evident in many ways - the number and diversity of the university extra-mural courses, the creation of 'motorway' archaeology from the M5, and the birth of CRAAGS. Indeed, it is to do with the latter that I learnt that his name was synonymous with archaeology of the area. When I started working for CRAAGS as its first employee, I was trying to explain CRAAGS and my job to an acquaintance. After a while her face lit up - 'ah you work for Peter Fowler'. No more explanation was necessary! May we offer our best wishes to him in his new post.

Meanwhile, it has been a summer of great activity in the field; full scale rescue excavations were mounted by CRAAGS at West Hill, Uley and Lower Court Farm, Long Ashton, and by SANHS at Taunton and Glastonbury. Research continued at Crickley Hill and at prehistoric sites at Priddy, while near Bristol at Ham Green the City Museum's excavation was successful in finding medieval kiln material. BARG members took part in most of these excavations but also supplied the major contribution to the work force on a Roman site at Stoke Gifford which has been mentioned briefly before in Bulletin. Here, digging at week ends and for a 10-day period in August, in order to complete the University's training dig in June revealed substantial traces of metal working and several structures and two burials, which will be reported at length in the next number. This excavation showed the importance to archaeology of the existence of organisations such as BARG, since, thanks to the enthusiastic labour of volunteers, costs of the excavation were met entirely by BARG and the University out of their normal budgets.

It was with regret that the death was announced of Dr E K Tratman. With his passing, at the age of 79, Bristol archaeology has lost a much respected figure and spelaeology in Britain its doyen. Dr Tratman was a founder member of the University Spelaeological Society. His pioneering work centred on the Mendip caves and later spread to other parts of Britain and Ireland. He became an authority on the prehistoric archaeology of the Bristol region, and the extensive archaeological collections in the Spelaeological Society's Museum are largely the result of excavations initiated and directed by Dr Tratman. The Society's publications contain over 50 papers authored by him - subjects include cave excavation reports; Palaeolithic, Megalithic, Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman archaeology; hydrology of Mendips; descriptions of human bones and of course teeth. He will be sadly missed.

THE MEDIEVAL DEER PARKS OF THE BRISTOL REGION

by

Rob Iles

Most people probably regard a park as an open space. But the original meaning of the word is the opposite - for it was used to denote an enclosed area. Medieval deer parks were no more than very large enclosures in a countryside that was comparatively free of boundaries. Thus they would have stood out in the landscape even more prominently than the high walled eighteenth and nineteenth century 'landscape parks' do today. The main purpose of medieval parks was to keep deer but they had other functions in addition to hunting.

There is comparatively little known about deer parks in the Bristol area; although as long ago as 1905 a book was published on the Forests and Deer Parks of Somerset by Greswell. The modern inspiration for their topographical and documentary study comes from Crawford (1953) and Beresford (1957), and the now classic work on Dorset parks by Cantor & Wilson (1961 onwards). The Bristol region in the title is defined as being a roughly triangular area: the southern boundary is the Mendips; the eastern is the southern Cotswolds and the third side is formed by the Severn estuary. This corresponds with an area slightly larger than the new county of Avon.

Distribution

Polydore Virgil (Greswell, 1905) said that one third of England was covered with forests and deer parks in 1507; this was probably an exaggeration but it does show that they were quite common. The accompanying map shows 35 deer parks in this region; though there were probably about 45 medieval parks, as I have a list of over ten probable parks, for which I have not yet found medieval records.

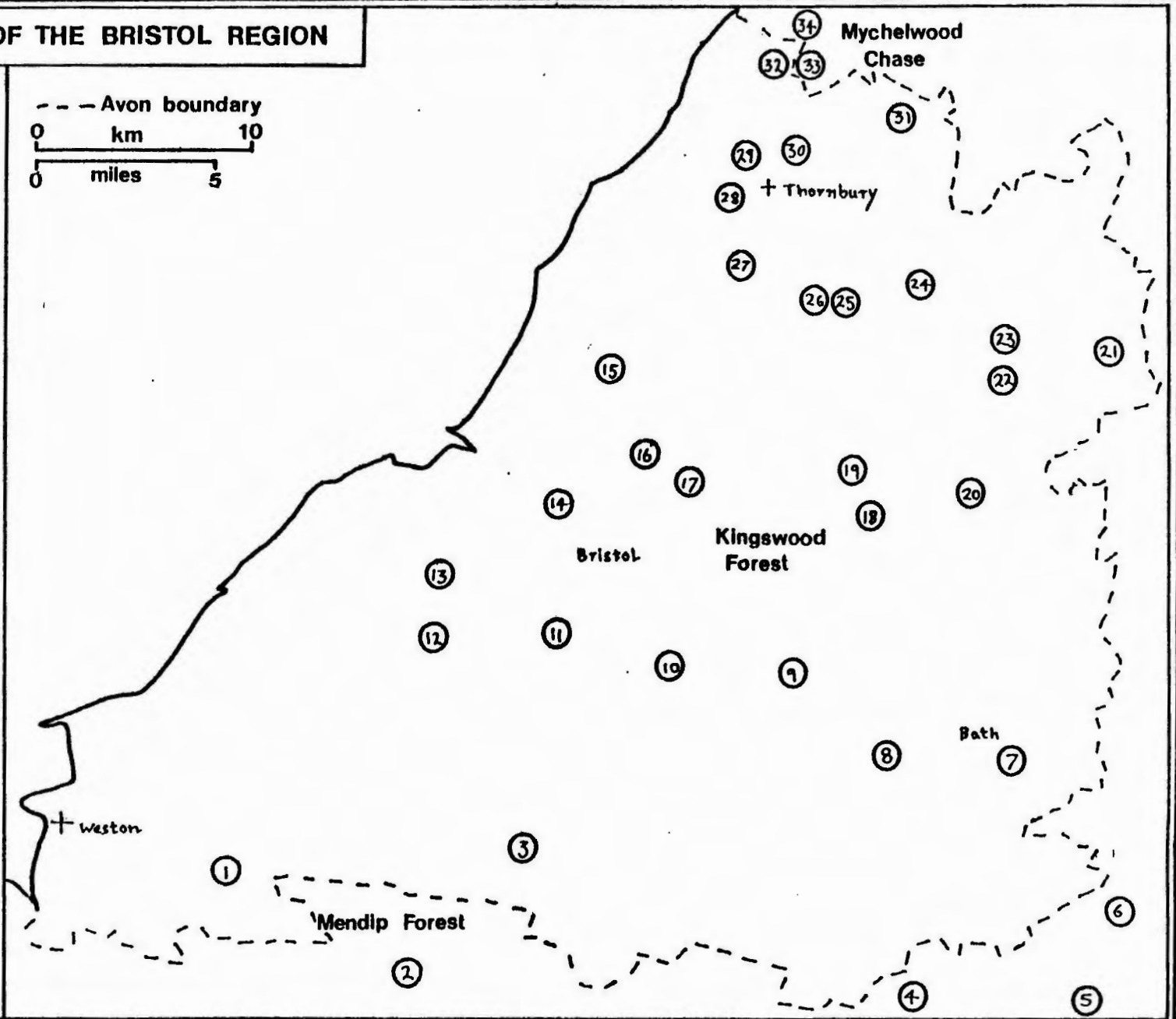
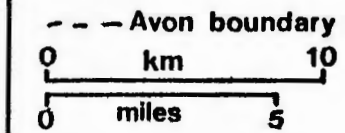
There are certain areas where parks do not seem to have been created: notably the low-lying lands of the Somerset Levels and the Severn Vale. They are also absent from the areas of royal forests and chases, although they are commonly found around their edges, as in the case of Mychelwood Chase north of Thornbury. There are also comparatively few in the Cotswolds, and in the area formerly known as north-west Somerset. In the case of the latter there has always been a very dense concentration of small villages, even at the time of Domesday (Darby & Finn, 1967). It is less easy to explain the reason for the paucity of medieval parks on the Cotswolds, which proved such a popular area for landscape parks in post-medieval times.

The concentrations of parks in one locality, such as those between Thornbury and Berkeley, merely reflect the existence of large estates belonging to major landowners who could afford to have a park. Thus the three parks nearest to Berkeley all belonged to the lords of Berkeley castle. Parks are frequently associated with castles, as a lord who could afford a castle was likely to have enough land to make his own deer park. But not all castles, as Crawford (1953) seemed to suggest, had parks nearby (eg Richmond castle, East Harptree and Castle Batch, Worle).

