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BULLETIN

Autumn
1977

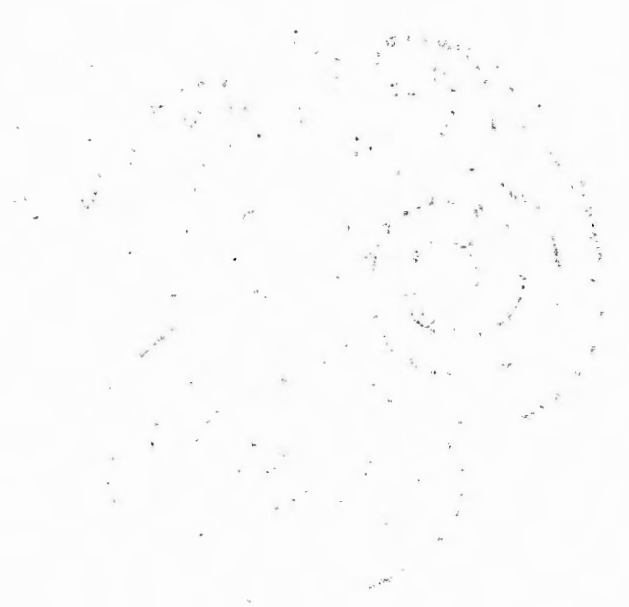
Vol 6 No 2

Contents

**Bristol
Archaeological
Research Group**

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

- 32 Officers and Committee: Membership
33 Editorial
34 Archaeological Personalities:
Dina Portway Dobson by C M Sykes
35 A Checklist of the Surviving Parish
Boundary Marks in the City of
Bristol by D P Dawson
39 Associates Tour of Churches in N
Somerset & S Avon by M Glasson
40 PSU ANNOUNCEMENTS
Australian Microliths by C M Sykes
42 Associates Tour of N Wales by
A Durnell
44 Recent & Forthcoming Publications
46 Calendar of Forthcoming Courses,
Meetings & Lectures, September -
December 1977



17 18 19

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Shortened version : see Bulletin Vol. 6 No. 1 for complete list

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MEMBERSHIP

The annual subscription for 1977 was 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. Will members please ensure that they are paying at the current rates as listed above.

EDITORIAL

by

Deirdre Parker

'Start as you mean to continue' - the trouble is that I'm not sure I do mean to continue. I am afraid the editorship of the Bulletin has been thrust upon me and, until a volunteer comes forward, you dear Readers are stuck with me.

I am extremely grateful to the contributors of this number, who so kindly helped me out - could others please note! We have started out on a 'new-style' Bulletin with facilities for diagrams, illustrations, maps etc, surely we should make the most of this opportunity? I can only hope that by aspiring to Mrs Popplewell's indefatigable energy and perseverance I can edit a much more comprehensive Bulletin for the next issue.

I note with pleasure the expansion of BARG PSU activities - detailed inside - this is a welcome venture. Here is your opportunity you 'armchair' archaeologists to get out and do something! Even your little bit can help. One session I am really looking forward to is the panel/quiz evening on 2 November. This should prove to be highly entertaining.

Once again we are back at the beginning of the academic year and our thoughts turn to the extra-mural and other lectures, some of which are detailed in the Calendar. As ever there is a wide variety of subjects to choose from.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSONALITIES : DINA PORTWAY DOBSON

by
C M Sykes

It is now a little over forty years since I first met Mrs Dina P Dobson (in later years Mrs D P Dobson Hinton). She had come to see some flint implements which, egged on by a seven-year old son, I had collected from below the high water mark near Clevedon (Proc UBSS Vol 1 no. 5, 75-9).

On one of her visits she brought with her the famous Abbé Breuil. He was a small man and I remember how his dark eyes lit up as he pounced on one of the flints, held it up triumphantly and exclaimed 'Ziss is a gravoir'!

When the question of publication arose I was taken by surprise when Mrs Dobson suggested that I should write a report myself, doing my own drawing. I did my best to fit myself for the task by a crash course of private study. Since the UBSS does not publish reports by outsiders, I was, probably at her suggestion, given the status of local correspondent.

Most readers will be surprised to know that there was no archaeologist at the City Museum or at the University at that time. There was, of course, the Spelaeological Society whose more serious members devoted themselves, not to pot-holing but to the careful examination of cave floors. By 1930 their interest had spread to open air sites on Mendip, mainly under the guidance of Dr Herbert Taylor, whom I recall with pleasure. I think it was not until after 1945 that UBSS Proceedings dealt with anything so modern as Roman times.

Mrs Dobson herself was a member but she was not a practical archaeologist. Her Archaeology of Somerset, published in 1931, has not yet been brought up to date. One result of its appearance was that as the only local archaeologist known to the general public beginners turned naturally to her for advice. No one ever appealed to her in vain.

That she found time to write her book is surprising. She was the mother of 6 children, her first husband being Professor Dobson, who became Pro Vice Chancellor of Bristol University. Some years after his death she married Martin Hinton, an extraordinarily interesting man who had been Keeper of Zoology at the British Museum. She had many interests and was inter alia a JP and a member of the Management Committee of the City Museum.

Her book is completely free from major inaccuracies, which is more than can be said of many later publications. It is the work of a 'scholar' to use a complimentary word which has become unfashionable. It does not mention the Mesolithic because at that time the period was almost unheard of, and no significant evidence of its existence had yet been found in Somerset.

Among the young people she encouraged were several who became full time archaeologists and did well in their profession. They were, of necessity, self-taught. It is natural that those who were once in the lead should be overtaken, out-stripped and even forgotten by the younger generation. Had this happened to Mrs Dobson I am sure she would not have been surprised or even much disappointed. This article will I hope, partly discharge my own debt of gratitude to her.

A CHECKLIST OF THE SURVIVING PARISH BOUNDARY MARKS IN THE CITY OF BRISTOL

by

D P DAWSON

The boundaries of the parishes, into which the area of the 1373 County of Bristol was divided are well defined in 19th century maps such as Ashmeads 1828 Plan of the City of Bristol and its Suburbs. Discovering the reasoning behind their complex layout and development is of fundamental importance to the archaeologist and historian in trying to understand the physical development of the medieval city, but otherwise, now the strict delineation of parish boundaries within a city is unnecessary, little interest is shown in them. This is reflected in the way in which the physical expression of these boundaries - several series of marks often numbered in sequence - has been seriously eroded, especially by wholesale redevelopment since the war.

Care has been taken, however, in a few modern cases to follow the old custom of re-erecting marks disturbed by rebuilding (Minster House, Baldwin Street is a good example). This process has resulted in very few pairs of marks surviving and very few of the surviving marks being contemporary with the buildings on which they are set. The exceptions may be those which have been carved on structures such as the Corn Exchange (1740-3), the Guildhall (1843-6) or the Old Library (1739-40). Only one mark, Christ Church No. 4, appears to be dated (set, incidentally in a 20th century wall), but it seems unlikely that any of those surviving are older than the 18th century.

I hope publication of the following list will encourage more interest in the preservation of these antiquities. The list should be comprehensive, but inevitably the odd one or two may have escaped my notice. If so, I would be grateful if the reader would inform the editor of any omissions.

MARKER	TYPE	PAIRED	POSITION	NGR
<u>All Saints' Parish</u>				
13	Incised keystone	-	5 Exchange Avenue	ST58857296
<u>Christchurch Parish</u>				
No 1 Christ Church Parish	Incised stone plinth	StJB?	Guildhall, Broad Street	ST588117310
CHRIST CHURCH PARISH No 2	Cast iron plaque. Earlier in- cised stone hidden by fuse box	-	50 Broad Street	ST58827311

MARKER	TYPE	PAIRED	POSITION	NGR
No 4 CHRIST CHURCH PARISH 18 13	Incised stone tablet in- serted into wall	StJB29	Tower Lane	ST58877316
<u>St. James' Parish</u>				
ST.JAMES'S PARISH	Incised stone tablet in- serted into wall	-	Johnny Ball Lane	ST58657330
<u>St. John Baptist Parish</u>				
St John Baptist Parish No 4	Incised stone tablet reset in modern wall	StL 8	Bell Lane	ST587277310
St John Baptist Parish No.29	Incised stone tablet inserted into wall	CC 4	Tower Lane	ST58877316
No..... St John Baptist Parish	Incised stone plinth. Very worn	CC 1	Guildhall, Broad Street	ST58817310
<u>St. Leonard's Parish</u>				
STL 8	Incised stone tablet overlain by cast iron monogramme	St JB 4	Bell Lane	ST58757310
STL 11	Cast iron monogramme on stone tablet	?StW	10 Small Street	ST58727308
STL 15	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	Leonard Lane	ST58717304
STL 16	Incised stone tablet	-	Leonard Lane	ST58717302
STL 18	Cast iron mono- gramme + number P incised below	-	37 Corn Street	ST58767298
STL 19	Cast iron number monogramme missing	-	38 Corn Street	ST58797297
SL 23	Cast iron mono- gramme + number	-	34 St. Nicholas Street	ST58787292
STL 32	Cast iron number mono- gramme missing	StN 33	Old Post Office Gate, King Street	ST58747271