Most of the great ecclesiastical lords had a choice of hunting in one of their several parks. The Bishop of Bath and Wells had parks at Bath and Banwell, as well as many others outside the Bristol area. The king had a monopoly of hunting rights in royal forests, such as Mendip and chases, like Kingswood; but the king still found it worthwhile to establish parks throughout England eg Alveston park. Middle ranking lords also aspired to owning

MEDIEVAL DEER PARKS OF THE BRISTOL REGION

- 1 BANWELL
- 2 CHEDDAR
- 3 UBLEY
- 4 HARDINGTON
- 5 LONGLEAT
- 6 FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD
- 7 BATH
- 8 NEWTON ST. LOE
- 9 KEYNSHAM
- 10 FILTON
- 11 LONG ASHTON
- 12 BACKWELL
- 13 WRAXALL
- 14 SNEYD
- 15 OVER
- 16 PEN
- 17 STOKE
- 18 SISTON
- 19 PUCKLECHURCH
- 20 DYRHAM
- 21 BADMINTON
- 22 SODBURY
- 23 LITTLE SODBURY
- 24 YATE
- 25 IRON ACTON (E)
- 26 IRON ACTON (W)
- 27 ALVESTON
- 28 MARLWOOD
- 29 THORNBURY
- 30 EASTWOOD
- 31 TORTWORTH
- 32 HILL
- 33 NEWPARK
- 34 WHITCLIFF



parks, though they were generally smaller and established later in the Middle Ages. Local examples include Wraxall and Ubley.

Hunting of all game was a royal privilege, and historians have come to assume that because of this it was necessary to obtain a royal licence for imparking. But I have only been able to find four such licences for this area, although only a preliminary search of documents has been made. I think that generally the need for such a licence was either ignored or only requested where a new park impinged upon other people's land or a royal forest. In the reign of Richard II there was an inquiry into the creation of Stoke Park by Maurice Berkeley 'without the king's licence'. But that was not the reason for calling the inquiry; the investigation only took place because local people claimed that part of the common land had been enclosed. I believe that often manorial lords thought that they could make a new park if they had already obtained a grant of free warren from the king. A licence of free warren gave them the right to hunt small game such as rabbits, foxes and hares. There are frequent grants of free warren, especially in the Charter Rolls.

Land Usage and Parkscape

It is usually assumed that parks were created solely for hunting whereas they were probably regarded as highly for being meat larders as for sport. A large number of parks were not only too small for hunting but also were topographically unsuitable. The larger parks which were used for hunting probably had a lodge, often within a moat. The major value of parks was as a ready supply of fresh meat for the upper classes during the winter, when there was little else available apart from game.

Obviously a fairly stout and high enclosure was needed to keep deer in. Some licences, such as that for Cheddar Park, refer to the digging of a ditch and the building of a fence. Leland, writing c. 1540, mentions that some parks had stone walls (Keynsham and Bath) though that was probably less common than wooden paling. A great deal of maintenance was required to keep the boundaries, often two or three miles long, intact and deer proof. A thirteenth century Customal of Glastonbury Abbey (Somerset Rec. Soc. vol 5, 1891) records that the tenants from eleven of its manors, including Wrington near Bristol, had to spend three days a year on repair work to the enclosure of its park at Pilton. Built into the boundaries of some parks were deer-leaps; one is known at Ubley park where it is still mentioned in deeds.

However deer parks had other important uses as well as the keeping of deer. There was a lot of prestige attached to owning a park, as in post-medieval times but in the Middle Ages it was also an economic unit providing timber, pasture and space for other activities. Manorial Surveys highlight these things because they were recorded for their monetary value to the lord; the deer are not usually recorded, simply because they do not produce a profit. A Survey dated 1299 of Henbury Manor, belonging to the Bishop of Worcester, describes how one fifth of Pen Park was enclosed yearly for the sale of underwood worth 20/-. The wood is described as husbote (building timber) and heybote (hedging wood). The most important timber for buildings, such as that used for crucks, could probably only be found in parks rather than woods, where trees are closer together and so could not grow so large. The Survey also says that there was pasture for one hundred cattle and pannage for pigs within Pen Park. Even bark was taken from Pen Park, and so valued. Following the value given for Pen Park, a warren is briefly noted as not being valued, probably because any game belonged to the lord. The fact

...that it is mentioned immediately after the park may be because it was within the park. In fact there is a Conygre (rabbit warren) field name on the Tithe Map within what was the medieval park.

Medieval Parks and the landscape today

What has happened to the medieval deer parks? In a few cases they have continued as enclosures for herds of deer. Perhaps one of the best examples in England is Whitcliff Park near Berkeley. The high boundary wall was rebuilt in brick two centuries ago and plantations of conifers were started, but it still retains the atmosphere of a medieval deer park. There are still large numbers of massive parkland trees, mainly oak and some chestnut, but sadly most are now dead or dying. It would probably be quite difficult and costly to establish such trees while protecting them against deer.

Over one quarter of the known deer parks in the Bristol region were landscaped during the last three centuries to become the setting for country houses. In a few cases, such as Badminton, the park was enlarged and a fair amount of replanting took place, but in most cases the 'landscaping' little altered a park's appearance. Such parkland is particularly significant as the land surface has been little disturbed over nearly one thousand years, preserving pre-medieval earthworks in many cases (see P J Fowler in B.A.R.G. Bulletin vol 6 no. 3).

Most parks were gradually disparked in the late Middle Ages and the seventeenth century; their land normally reverted to purely agricultural use. Over half of the known medieval parks had already gone out of use by the time that the early county maps of Gloucestershire and Somerset were published (Saxton, 1577 and Speede, 1610). A Survey of Yate Park (1548-9) describes how within the park 'ther is severed with a pale ... 32 acres of mede and pasture'. Some parks seem to have been converted more directly to farmland; Newpark, north of Thornbury, was disparked in the late seventeenth century and the whole of the area is now farmed from a single farmstead on the site of a hunting lodge.

I am attempting to see how much of the medieval parkland in the Bristol region can still be discovered. The first task is to find out exactly where, on the ground, parks were, by tracing their boundaries; this has already been done for eight of the local parks. As significant is the need to record their impact on the whole medieval landscape from surviving evidence. Work on just one park, Tortworth, has shown how its creation led to an alteration of the road pattern in the area and also the discovery of a pillow mound and probable moat.

If anyone would like to trace their local deer park, I would be happy to give them any assistance they need for fieldwork. I would also be grateful to hear from anyone who has any information on medieval deer parks in the Bristol area, especially documentary references. The information will be kept with the Avon Sites & Monuments Record in Avon County Planning Department. It is hoped to publish brief notes on the history and location of individual parks in future issues of B.A.R.G. Bulletin.

General References

- Beresford M.W., History on the Ground (1957)
Janor L.M. & Wilson J.D., 'The Medieval Deer Parks of Dorset', Procs. Dorset Arch. Nat. Hist. Soc. 83 (1961) onwards
Crawford O.G.S., Archaeology in the Field (1953)
Darby & Finn, The Domesday Geography of South West England (1967)

Medieval Surveys

Yate Manor 1548-9: translated and printed in Trans. Bristol Glos. Arch. Soc. 21 (1898) p. 22-24

Henbury Manor 1299: transcribed and printed in the Red Book of the Bishopric of Worcester (Worcs. Rec. Soc.)

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CITY MUSEUM, BRISTOL, UNTIL 1952:

Materials for a short history

by

L.V. Grinsell

What is now the City Museum, Bristol, was founded in 1823 as the Museum of the Bristol Institution. Run largely and latterly entirely by unpaid volunteers, it was taken over by Bristol Corporation in 1894. The first decade of its existence under the local authority was marked by the brilliant Chairmanship of Alderman W R Barker, who conducted the excavation, remarkably good for its time, of the Roman villa found at Brislington in 1899, and was author of the excavation report (1901) as well as of an excellent history of the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery and its forerunner (1906).

In 1904 Mr Richard Quick was appointed 'Superintendent of the Art Gallery and Antiquities'. He was inevitably a jack-of-all-trades, and although he had a working knowledge of local archaeology he made no major contributions to the subject except to produce a manuscript volume of careful drawings of the Bronze Age bronze implements and weapons then held in the Museum, and to write a Catalogue of the H.B. Bowles Collection of Token Coins ... (1909). He resigned in June 1921 to become Curator of the Russell-Cotes Museum and Art Gallery in Bournemouth. Either his daughter or his niece attended the writer's classes in archaeology, held in Bristol in the late 1950's.

Meanwhile (Dr) F.S. Wallis was appointed Assistant Curator of Geology in 1919 (Curatorships were not created until 1930). Dr Wallis brought to the task a knowledge of flint implements (which were then housed in the Geology Dept.) which enabled him to encourage local amateur collectors of such material, among whom were R.G. Hughes, a coal miner who formed a notable collection of palaeolithic implements from the gravels at Chapel Pill and Shirehampton, and Alfred Selley, a boot and shoe maker, who assembled an equally important collection of flint implements of the later prehistoric periods from the Mendip Hills and the Bristol region. Dr Wallis became Deputy Director of the Museum & Art Gallery about 1930, and Director of the City Museum in 1944 when it became separated from the City Art Gallery. In 1936 Dr Wallis joined Alexander Keiller and others in setting up the South-Western Implement Petrology Committee, for sectioning and identifying the material of stone axes and related implements. This was the first of a nation-wide network of such committees which are still active. Flint implements were transferred from the Geology Dept. to the Archaeology Department when the writer took up his appointment as Curator of Archaeology and Anthropology on 1 February 1952.

In June 1921 Mr Quick was replaced by Mr L W G Malcolm, whose title was 'Assistant Curator of Antiquities and Anthropology'. He had been trained as an ethnologist; but he was prompted by the discovery of the Welshback hoard of predominantly 17th century coins to write a paper 'On a Hoard of Silver Coins found at the Welshback, Bristol' (Numismatic Chronicle, 1925, 236-64): a remarkable achievement for one trained in another discipline. He resigned in 1925 to become Curator of the Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, London, which contains important collections of archaeology and anthropology.

In July 1925 Mr G R Stanton (from the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin) was appointed to succeed Mr Malcolm, with the same title, amended to Curator in 1930, and to Curator of Archaeology and Anthropology from 1946 onwards. Mr Stanton covered such a wide field that it is not surprising that he devoted almost all his time to cataloguing and very little to publication. He published only two papers: 'The Newton St. Loe (Roman) Pavement' (Journal of Roman Studies, vol. 26, 1936, 43-6) and 'A (Roman) cinerary urn found near Charterhouse on Mendip' (Proc. Univ. Bristol Spelaeological Society, vol. 5, 1943, 148). As far as British archaeology was concerned his main interests appear to have been in coins and Roman antiquities. His interest in the latter was stimulated and maintained by the excavation of a Roman building at Sea Mills about 1934, and by the discovery and excavation by George C. Boon and John C. Brown, under the auspices of the City Museum, of the Roman villa at Kings Weston c. 1947-50, both of which sites are now extra limbs of the City Museum. Mr Stanton retired in July 1951. The writer was appointed a month or two later, but did not take up his appointment until 1 February 1952.

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BARG ASSOCIATES : CALENDAR OF EVENTS OPEN TO ALL MEMBERS

by

June Williams

Hon Secretary for Associate Members

Just after my election to the above office, it was decided in committee to welcome all members to the coach trips, field tours, lectures etc arranged for Associates, and to concentrate primarily on visiting local places of interest. Since that time, to date, events have been as follows:-

Wednesday 10 May and Wednesday 14 June at 7.30 pm there were guided tours of St Bartholomews, Bristol, the latter tour being mainly (by special request) for people attending the 'Open Nights' of the stores rooms at the City Museum. These two excellent tours were guided by John Bryant, BARG Hon Secretary.

Thursday 1 June at 7 pm : We enjoyed a guided tour of Bristol Cathedral, kindly given by Mr R Hipple, the Head Verger, who concentrated mainly on the earlier interior (see Bristol Cathedral by T Willis : p 126).

Sunday 2 July at 2.30 pm : Members received a very interesting and comprehensive tour of the CRAAGS' excavations at Lower Court Farm, Long Ashton by Terry Pearson, Assistant Director of the excavations. The tour lasted nearly two hours, with an attendance of over 30 people.

Thursday 24 August at 7.30 pm: Mike Ponsford, the City Museum's Field Archaeologist, gave a popular 'talk around' the archaeological exhibition at the museum. The talk, which included some basic instruction on excavating, was followed by a field tour of the Ham Green excavations on Saturday 26 August at 2.30 pm. All participants agreed that it had been an informative and enjoyable exercise.

Saturday 9 September at 9 am: there was a coach trip to Gloucester. During the morning, Carolyn Heighway, Director of the Gloucester City Excavation Unit, gave us an interesting talk and short tour of the City Centre, followed by a talk and tour of the excavations at St Oswald's Priory. In the afternoon we were given an excellent and most instructive tour of Gloucester Cathedral by Canon Welander, lasting over two hours - we had only booked one hour tour! Thirty-four people attended the trip and all agreed it had been a great success.

It is regretted that these last two events were arranged too late to be advertised in the Bulletin, but great effort was made to inform as many members as possible.

FUTURE EVENTS

Sunday 1 October at 2.30 pm : Meeting at the Water Tower on Stoke Road. There will be a walk round the Durdham and Clifton Downs, led by James Russell, a BARG member and leader of the Westbury-on-Trym Local History Group. Sites to be visited will include a well preserved 'Celtic' field system, a Roman road and 17th and 18th century lead mines and quarries.

Sunday 22 October: A coach tour entitled, Barrow Groups and the New Stonehenge will leave University Road, Bristol 8 at 9.15 am and is expected to return about 7 pm. Cost per person will not exceed £2; if well attended the cost may be substantially less. The tour will be led by L V Grinsell, author of recent monographs on The Stonehenge Barrow Groups and the Druids and Stonehenge: the Story of a Myth. Mr Grinsell states, that autumn, when the grass is short, is the ideal season for visiting the Barrow-Groups at Winterbourne Stoke Cross-roads and the Cursus, and the Old and New King Barrows, crowned with trees, then in their resplendent autumn colours. It is also hoped to visit parts of the Normanton Group including the Western disc-barrows and Bush Barrow. The National Trust have almost completed a programme of re-fencing and improved gates of access to those groups under their care.

The new presentation of Stonehenge with its surrounding ropwalk enables the visitor to take photographs that are not obscured by people, and explanatory placards assist the visitor to understand the various building periods. A scale model of Stonehenge is placed west of the site.

Early applications for this trip to me with a remittance of £2 per person would be much appreciated.

Thursday 2 November at 7.30 pm in the Schools Room, City Museum. Henry James Gray a BARG Associate will be giving us an illustrated talk on Canals. We are sure this will appeal to a wide audience. Please give the lecture your support.

Saturday 11 November at 2 pm: a train excursion to the interesting city of York. Cost adults £3.40, children £2. Since only a limited number of seats have been booked members are invited to apply to me, enclosing the appropriate remittance as soon as possible. Details of departure etc have not yet been received from British Rail.

Sunday 26 November at 2 pm: The History of an Interesting Old Suburb of Bristol - a guided walk of Montpelier by Jo Harrison. Meet outside the 'Old England' pub, Bath Buildings, off Cheltenham Road, adjacent to Henlys Garages. A fascinating 'slant' on the 'spread' of Bristol.

* *

It was decided at the last committee meeting that it would be useful to compile a list of all members particularly interested in any or all of the following subjects, in order that they may be contacted as or when relevant events are arranged :- Coach Trips, Field Tours, Parish Survey, Finds Processing, Coin Identification, Archaeological Excavation, and Research. Would interested members submit their names, stating subjects to the Department of Archaeology, City Museum, Bristol, or to me.

All members are reminded that we have our finds processing, research and discussion 'get-together' on Thursday evenings in the Stores Rooms, City Museum. For entrance, ring bell at the small right hand side door adjacent to the main door. Members with interesting slides appertaining to archaeological, architectural and historical subjects etc are welcome to come along to show and 'talk through' them informally at one of these sessions. Please inform me of your intention to do so beforehand.

REMEMBER : Your interest and support in the past and forthcoming events do encourage and strengthen the aims of BARG.