MARKER	TYPE	PAIRED	POSITION	NGR
STLNo33	Incised on quoin. Cast iron monogramme to left	-	Old Library, King Street	ST58727269
SL 35A	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	Telephone Avenue	ST58727281
SL 35B	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	Telephone Avenue	ST58757286
STL 36A	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	Minster House Baldwin Street	ST58777288
STL 36B	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	Minster House St. Stephen Street	ST58787289
SL 40	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	17 St. Stephen Street	ST58717299
SL 41	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	15 St. Stephen Street	ST58707300
ST L 42	Incised stone tablet	StS	Leonard Lane	ST58717300
STL 43	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	Leonard Lane	ST58707305
STL 44	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	Quay Head House, Quay Head	ST58697306
<u>St. Nicholas' Parish</u>				
SN 4	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	All Saints Lane	ST58907295
SN 5	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	Market House, All Saints Lane	ST58907293
SN 6	Incised in concrete	-	Market House, St. Nicholas Street	ST58887293
ST.N 11	Incised keystone	AS 13	5 Exchange Avenue	ST 58887296
SN 12	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	54 Exchange Avenue	ST58857296

MARKER	TYPE	PAIRED	POSITION	NGR
SN 33	Cast iron monogramme + number	StL 32	Old Post Office Gateway, King Street	ST58747271
ST N 34	Incised in quoin	-	Bunch of Grapes, King Street	ST58727270
ST N 37	Incised in kerbstone	-	By King William III, Queen Square	ST58767257
ST N 38	Incised in kerbstone	-	By King William III, Queen Square	ST58767256
4SN2	Iron tablet	-	Bristol Bridge	ST59007290

St. Stephen's Parish

St. Stephens Parish	Incised stone tablet	StL 42	Leonard Lane	ST58717300
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St. Werburgh's Parish

No 6 S.W	Incised stone tablet	-	13 Small Street	ST58727309
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Removed since 1972

STL 29	Cast iron monogramme + number	StN 28	28 Baldwin Street	ST58777286
SN 25	Cast iron monogramme + number	-	28 Baldwin Street	ST58767286
SN 28	Cast iron monogramme + number	StL 29	28 Baldwin Street	ST58777286
ST N 36	Incised stone tablet	-	King William Avenue	ST58757267

Abbreviations used in column 3:

AS	All Saints	StL	St. Leonard
CC	Christchurch	StN	St. Nicholas
St.JB	St. John Baptist	StW	St. Werburgh

ASSOCIATES TOUR OF CHURCHES IN N SOMERSET & S AVON: 11 June 1977

by

Michael Glasson

Our first visit was to Publow, on the banks of the river Chew. The church had a fine Perpendicular west tower, with very prominent 'puts' or scaffolding holes. At the east end a blocked up window contained several fragments of stonework. Unfortunately, however, the church was locked.

At Hinton Blewett, our next stop, the church was chiefly memorable for its unusual setting and the simplicity of its interior; there was no stained glass in the windows and the pews were of unvarnished white oak. From here we went to the church at Compton Martin, an impressive Norman survival with font, chancel, arcades and clerestories all dating from that period. A most unusual feature was the column which had been decorated with spiral fluting, producing a twisted appearance, and from the outside, an ancient dovecote could be seen above the chancel. At Chewton Mendip the church was visited for its fine Perpendicular tower. The interior was most disappointing and gloomy. The most important features of the church are a seat cut into the wall, said to be a 'frith' (or sanctuary) stool (one of only three in the country), and the opulent coloured marble tombs of the Waldegraves.

We ate our lunches at Wells, and toured the city in heavy rain. In St. Cuthberts, the largest parish church in Somerset, we saw remains of the huge tree of Jesse rood screen, with niches for 21 figures. The nave roof was a magnificent blaze of colour. At Croscombe we saw the exceptionally good Jacobean woodwork, the most impressive piece being the rood screen. The 15th century tower was capped with a fine spire. Our next visit was to Shepton Mallet church, and although we could not agree with the Rector's assertion that the tower was 'the finest of the great Somerset towers', the roof was magnificent: 'the most glorious of all the wagon-roofs of England' (Prof. Pevsner).

At Nunney, the church contained several fine effigies and a large wall painting of St. George. The Castle, just below, was originally built to a very unusual design showing French influence. It was built on a rectangle, with the four corner towers almost touching each other on the shorter sides, and surrounded by a moat and a small stream. At Lullington, the church was set above thatched cottages and a village green, and contained much Norman work. The north doorway and tympanum portrayed two animals devouring the Tree of Life, ringed by 19 amusing animal heads. There were more delightful animals on the Norman chancel arch, and on the very elaborate Norman font, together with an inscription translated as: 'In this holy font, sins perish and are washed away!'. Our final visit was to Farleigh Hungerford Castle, a castle of the more regular type, forming a good contrast with Nunney. In heavy rain we walked around the ruins and sheltered in the chapel where we saw the large heraldic wall paintings and the fine effigies of members of the Hungerford family.