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EXCAVATIONS AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, BRISTOL, 1976-78

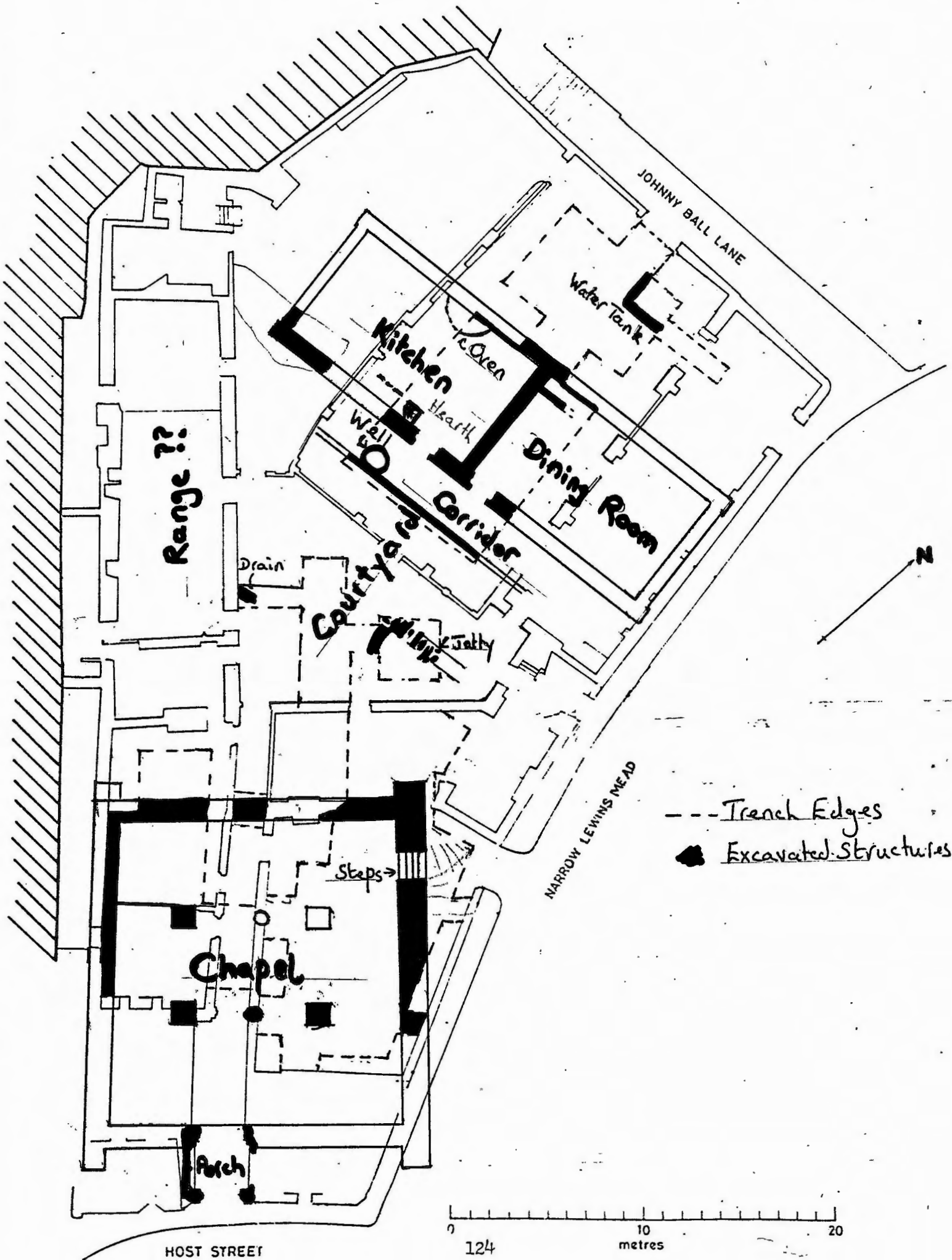
by

R.H. Price
Director of Excavation

For the last two years members of staff of the Bristol City Museum's Archaeology Department have been engaged in surveying and excavating the site of the medieval St Bartholomew's Hospital, at the bottom of Christmas Steps. The site (N.G.R. ST 58667319) lay on the north bank of the River Frome, outside the medieval town proper.

It may be deduced from documentary sources that the Hospital was founded by Sir John la Warre in c. 1240 to house some of Bristol's poor and sick, of both sexes. However, it is just possible that there was some occupation of the site previous to this, perhaps some property of the la Warre family. Two freestone capitals, decorated in the late Norman style, were found reset on top of two standing pillars. One of these pillars was some 4 m high and the other was sited on a dressed freestone base 1.25 m square. Two other such bases were found, but without their pillars. The Norman structures could be shown to have been rebuilt, probably in the 13th and again in the 14th centuries. Nevertheless, they could have come from a previously existing structure from the site, demolished at the foundation of the Hospital. This is, perhaps, made unlikely by the scarcity of potsherds found which could be dated to earlier than the 13th century.

BRISTOL: ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL



The rebuilt structures formed part of a three-aisled building, approximately 17 m square. In the eastern wall a doorway with plain, chamfered freestone jambs had been inserted, probably later in the 13th century, with four steps to give access to the slightly higher outside ground level. This was probably the chapel of the Hospital. A surviving 13th century-style porch to the south may have been a later addition to the chapel.

To the north of the chapel was a stone-flagged courtyard, extending as far as what was probably the main domestic range. This building was some 25 m long and 6.5 m wide, divided down the middle by a partition wall with a door in it. It is likely that the western half served as the kitchen, bake-house, etc, and the eastern half the hall, dining-room, etc. Outside the western room, in the courtyard, was a well, some 1 m in diameter and 2.3 m deep. From the courtyard an oak-built jetty led towards the Frome.

During the 14th century there was a drastic increase in ground level, probably caused by flooding from the river, the floor level of the chapel and the structure rebuilt, probably because it was about to collapse. Some four dozen human burials of this date were found, thus confirming the function of the range. Furthermore, its dimensions and position corresponded to the notes made by William Worcestre in the late 15th century.

The courtyard area was also built over and was occupied by a series of small, short-lived timber buildings erected on shallow stone foundations. The main domestic range was demolished and completely rebuilt, but along similar lines to the previous structure. The western main room could more definitely be called the kitchen as found in it were a very well-preserved stone hearth, the remains of an oven, drains and large quantities of burnt material. Post-holes indicated that it was divided into smaller units by timber partitions. The eastern room probably continued to function as the dining-room etc. At the southern end of each room was found a freestone-lined doorway both leading to a corridor or cloister walk. Behind this range a stone-lined tank was let into the made-up ground and this may have served to store water, the well having become redundant. There seems also to have been a range to the west, as a drain, dated to the late medieval period was found running from below a building which retained fragments of a medieval window possibly in situ.

In 1532 the Hospital was purchased by Robert Thorne, who founded there Bristol Grammar School. Many of the medieval buildings were demolished during the 16th and 17th centuries, and in 1758 another major rebuilding programme was undertaken. Two ranges from this period survive, although one was largely destroyed in the last war. The Grammar School was replaced by the Q.E.H. in 1767, and in 1817 further rebuilding, which largely affected the main eastern range, occurred. Since 1847 the site has been occupied mostly for commercial use and all the buildings have been considerably modified.

A full excavation report will be published as 'Excavations at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Bristol, 1976-78' by R.H.Price in Bristol City Museum Research Monograph Series.

We wish to thank the owners of the site, Bristol Municipal Charities and the developers, J.P. Sturge & Sons, for allowing us to excavate. Work was funded by the Department of the Environment, Bristol Council and the Bristol Threatened History Society, to whom we are grateful.

NOTE: The accompanying plan is very much a compromise. It shows the chapel as it was in the 13th century with the timber jetty, the well, and the courtyard to the north. The domestic range shown is that built in the 14th century, with the water tank behind. The postulated 14th/15th century range to the west is also shown, together with the position of the drain serving it.

All these are superimposed on a modern ground-floor plan.

B.A.R.G. TOUR OF BRISTOL CATHEDRAL

by

Timothy Willis
Associate Member

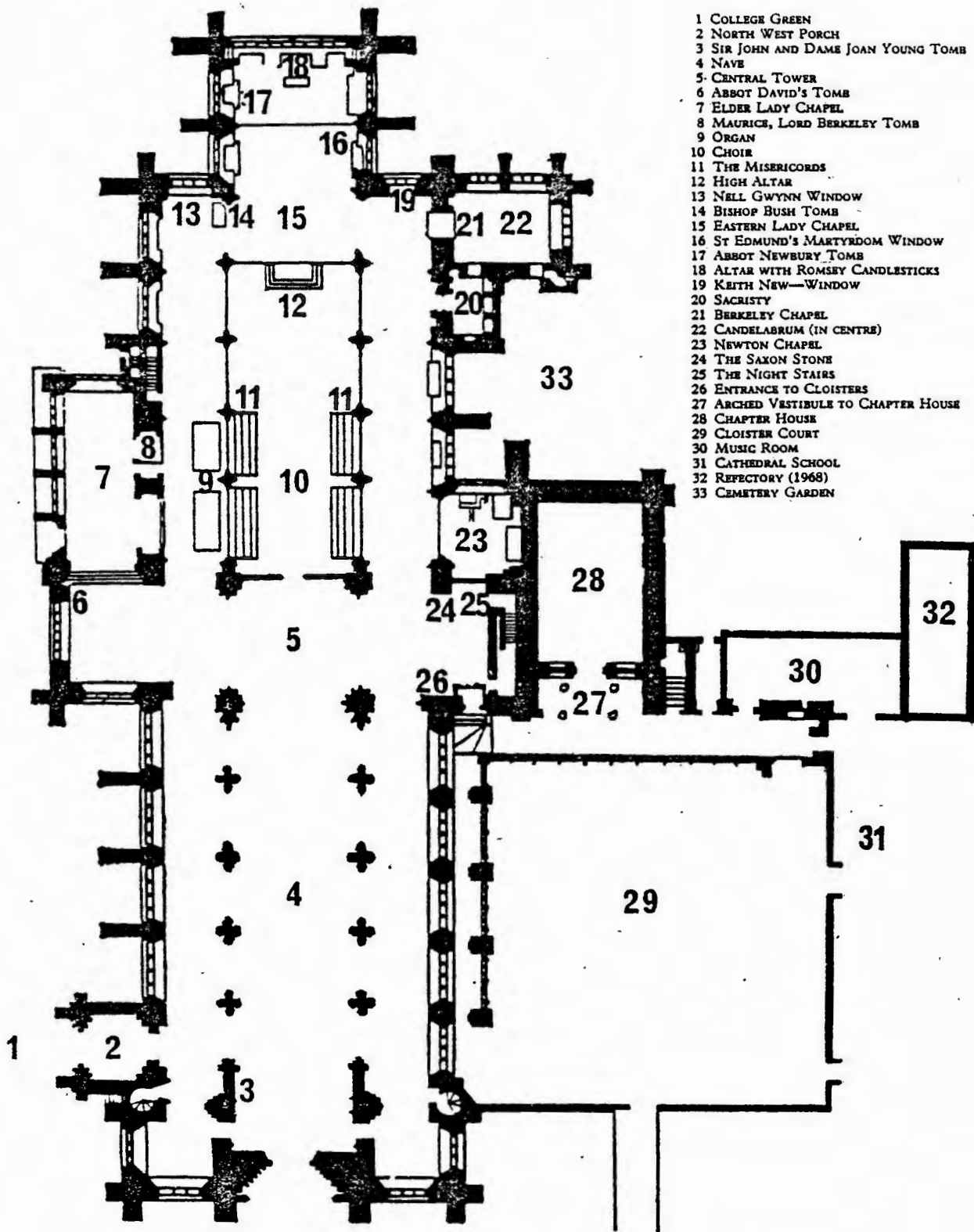
On 1st June 1978 our party assembled outside the main north door at 7 pm prompt. Above us the 15th century tower stood out. Our guide, Mr Hipple, Head Verger of Bristol Cathedral, conducted us via a south side door into the original Norman Chapter House where he informed us that in 1140 Robert Fitzharding brought his first six black canons to Bristol and founded an Augustinian Abbey. Probably in 1165 the Abbey Church was consecrated.

Besides this Norman Chapter House, built in 1147, other original buildings still remain. The Chapter House, at one time, was used as a library. However in the Bristol riots of 1831 a mob, having burned the Bishop's house, burned the library and destroyed the now reconstructed East wall. It is a blessing that they were persuaded from entering and destroying the rest of the church. After the reform riots, beneath the floor, were found 12 coffin lids. One of these is a lovely Anglo-Saxon coffin lid depicting our Lord visiting hell, and is one of the most important pieces of Saxon sculpture in the West of England. It now hangs in the church outside the Newton Chapel. The Chapter House, without foliage or figure carving is, without doubt, the finest in Europe.

We then moved out along the cloister and past the book table to glance up the worn steps of the north stair which led to the Abbey dormitory. We went across the 15th century crossing to the north transept where we admired the splendid bosses and the painted and gilded roof. We entered the Elder Lady Chapel where our guide told us of a letter in the British Museum. It was sent by Abbot David, who began the chapel soon after 1215, to the Dean of Wells asking for a loan of a carver. The chapel, built in 1220, looks as if it was done by a Wells mason. We all noted the abundance of monkeys. I even spotted a monkey playing bagpipes! On the right is the tomb of Maurice 9th Lord Berkeley and his mother. He was wounded and captured by the French at the Battle of Poitiers. He was held for ransom (about £2,000) for four years only to come home and die in 1368. Opposite this tomb are the lancet windows.

We retraced our steps back into the north transept and turned left into the north choir aisle. At the aisle's east end are the remains of a 15th century reredos which was complete in 1850 except for its figures only to be mutilated by the Victorians. Before we entered the Eastern Lady Chapel we noticed a little organ given in the 18th century. In the reconstructions of the 19th century it was given away, used as a bookcase in a gentleman's library in County Durham and, a few years ago, given back to the Cathedral by his grandson.

Entering the Eastern Lady Chapel, begun in 1298, we saw the great reredos screen restored by Professor Tristram about 1935. On the altar stood two magnificent candlesticks given to the cathedral in 1712 in thanksgiving for the safe return of two little ships, the Duke and Duchess, which sailed around the world. These two ships, shown on a medallion at the foot of each candlestick, brought back Alexander Selkirk, the original Robinson Crusoe from the Juan Fernandez Islands. The gold coloured ball flowers over the 15th century tombs of three abbots are one of only three examples in the country; the other two being at St Mary Redcliffe and St Davids.



- 1 COLLEGE GREEN
- 2 NORTH WEST PORCH
- 3 SIR JOHN AND DAME JOAN YOUNG TOMB
- 4 NAVE
- 5 CENTRAL TOWER
- 6 ABBOT DAVID'S TOMB
- 7 ELDER LADY CHAPEL
- 8 MAURICE, LORD BERKELEY TOMB
- 9 ORGAN
- 10 CHOIR
- 11 THE MISERICORDS
- 12 HIGH ALTAR
- 13 NELL GWYNN WINDOW
- 14 BISHOP BUSH TOMB
- 15 EASTERN LADY CHAPEL
- 16 ST EDMUND'S MARTYRDOM WINDOW
- 17 ABBOT NEWBURY TOMB
- 18 ALTAR WITH ROMSEY CANDLESTICKS
- 19 KEITH NEW—WINDOW
- 20 SACRISTY
- 21 BERKELEY CHAPEL
- 22 CANDELABRUM (IN CENTRE)
- 23 NEWTON CHAPEL
- 24 THE SAXON STONE
- 25 THE NIGHT STAIRS
- 26 ENTRANCE TO CLOISTERS
- 27 ARCHED VESTIBULE TO CHAPTER HOUSE
- 28 CHAPTER HOUSE
- 29 CLOISTER COURT
- 30 MUSIC ROOM
- 31 CATHEDRAL SCHOOL
- 32 REFECTORY (1968)
- 33 CEMETERY GARDEN

Plan of Bristol Cathedral

We then quickly passed into the sacristy where during the Middle Ages vessels were prepared for Holy Communion. There was formerly a bread oven for baking communion bread. One remarkable feature is the little gothic vault roof with its flying ribs. We then passed under an ornamented arch into the Berkeley Chapel. In its centre hangs one of only three medieval candelabra in England. It was given in 1450 to Temple Church who placed it in the cathedral for safe keeping when Temple Church was gutted by fire in the 1940 blitz.