We returned to Bristol in the rain and ended what had been, despite the weather, a most successful trip.

PARISH SURVEYORS OR WOULD-BE PARISH SURVEYORS

PLEASE NOTE!

In response to requests from a number of people, we have arranged several events, specifically for those who are about to undertake or have just started on a parish survey. These events will be held on two Thursday evenings and three Saturdays between October and April (see Calendar for details).

In one of the evening sessions (6th October) W Solley will chair a seminar on map-work, and on Saturday 12th November, Vic Hallett and members of the Northavon Society for Archaeology and Associated Field Studies will conduct a field excursion in the Alveston area to help people recognise archaeological features in a rural context (meet in front of the City Museum at 10.30 or at the Cross Hands at Alveston at 11.15). If possible, please let Georgina Plowright at the City Museum (Bristol 299771) know in advance if you wish to come.

On the other three dates, we hope to run an excursion to look at how parish surveyors cope in an urban area and deal with some of the other problems involved in Parish Survey. For these sessions please meet at the City Museum at the stated times:

Thursday	6 October	City Museum	W Solley	7.30 p.m.
Saturday	29 October	" "		10.30 a.m.
Saturday	12 November	" "	V Hallett + Northavon Society	10.30 a.m.
		OR	Cross Hands Alveston	11.15 a.m.
Thursday	8 December	City Museum		7.30 p.m.
Saturday	4 February	City Museum		10.30 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MICROLITHS

by

C M Sykes

In 1969-70, while resident in New South Wales, I had the good fortune to find aboriginal stone implements and waste chippings on two sites.

The first of these was near the inland city of Orange (pop. 25,000) on the bank of a small creek where recent erosion had exposed the old land surface. The implements were, with one exception, exactly the same as those found on Mesolithic sites in this country.

The second was on the coast at Anna Bay, north of Newcastle, which I was lucky enough to visit at a time when winds blowing in from the Pacific had again swept off the covering of sand. I say 'again' because the site was previously known but is not always well exposed. It is extensive, and the implements are

obviously associated with ancient sand-dunes which contain layers of sea-shells. Here again the tools were of Mesolithic type and belong to what Australian archaeologists call the 'Bondaian phase of the Eastern Cultural Sequence'. Compared with our Mesolithic there is a big time lag. The period apparently began four thousand years ago and started to fade out two thousand years later, perhaps because increasing use was made of wooden hunting weapons which did not require stone barbs.

The sole implement to survive to the present day is the stone chisel, shaped like the segment of a tangerine, which is embedded in gum on the front end of a spear-thrower, where it cannot be lost and is instantly available for use. The spear-thrower, which has been found in Magdalenian deposits in Western Europe has an amazing record both of long service and wide distribution, the latter extending to both Australia and the ice-bound areas of North America.

The Mesolithic culture, which may have started in North Africa, eventually spread to all inhabitable parts of the Old World though not, of course, under that name. In Australia it is thought that it was not brought by newcomers, but rather was due to the spread of ideas. It has almost the full range of micro-liths and gravers that are found in this country. The predominant type is the obliquely-blunted point, called the Bondi point because it was found in rock shelters in the cliffs flanking the famous Bondi Beach.

I have written of 'stone' implements because flint is found only in South Australia. The material used at Anna Bay was a grey chert. Near Orange, 150 miles inland, all the implements were of white quartz or basalt. These latter materials are very intractable, and to strike long, parallel-sided blades from them would be almost impossible. It is not surprising, then, that the microburin, now thought to be a waste product snapped from an over-long blade, has not so far been found in Australia.

Publication of finds is difficult in Australia because there are no local archaeological societies. It is strange, too, not to be able to give grid references. There are no Ordnance Survey maps. All that can be done is to send one's finds for examination and recording to the Department of Aboriginal Studies, and to present them, preferably, to the Australian Museum in Sydney.

* * * * *

A.G.B.A. Report

This summer has seen a continuation of the work of recording graveyards, in particular Hebron and Ebenezer Methodist churches, Bedminster (David Dawson & Bruce McFarlane), and Redfield Methodist church (John Saysell). John Hunt rediscovered a Romano-British site, probably a farm, at Stoke Gifford, which was subsequently excavated by the University under the direction of Dr Parker. Oliver Kent and John Bryant have completed a preliminary survey of the Weare Street area which contains substantial amounts of 19th century pottery wasters used as hardcore.

John Bryant for David Dawson

ASSOCIATES TOUR OF NORTH WALES 1976

by

Andrew Durnell

(I would like to thank the author for rewriting this text, after his original had 'gone astray').

We left Bristol on Friday 23 July at approximately 8.45 a.m. heading for Bangor near Anglesea.

The first place we visited was Ludlow and castle. Ludlow dates from the 11th - 16th centuries, and during the Wars of the Roses it supported the Yorkist cause and soon became of strategic importance. The town of Ludlow still retains its small narrow streets and old houses. The Feathers Hotel, first built about 1521, is a good example of 16th century half timber work, and was one of the first eight licensed hotels in the country. Inside it has wall paintings, embossed ceilings, and a fine overmantle bearing the arms of James I. When approaching the castle one can see where the old town ditch once was. The outer bailey is impressively large and part of it is now partitioned off.

From Ludlow we proceeded to Stokesay Castle which is really a fortified manor house. Opposite the gatehouse are the main buildings of the North and South Towers, between which are the Hall and Solar Wing. The N Tower was built in 1240 and the top floor in 1291-1305. The S Tower was built in 1291-1305, and the Solar Wing and Great Hall between 1285-1305. The gatehouse was constructed in 1620-25. The castle moat was once supplied with water from a nearby stream and pond but has since dried up. At one time the courtyard was filled with buildings and a high wall obliterated the view to the outside. Inside the Great Hall is a show case containing cannon balls found at Norton Camp and Stokesay Castle, as well as a 17th century clay pipe and a 16th century bowl.

After Stokesay we went to Valle Crucis Abbey, which was founded by Madoc ap Gruffydd Maelor in 1201. The architectural evidence shows that work was started on the church and other parts immediately on foundation. In the 13th century a fire occurred, after which extensive alterations had to be made. Madoc died in 1236 and was buried in the Abbey.

On Saturday morning we visited the Duffryn Cairn burial chambers. These chambers, all constructed of local stone, were built before 3,000 BC; the pottery is Neolithic and the burials all cremations. The burial ground is roughly trapezoidal in shape, being 100 feet long, and 35 and 54 feet respectively on the eastern and western arms.

Later on the same day we visited Harlech Castle which, because of its situation on the verge of Tremadoc Bay, can be seen from miles away. At one time there was a harbour at the base of the crag, but the sea has since receded half a mile, leaving sand dunes and marshland. The crag itself was inhabited before the

13th century. Harlech was one of the eight castles constructed by Edward I, being of the same age as others of his creations such as Caernarvon and Conway. By 1290 the castle was completed and had cost £8,000 - £9,000, equivalent to almost £1,000,000 today. We later visited Criccieth Castle which was built about 1230 and was a Welsh stronghold built on a peninsula above the town and was badly damaged by fire when captured in 1404.

Tre'r Ceiri is a fortified Iron Age town developed around a large Bronze Age cairn situated on a hilltop. The area it originally covered was 950 x 340 ft, and it was surrounded by a defensive wall with some 150 huts built up against it and inside. Some parts of this wall survive to 13 ft and its walkway can be observed; the two gateways are also well preserved. The town was occupied throughout the Roman period. We finished the day with a look at Clynnog church which was founded by Beuno who settled in Clynnog Fawr in Afon about 630. When he died his Welsh Celtic Christianity died with him.

On Sunday we visited Penmen Priory, which is situated on the site of St Seiriol's cell, a hermit who lived in the late 6th century, and was buried on Puffin Island. The church was burnt by the raiding Danes in the 10th century, and was rebuilt several times between the 10th and 13th centuries. Later in the morning we visited Beaumaris Castle, the last and eighth castle built for Edward I to ensure his permanent conquest of North Wales. Its geometric pattern became a model for the later 14th century castles. The castle was the work of the architect James of St George and was begun in 1295 and nearly completed by 1298; much of the stone was brought from Penmen. The garrison was made up of 10 men-at-arms, 20 bowmen, and 100 foot soldiers.

During the afternoon, when back on the mainland, we visited Caernarvon Castle, also designed and built by James of St George. The cost was in the region of £25,000 but also included in this were the town walls with its gates etc, a multi-arched bridge and the quay. Within this castle was born the future Edward II, who on the death of his elder brother became the first Prince of Wales.

We next visited the Roman fort of Segontium which overlooks the town of Caernarvon. Part of this fort was excavated by Sir Mortimer Wheeler in 1921-3, but parts still await excavation. The fort was built about 78 AD. We also visited various burial chambers on our travels; at Barclodiad-y-Gawres and at Lligwy these date to about 2,000 - 2,500 BC. The last castle we visited was Conway which was also built by James of St George whose craftsmen came from all over England, and in 1285 he had 1,500 men working on site. The approximate cost of it was £1,500 - about £1,500,000 today. The Great Hall measures nearly 125 x 38 ft and is made up of roughly three equal sections. The castle had eight large towers and around the town walls had 21 smaller towers. The castle and town walls were built about 1283-92.