At either side of the right-hand altar are wall paintings of the two thieves crucified with our Lord. Moving into the south choir aisle we saw the screen given in 1542 by Thomas White. It was embellished with his merchant mark and initials, together with the arms of Henry VIII and his son Edward Prince of Wales. It was thrown into a builder's yard in the 1850's, but in 1899 Pearson rebuilt what then remained when he reconstructed the sanctuary.

We then entered the choir and saw the reredos, behind the High Altar, rebuilt on ancient foundations. The sedilia or stone seats for the clergy were made and surmounted by statues representing the saints to which the parish churches of the city were dedicated. The stalls were a gift from Abbot Elyot, about 1520. Although the framework is 19th century, the carving is original. The misericords are also original. All the pipe work and many of the stops on the organ, built in 1685 by Renatus Harris, are original. The 5-diamond centre piece was stolen quite recently. The choir was built 1298-1330 and its outstanding feature is that all the arches are the same height. This means that the Cathedral is a 'Hall Church' and was the first of its kind. The arches are 50 ft high, being the tallest in England. From the choir we saw above the Newton Chapel an observation window. This was the Treasury and a medieval trap had been set. This was where the stairs leading to it suddenly changed direction.

The guided tour lasted over an hour and was enjoyed by all. If you are interested there are guided tours, every Sunday at 2.30 pm for the general public. I highly recommend the visit.

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ARCHAEOLOGY of the 'old' SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

On 18 November 1978 a one-day symposium, organised by the Northavon Society for Archaeology and Associated Field Studies, will be held at the Armstrong Hall, THORNBURY. An exhibition of all the known archaeology of the area i.e. from Berkeley southwards, and lectures on recent work; speakers include, Julian Bennett, John Drinkwater, Ann Ellison, Peter Fowler, Linda Hall, Roger Leech and Ted Swaine, and a guest lecturer.

10.30 am - 6.15 pm fee 90p

morning only (exhibition and 2 lectures fee 25p)

afternoon only (exhibition, lectures and incl. tea - 75p)

Tickets at the door or in advance from Tom Crowe, 130 Watley's End Rd, Winterbourne.

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RECENT & FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Recent:

(i) Periodicals

Antiquity, March 1978, contains (p. 60) a note by Mike Pitts entitled 'Foot prints on the sands of time' describing and illustrating his discovery of a seventh foot-carving on the cist-slab from Pool Farm (barrow WEST HARPTREE 8, Mendip) in Bristol City Museum.

Antiquity, July 1978, includes 'The invasion hypothesis in Irish prehistory' by John Waddell (pp 121-8), which should be read by all those interested in relations between Ireland and the Bristol Channel in antiquity.

Avon Archaeological Council Newsletter, Spring 1978, includes an article by the late C M Sykes on Alfred Selley (1854-1945), the Bristol archaeologist whose main interest was collecting flint implements from our area; and obituaries of C M Sykes.

Gloucestershire and Avon Life, June 1978, has a popular article by Dan Lees entitled 'Original Crofts', describing the excavations at the deserted medieval village of Ashton Phillips, Long Ashton.

Man, 13 (i), March 1978, includes (pp 134-7) a note by D G Benson and I N I Clegg on 'Cotswold burial rites', exposing the unwisdom of a specialist publishing his own report on the skeletal material without reference to those directing the excavation, who alone know the context from which the bones were derived. Will other specialists please note! The specialist report was summarised in this Bulletin for December 1977.

Somerset Levels Papers, 4. 1978. 124 pages and over 70 illustrations, landscape format. Department of Archaeology, Downing Street, Cambridge. Price £3.30 includes postage. A series of eleven papers of outstanding importance on the timber tracks and related sites on and around Meare Heath, providing information from tree-ring studies, palaeobotany, fossil insect studies, and descriptions of Bronze Age artifacts of flint and wood, particularly illustrating techniques of woodworking.

Trans. Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 95 for 1977 (1978). Contents include H Hurst, 'Prehistoric occupation of Churchdown Hill'; H E O'Neil, 'Salmonsbury'; B Rawes, 'Wells' Bridge, Barnwood'

Roman site; P J Fowler, 'Archaeology and the M5 Motorway ... 1969-75'; Susan Barker, 'Pilgrim signs and other Badges' in Bristol City Museum; A D K Hawkyard, 'Thornbury Castle'; W R Elliott, 'Chest-tombs and "tea-caddies"' in Gloucestershire churchyards; and a note on recent publications relevant to Gloucestershire archaeology.

(ii) Other publications

(Anon). Archaeology in the National Trust: Brean Down, Somerset. N.D. 8 pages including air photograph and line drawings. National Trust, Wessex regional office, Stourton, Warminster, Wilts. Price not stated. On sale at Woodspring Museum, Weston-super-Mare.

Grinsell, L V The Druids and Stonehenge: the Story of a Myth. 1978. 30 pages, 4 illustrations. Toucan Press, St Peter Port, Guernsey, C.I. 30p. The final structural phase at Stonehenge is about a millennium earlier than the appearance of the Druids in England. The services of the modern Druids at Stonehenge at the midsummer solstice appear to date only from 1909, but non-Druid gatherings to watch the mid-summer sunrise are traced back to the mid 19th century. To be reviewed in the next issue of Bulletin.

Grinsell, L V The Stonehenge Barrow Groups. 1978. 48 pages, 4 plates and 6 maps and plans. Salisbury & South Wilts. Museum. 75p.

A monograph designed to enable visitors to see Stonehenge in better context by diverting them to the surrounding monuments, thereby reducing the visitor pressure on Stonehenge itself. To be reviewed in the next issue of Bulletin.

Rahtz, P A & Greenfield, E Excavations at Chew Valley Lake, Somerset. 1977 1978. xix and 392 pp., 32 plates and illus. 4to. Department of Environment Archaeological Report no. 8. Price £35. This long awaited report will be reviewed in a later issue of this Bulletin.

Renfrew, C. Bourton-on-the-Water Roman Settlement. N.D. but January 1978 or earlier. 40 pp. 4to. Price not stated. Obtainable from C. Renfrew, Bury Bank, Station Rd, Bourton-on-the-Water. An account of excavations at a site near Bourton Bridge, 1971-74.

Walker, Iain C Clay Tobacco-Pipes, with particular reference to the Bristol Industry. Ottawa, 1977. 4 volumes, continuous pagination to p 1,840. 4to. National Historic Parks & Sites Branch, Parks, Ottawa, Ontario, KI 0H4, Canada. Price \$30 the set, post free, outside Canada. A monumental work, for review see p. 131

Forthcoming

Aubrey, John. Monumenta Britannica, forthcoming probably early 1979. 552 pages, reproduced from the MSS in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The Dorset Publishing Company, Wimborne Bookshop, Wimborne, Dorset. Price £85. Pre-publication subscribers should send £17.50 with order, the balance to be paid when the volume is ready. The work contains many references to prehistoric sites in the BARG area of influence.

Thomas, Nicholas (editor). Rescue Archaeology in the Bristol Area. 1978. 130 pages, 35 figs and 5 plates, A4. Bristol City Museum. Price £4.95. A series of papers on excavations of Roman, medieval and later sites in the Bristol area and elsewhere within the county of Avon, by various authors.

REVIEWS

M McGarvie, Hardington Bampfylde Church: published by the Redundant Churches Fund, 1978; pp. 24, 8 illus., price 50p

The remarkable little medieval church of Hardington lies in remote countryside near Frome. It is very difficult to locate, since it is un-signposted, is not visible from any road and is effectively in a farmyard. Not surprisingly, it is redundant and has been vested in the Redundant Churches Fund, which has undertaken a sensitive programme of restoration and has now published a substantial 'Architectural and Historical Guide'.

The writing of guide-books to historic monuments is always a difficult task, since it is well nigh impossible to cater for all the potential levels of readership. The majority of church guides fail to communicate the salient information on the buildings in a lucid manner; many are filled with rambling antiquarian claptrap, while others are turgid historical tracts: few strike a happy medium which will satisfy and instruct most readers. The Hardington guide is no exception.

The building itself is dismissed in less than two pages of architectural description, together with a good plan by John Harvey. Whilst technically correct, as far as it goes, it in no way does justice to the building. It is too brief and technical (more terms should have been explained), and interesting details have been overlooked, such as the evidence for a pre-15th-century nave roof line against the tower.

The monuments and furnishings receive another three pages, after which McGarvie plunges into 13 pages of 'historical sketch', which is punctuated with 71 footnotes. This is largely unreadable, which is a pity since it contains much interesting information. The descent of the manor is over-worked and the citing of unpublished, recent letters is tedious and unnecessary.