Most of the castles we saw were designed and built by James of St George. Before he joined the English Royal Service as Master of the King's Works in Wales, St George had served as household architect to the King's cousin, Count Philip of Savoy, from whose castle of Stait-Georges d'Esperansle, near Lyon, he took his name. St George had at least 17 castles to his credit and was indeed a master of his trade.

* * * * *

RECENT & FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Except where there are good reasons to the contrary, these notes are limited to the County of Avon, South Gloucestershire, and North Somerset.

L V Grinsell

Avon Archaeological Council Newsletter Spring 1977

Archaeology and Bishop Browne of Bristol (L V Grinsell); the Clevedon Enigma (Miss C Jarrett and Mrs D Tuck); Some Iron Age Forts in North-West Somerset and South-West Avon (C M Sykes); a Roman Tile-Kiln at Tracy Park, Bath (Peter Wright); Early Montpellier (Jo Harrison); Buildings and Archaeology (Michael Owen); Recording a Churchyard - the Strangers' Burial Ground, Bristol (Mary Campbell); the Charnel House in the Crypt of St. Nicholas Church, Bristol (Joseph Sluggett); Excavations at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Bristol (Roger Price); Societies and their News.

Somerset Archaeology and Natural History (Proc. Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society), vol. 120 for 1976. 134pp.

This volume includes reports on a Lower Palaeolithic hand-axe found in 1974 near Chard Junction station (J J Wymer); a stone axe-hammer from Aller and the fragment of one from Chedzoy (S Minnitt); a Middle Bronze Age collar said to be from Worlebury (A J Lawson); a Romano-British and later settlement at Huish Episcopi (R H Leech); Excavations at the Saxon burh at East Lyng (P J Leach); Medieval strip lynchets at Dinder (G Whittington); the minster at Crewkerne (R W Dunning); Mendip calamine mining in the 1870's (C J Schmitz); and papers on domestic architecture (R G Gilson & Cdr E H D Williams). There are two general papers: 'Somerset Archaeology 1974-5', edited by Michael Aston, replaces the reports formerly published in the Archaeological Review; and 'A Somerset Field Monument and Land Use Survey' of part of East Somerset (F Condick and others) is largely a record of damage sustained by archaeological sites within recent decades. The appearance of the volume would surely be improved if the papers and notes were each arranged in chronological order, as in this notice.

Medieval Archaeology, vol. 20 for 1976, includes note on excavations in medieval Bristol, and at Deerhurst Saxon church and St. Oswald's Priory, Gloucester.

Numismatic Circular (Spink), May 1977, includes 'Notes on the Medieval Mints of Bath and Bristol' (Frances Neale and L V Grinsell), mainly references to Bristol moneyers in documents at Berkeley Castle and in Bristol Record Office.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset. Part 305, March 1977

This number includes important notes on 'Frome and a Bull of Sergius I' (H M Porter), providing evidence of a Saxon monastic site at Frome, perhaps supported by Saxon sculpture in the church, and 'Roman Bruton' (M McGarvie) detailing correspondence in the Longleat Archives concerning the Roman lead pig found near Bruton in the early 18th century.

Chesterman, J.T. 'Burial rites in a Cotswold long barrow'. Man, 12 (i), April 1977, pp. 22-32. This analysis of human remains from 7 undisturbed chambers in the long barrow at Ascott-under-Wychwood (Oxon), completely excavated by D G Benson, provides evidence of at least 49 interments. The sexes are nearly equal, and the ages range from a few months to 45/50, the average being 26. The sequence with each burial comprised removal of the flesh; exposure of the bones to sunlight causing bleaching; breaking of most of the long, flat and irregular bones; selection of bones for interment; and the final closure of the chambers and completion of the barrow. This is likely to have been the sequence of events at other Cotswold long barrows.

Gunstone, A.J.H. Ancient British, Anglo-Saxon and Norman Coins in West Country Museums. Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles, vol. 24, 1977. Price £15, pp 99 and 35 plates, describing and illustrating more than 1,000 coins: about 250 pre-Roman, 550 Anglo-Saxon, and 200 Norman. A thorough record of the relevant coins in museums including those in Bath, Bridgwater, Bristol, Cheltenham, Cirencester, Exeter, Gloucester, Malmesbury, Stroud, Taunton, Wells, and Weston-super-Mare. It includes coins held by Abbeys, Cathedrals, and Societies as well as museums proper.

Hinton, David A. Alfred's Kingdom: Wessex and the South 800-1500. pp 228. J M Dent & Sons Ltd., London. Price £5.95. A work of major importance by a lecturer in archaeology at Southampton University, who specialises in the late Saxon and Medieval periods. Local sites discussed include the Cheddar Saxon and later palaces, St. Lawrence's Chapel at Bradford-on-Avon, the Anglo-Saxon cross at Codford St. Peter, and Nunney Castle.

Somerset Levels Papers 3. 1977. 92 pp, over 70 illustrations. Price £2.90 including postage, from Dept of Archaeology, Downing Street, Cambridge, or Dept of History, the University, Exeter. This part contains descriptions of Late Neolithic sites including the Walton Heath and Rowland's Hurdle trackways and Garvin's brushwood junction.

Signposts for Archaeological Publication. Council for British Archaeology, 1976. 36 pp. Price £1.50. Although this work, prepared by the Publications Committee of the CBA seems expensive, it is concerned largely with methods of saving costs of production and much of the information is complementary to that provided in The Preparation of Archaeological Reports, by Grinsell and others. It also deals with publicity and sales promotion. It is therefore useful for authors and essential for editors.

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Fowler, P.J. Approaches to Archaeology 1977 204 pp, illustrated, Adam & Charles Black, price £6.50.

The author first outlines archaeology's own history and changes in attitudes towards both the past and its study; he then discusses Topographical, Buried, Scientific and Theoretical Archaeology in

four successive chapters. Among the issues raised are the landscape as artifact; the significance of air photography; the nature of excavated evidence and the reasons for excavating it; excavation and 'revelation'; the measurement of time; environmental and experimental archaeology; and a whole range of questions related to theory, concepts, models and 'meaning'. (Publishers' blurb). To be reviewed in the next issue of Bulletin.

May I take this opportunity, on behalf of Bulletin readers, to congratulate Peter Fowler on receiving the degree of PhD from the University of Bristol in July.

Ed.

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CALENDAR

OF FORTHCOMING COURSES, MEETINGS & LECTURES

September-December 1977

abbreviations are as listed in previous issues of Bulletin

September

- 9 The Story of Steep Holm, by Rodney Legg. B.S.A. Village Hall, BANWELL. 7.30 pm
- 17 B.& G.A.S. visit to BISLEY and District. Further details from Mrs M Campbell, 79 Pembroke Rd, Bristol BS8 3DW
- 20 Canons Marsh, BRISTOL. A B.I.A.S. evening walk led by John Powell. Meet in Canons Marsh Car Park at the main coach departure point, 7.15 pm
- 26 The Country Houses of Somerset. R Ashley, MA BLitt. 10 meetings, weekly, Mondays 7.30 - 9.00 pm, St Nicholas Church Hall, WHITCHURCH, Bristol. University.
- 27 Introduction to Archaeology. J H Drinkwater, LRIC. 20 meetings, weekly, Tuesdays, 7 - 9 pm. Bishopston Secondary School, Bishop Rd, BRISTOL.
- 29 Vernacular Architecture. R G Gilson, MCCed. C.D.A.S. Community Centre, Princes Rd, CLEVEDON, 7.30 pm
- 29/2 October Archaeology on an 'Ancient' Farm. P J Fowler, MA PhD FSA, P J Reynolds, MA FSA. R w/e Rogate Field Centre, and Little Butser Hill, Nr PETERSFIELD, Hants (P) by 16 Sept
- 30 Ten Years of Industrial Archaeology by Neil Cossons MA, Bristol University School of Architecture, 25 Great George Street, BRISTOL. University 7.30 pm
- 29 History of Bristol and Neighbourhood. Bryan Little MA 20 meetings weekly, 7.30-9.00 pm, Lockleaze School, Hogarth Walk, Lockleaze, BRISTOL. University.
- 30 Industrial Archaeology. Panel of Lecturers. 12 Meetings fortnightly, 7.30 - 9 pm 25 Great George St, BRISTOL. University

October

- 4 Parish churches and country houses, R Ashley MA BLitt. 10 meetings weekly 7.30 - 9 pm, The Primary School, CHEW STOKE University
- 4 The 'Pyramid Age' in Egypt. L V Grinsell, OBE MA FSA, 10 meetings, weekly, 7.30 - 9 pm. Wellsway School, Chandag Road, KEYNSHAM. University