McGarvie's style is disconcerting : he jerks from slabs of technical recitation (which resemble VCH entries) to colloquialisms which would be at home in a novel. Some technical words and phrases are italicised or briefly explained, but many are not, and to lapse into technical shorthand is inexcusable professional arrogance (eg. the use of the letters i.p.m. for inquisition post mortem).

In principle, we must warmly welcome the Fund's initiative in publishing an attractive guide book which is well illustrated and produced : the small number of 'professionals' in ecclesiastical studies who read this will find it admirably detailed, except on the architecture and topography; but the far greater number of church visitors, local society members and even many local historians, to whom this should primarily be directed, will find it a disappointment.

Warwick Rodwell

Walker, Iain C. Clay Tobacco-Pipes with Particular Reference to the Bristol Industry. 1,837 pp., 4 vols., 221 figs and plates. Parks, Canada 1977. \$30

This book is one of the most important contributions to the study of clay tobacco pipes and the author's knowledge of the technology and history of clay pipe manufacture, not only in Great Britain, but also in Europe and North America, must make him the leading expert in this field.

My own knowledge of the pipe-making industry is of a local nature and I do not feel that I can comment in detail on Mr Walker's general study of the industry, which is covered by a listed bibliography contained in 148 pages, and ranges from the history of the industry, the various manufacturing processes, and production costs.

Of particular interest is the description of the manufacture of pipes in Northern France and the Netherlands written by Duhamel du Monceau in 1771 and Walker's own discussion of the subject drawn together from his study of the techniques used by such factories as McDougall's of Glasgow and Pollock's of Manchester. Pipemakers have always tended to be at the lower end of the social scale and seem to have carried on their business in poorer parts of the cities. The industry in Bristol was no exception and Walker has included a social history of St Jude's which was the main pipe manufacturing area in this city throughout the 19th century. Drawn mainly from newspaper reports this is a fascinating glimpse at the human side of the industry. The conditions are best summed up by an entry in *The Examiner* of 1850 when the correspondent noted whole families in St Jude's existing 'to a very great extent, on the smallest amount of food by which existence is to be supported; from time to time, they die of want, or of sickness the result of want; ... The great majority seldom taste meat; bread is their chief - almost their only - subsistence and numbers have not nearly enough, even of this'.

However, here and in his list of Bristol pipe makers, which Walker feels to be the key section, his use of documents is limited mainly to

four sources: the burgess rolls, apprenticeship records, poll books and trade directories. He was fortunate that the existence of the record book of the Tobacco Pipe Makers Company of Bristol was brought to his attention before his work went to press and that some of its more important implications could be included in the text.

Walker states that to check 300 years of parish records 'would have taken time out of all proportion to what was available', and presumably he considered the 19th century census returns in the same light. Nevertheless, from my own experience I find it surprising that these more obvious documentary sources find no place in his work as they would have enabled him to present a more accurate picture of pipe-making and social conditions in 19th century Bristol and would have solved some of the problems he experienced with this period. For example, he states that 'the various Robertses pipe makers in Bristol in the 19th century present probably the most complicated problems of identification among all 700 Bristol pipe makers'. Recent research in the census and parish registers has now overcome this particular difficulty.

Also, the author has drawn certain information from the records of the Bristol Tolzey Court. A more detailed examination of these records would have shown them to be one of the most important sources of information for the late 17th and 18th centuries, and the time taken to work through them is only days, not weeks.

I am pleased to see that illustrations of Bristol pipes have been restricted to those which may be ascribed to particular makers, because the majority are marked with their names. The practice of tenuously ascribing pipes to certain makers and attempting to closely date pipes on that basis is one which is fortunately losing popularity. The book is lavishly illustrated with photographs of manufacturing processes, kilns and workshops, and these are an excellent addition to the text.

Iain Walker has provided a valuable contribution to the study of the tobacco pipe making industry in producing a book which has drawn together a wide range of information from all over the world. This study of the Bristol industry indicates the type of research which can be carried out at a local level, but only acts as a starting point for further research. It is not a comprehensive study of available documents and a definitive book on this subject is still required.

Reg Jackson

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Maltwood Fund for Archaeological Research in Somerset: grants have been made for 1978 and include £150 to the University of Bristol Spelaeological Society for publication of its report on the Romano-British cemetery at Wookey Hole Cave, £300 to the Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society for archaeological research on the island of Steep Holm and for a series of aerial photographs, and £50 to Mr W J Wedlake towards the publication of the Wallmead Bronze Age Barrow excavation of 1964-6.

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FORTHCOMING BARG LECTURES

Wednesday 11 October 7.30 pm Bristol City Museum : Mrs ELIZABETH FOWLER:
'WANSDYKE - STILL A PUZZLE?'

Wednesday 13 December 7.30 pm Bristol City Museum : Mrs MARGARET GELLING
'PLACE-NAMES'

CALENDAR
OF FORTHCOMING COURSES, MEETINGS & LECTURES
September-December 1978

abbreviations are as listed in previous issues of Bulletin

September

- 26 Archaeology of the Severn Estuary. M W Ponsford BA 20 meetings weekly
7-9 pm, Bishopston Secondary School, Bishop Rd, BRISTOL University
- 27 Industrial Archaeology in the Bath area. Mrs J Day FSA. 10 meetings
7.30-9 pm, Camden Works Museum, Morford Street, BATH University
- 28 History of Bristol Bryan Little MA 20 meetings 7.30-9 pm, Lockleaze
School, Hogarth Walk, Lockleaze, BRISTOL University
- 28 Research into Local History. Roger Ashley MA BLitt. 6 meetings 7.30-
9 pm, Pill Junior School, Westward Drive, PILL, nr Bristol. University

October

- 1 Visit to industrial sites in Central Mendip. Meet 11 am at St Cuthberts
Lead Works site, PRIDDY (ST 548514). Bring picnic lunch B.I.A.S.
- 2 Sources for the Local History of Almondsbury and district. B J S Moore
BA FRHistS. 10 meetings, fortnightly 7.30-9.30 pm, C.E. School,
ALMONDSBURY University
- 3 The Past around Us. L V Grinsell MA FSA. 10 meetings 6-7.30 pm plus
3 field/museum visits, Folk House, Park Street, BRISTOL University
- 3 West Country Rural Life, 1500-1900. Dr J H Bettey MA. 10 meetings
7.30-9 pm, Stoke Lodge Community Education Centre, Shirehampton Rd,
STOKE BISHOP, Bristol. University
- 3 Introducing Archaeology. C Browne. 10 meetings 7.30-9 pm, The Junior
School, YAPTON University
- 3 The Romans in Britain. Bryan Little MA. 20 meetings 7.45-9.15 pm
Folk House, Park Street, BRISTOL
- 4 Maps old and new. M J Blakemore BA. 10 meetings 7.45-9.15 pm, The
Folk House, Park Street, BRISTOL
- 4 A Study of Bristol Archives. Prof P V McGrath MA & Miss M Williams BA
20 meetings 7-9 pm, Bristol Archives Office, Council, College Green,
BRISTOL (P) University
- 4 The Archaeology of Common Things. A C A Wright MA. 10 meetings 7.30-9
pm. The Chantry, Castle Street, THORNBURY University
- *5 Archaeological Artefacts. Mrs E Fowler MA BLitt. 20 meetings 10-12 am
Dept of Extra-Mural Studies, 32 Tyndall's Park Rd, BRISTOL (P)
Creche fee extra. University
- *5 Roman Britain. A J Parker MA DPhil. 10 meetings 7.30-9 pm, Bradford's
House, The Common, FRENCHAY. University
- 5 Studies in Bristol and Somerset History. Dr J H Bettey MA and M D Costen
MA. 20 meetings 1.30-3 pm, Dept of Extra-Mural Studies, 32 Tyndall's
Park Rd, BRISTOL (P) Creche fee extra University
- 6 Industrial Archaeology. Panel of lecturers. 12 meetings, fortnightly
7.30-9 pm, Dept of Architecture, 25 Great George Street, BRISTOL
(P) Joint BIAS/University
- 6 The Iron People. E J Mason FRICS. 20 meetings 7.45-9.45 pm. The
Folk House, Park Street, BRISTOL.
- 9 Men, Masters and Mills: Stroudwater 1750-1850. Mr Christopher Cox,
5.45 pm, The Museum, Queens Rd, BRISTOL B & G A S
- 9 Local History Research Group. B J S Moore BA FRHistS. 10 meetings,
fortnightly, 7.30-9.30 pm. Winterbourne Community Centre, 52 High
Street, WINTERBOURNE University

- *10 Celtic Britain into Saxon England. Mrs E Fowler MA BLitt. Two linked 10 meeting courses 10-11.45 am, Dept of Extra Mural Studies, 32 Tyndall's Park Rd, BRISTOL (P) Creche fee extra University
- *11 Britain before the Romans. R J Harrison MA PhD. 10 meetings, 7.30-9 pm Technical College, Avon Street, BATH University
- 11 'Wansdyke - Still a Puzzle?', Mrs Elizabeth Fowler, 7.30 pm City Museum, BRISTOL BARG LECTURE
- 15 Barrows, Megaliths and Earthworks. J H Drinkwater. A one-day field visit around the visible archaeological sites on the Cotswolds south of Stroud. Meet at Nymphsfield long barrow carpark, 10 am University
- 16 The Shape of Historic Gloucester. J Rhodes, Curator Gloucester Museums. 7.30 pm, The Old Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate Street, GLOUCESTER. GDARG
- *21/28 The Excavation at Lower Court Farm, Long Ashton. R H Leech MA PhD and others. Two linked one-day schools (including field visits) 10 am - 5 pm, Northleaze LEVC Primary School, LONG ASHTON University
- 23 Historic Sites and Settlements in the Chew Valley. Dr J H Bettey. 5.45 pm, City Museum, Queens Rd, BRISTOL B & G A S
- 26 Myrtos: Life in a Cretan Village 4,000 years ago. Professor P M Warren. 7.30 pm Room G44, H Wills Physics Laboratory, Tyndall Avenue, BRISTOL BCM
- 28 CBA Group 13 AGM, 2 pm, The University, EXETER
- 26 The Archaeology of Steep and Flat Holm. S Rendell, 7.30 pm, The Community Centre, Princes Rd, CLEVEDON C & D A S
- 28 Outing to Severn Beach and New Passage. Meet 1 pm Temple Meads Station Bristol. B I A S

November

- 4 Current Work on Local History in the Bristol Area. Dr J H Bettey MA (Chairman), M A Aston BA FSA, S P Gill, BA, Mrs F Neale BA, AKC 10.30 am - 5.30 pm, The Dept of Extra-Mural Studies, 32 Tyndall's Park Rd, BRISTOL (P) University
- 4 Roman and Medieval Pottery of North and West Wiltshire. Panel of Lecturers. 10 am - 5 pm Technical College, CHIPPENHAM (P) if lunch required University
- 6 Beckford Iron Age Site. Miss J Wills, Worcester County Museum, 7.30 pm Old Bakery, Chester Walk, CHELTENHAM GDARG
- 6 Some Continental Roman Buildings. Mr N Cook, 5.45 pm, the Museum, Queens Rd, BRISTOL B & G A S
- 7 The Bristol and North Somerset Railway. Dr D W Warnock, 7.15 pm, the Lecture Theatre, BATH Technical College (New Building). visitors 20p B & C A S
- 9 An Introduction to the Coinage of China. MC I Brohier Esq. The Mannings Memorial Lecture, Smiths Assembly Rooms, Westgate Buildings, BATH, 7.30 pm B & B N S
- 10 St Bartholomew's Hospital Excavations. Dr R Price, 7.30 pm, the Village Hall, BANWELL. BSA
- 11 Aeroplanes and Muddy Boots. Mick Aston, 2.30 pm, Taunton Castle, TAUNTON SANHS
- *11/12 Human and Animal Bone Assemblages from Archaeological Contexts: A Review of Current Studies. Panel of Lecturers. 10.30 - 6, The Dept Of Extra Mural Studies, 32 Tyndall's Park Rd, BRISTOL University
- 16 Giovanni Belzoni (1778-1823): pioneer Egyptologist. Peter Clayton (British Museum), 7.30 pm City Museum, Queens Rd, BRISTOL BCM
- 20 Looking at Windows. K Povah, 7.30 pm, Old Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate Street, GLOUCESTER GDARG
- 20 Gloucestershire Fields and Hedges. Mr Edward Price. 5.45 pm, City Museum, BRISTOL. B & G A S
- 23 Welsh Trade Tokens. A G & N L Cox. City Museum, BRISTOL, 7.30 pm B & B N S

November

- 25 Current Work in Nautical Archaeology. A J Parker MA DPhil & panel 10 am-6 pm, Chemistry Lecture Theatre, Cantock's Close, University, BRISTOL University
- 28 Severn Valley Railway. Dave Walker, 7.30 pm, City Museum, BRISTOL BIAS
- 30 Recording Gravestones. D P Dawson BA, 7.30 pm, Community Centre, Princes Rd, CLEVEDON C & D A S

December

- 5 Roman Cirencester - Excavation and Assessment. David Viner BA AMA 7.15 pm, Lecture Theatre, Bath Technical College, BATH, 20p, B & C A S
- 8 Taunton Castle: Past and Future. P J Leach, T Pearson and J F Clements, Taunton Castle, TAUNTON, 7.30 pm SANHS
- 13 Place-names. Mrs Margaret Gelling, 7.30 pm, City Museum, BRISTOL BARG
- 14 The Archaeology of the Second Industrial Revolution. Kenneth Hudson FSA, 7.30 pm H Wills Physics Laboratory, Tyndall Avenue, Room G44 BCM
- 18 The Portway Romano-British Site. B Rawes, 7.30 pm, Old Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate Street, GLOUCESTER GDARG

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NB BARG ASSOCIATES FIXTURES:

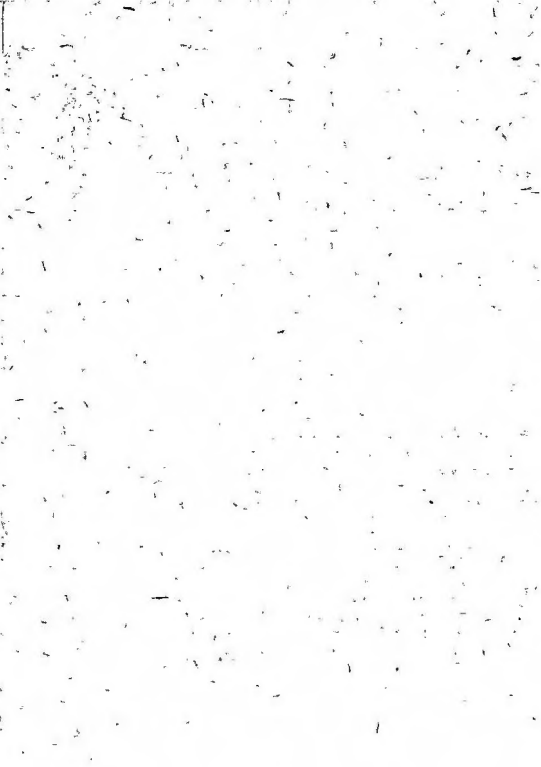
- 1 October: Durdham and Clifton Downs, 2.30 pm James Russell
- 22 October: Coach trip 'Barrow Groups and the New Stonehenge 9.15 am - 7 pm Leader L V Grinsell
- 2 November: Illustrated talk on Canals by Henry Gray, 7.30 pm City Museum
- 11 November: train excursion to York
- 26 November: The History of an Interesting Old Suburb of Bristol: a guided walk of Montpelier by Jo Harrison, 2 pm at the Old England

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CBA DIPLOMA IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE

The Council for British Archaeology has recently established a Diploma in Archaeological Practice consisting of seven separate certificates at an academic level 'approximately that of a Teacher's Certificate'. The CBA itself is only acting as the examining body, it being left to individuals to prepare themselves to take the certificates and ultimately gain the Diploma. Many extra-mural courses are, however, relevant to the CBA syllabuses and these have been marked with an asterisk * in the Calendar. The first CBA certificate examinations will be held during Summer 1979. Further information can be obtained from the Education Officer, Council for British Archaeology, 112 Kennington Rd, London SE11 6RE

- 4 October: 'Ceramics in Bristol' Miss C E Witt & D P Dawson, 20 meetings 7.30-9 pm, BRISTOL City Museum. University



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