- 5 Britain as a Province of the Roman Empire A J Parker, MA
DPhil. 12 meetings, weekly, 7.30 - 9 pm, Shaftesbury Hall,
St George's Place, CHELTENHAM. University
- 5 Recording Historic Buildings, Miss M Meek MA. 20 meetings,
weekly, 7.30 - 9 pm, Kings of Wessex School, CHEDDAR, University
- 5 Archaeology and the Past Mrs E Fowler, MA BLitt, 10 meetings
weekly, 10 - 12 noon. Technical College, FROME. University
- 5 Post-Roman Somerset, R G Wilcox PhD, 10 meetings, weekly,
7.30 - 9 pm, Monteclefe Junior School, SOMERTON. University
- 6 Local Archaeology, C Browne, 10 meetings, weekly, 7.30 - 9 pm
The Memorial Hall, HINTON CHARTERHOUSE, University
- 6 Civilisations of the Ancient Middle East, J G Macqueen, MA,
10 meetings, weekly, 7.30 - 9 pm, Woodspring Museum, Burling-
ton Street, WESTON-SUPER-MARE. University.
- 6 Industrial Archaeology, Mrs J Day, FSA, 10 meetings weekly,
7.30 - 9 pm, Bradford's House, Frenchay Common, FRENCHAY,
Bristol, University.
- 6 West Country Rural Life 1500-1900, J H Bettey, MA PhD, 10
meetings weekly, 2.30 - 4 pm, Youth & Community Centre,
Abbey Street, BATH. University
- 6 PSU Session (BARG) W Solley, Seminar on Mapwork, 7.30
City Museum, BRISTOL
- 7 Mediterranean Archaeology, R G Wilcox PhD, 10 meetings,
weekly, 7.30 - 9 pm, The Community Centre, CLEVEDON. University
- 8 S.A.N.H.S. Associated Societies' Annual Meeting, Village
Hall, BANWELL, 2 - 6 pm.
- 8 Seminars in Archaeology, P J Fowler, MA PhD, FSA and other
lecturers. 6 seminars irregularly, Saturdays 2.30 - 6 pm
Lecture Room 1, Dept of Extra-Mural Studies, 32 Tyndall's
Park Rd, BRISTOL 8. (P) University.
- 10 Local Crafts & Society, A C A Wright, MA, 10 meetings weekly
1.30 - 3 pm, St Augustine's Church Centre, Whitchurch Lane,
BRISTOL. Creche of limited size available. University.
- 11 Myths, Reality and the Past, Mrs E Fowler, MA, BLitt, 10
meetings, weekly, 32 Tyndall's Park Rd, BRISTOL 8.
Creche. University.
- 11 Windmills by Martin Watts, St Mary's Hall, Eastbury Rd,
THORNBURY, 7.30 pm. N.S.A.A.F.S.
- 12 Introduction to Archaeology, M W Ponsford, BA, 10 meetings,
fortnightly 7.30 - 9 pm, The Museum, King John's Hunting
Lodge, The Square, AXBRIDGE. (P) by 30 Sept. University
- 12 Artifacts and Tools, A C A Wright MA, 10 meetings weekly
7.30 - 9 pm, Technical College, Avon Street, BATH, University
- 12 BARG LECTURE: TRADE - SOME ASPECTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY
by Richard Harrison PhD, City Museum, BRISTOL, 7.30 pm
- 13 Archaeological Artifacts, Mrs E Fowler, MA BLitt, 20 meetings
weekly, 10 - 12 noon, 32 Tyndall's Park Rd, BRISTOL 8
(P) by 30 September. This is a research course to work on
original archaeological material under individual super-
vision. University.
- 14 Britain and the Roman Empire, J W Gardner MA FSA and C Browne,
20 meetings, weekly, 2.15 - 3.45, 32 Tyndall's Park Rd,
BRISTOL 8. University.
- 14 An Aspect of Romano-British Rural Settlement in South
Somerset and North Dorset by R H Leech BA. B.S.A., Village
Hall, BANWELL, 7.30 pm
- 14 Planning Proposals for the Docks Area of Bristol by Iain
Patterson RIBA MRTPI, 25 Great George St, BRISTOL 8, 7.30
pm, University

- 15 Pottery and its Dating, R H Leech BA, P J Leach BA, T Pearson BA, Four linked ½-day schools, Saturdays 2.30 - 6 pm, FE Centre, King Arthur's School, West Hill, WINCANTON, University
- 17 The Bomford Collection of Roman and Pre-Roman Glass by Nicholas Thomas MA FSA FMA. B. &G.A.S. 5.45 pm Schools Room, Bristol City Museum, Queens Rd, BRISTOL 8
- 22 Avon Local History Association Exhibition of Local History 11.30 - 4 pm N.S.A.A.F.S. Contact for further details
- 22/23 Underwater Archaeology, A J Parker MA DPhil and panel. 2 linked NR w/es, 32 Tyndall's Park Rd, BRISTOL and University Swimming Pool. (P) absolutely essential. This course involves both theory and practice. It is particularly suitable for those who can already dive and now want to use their skills purposefully. University.
- 22/23 Kings Mill Dig, Oldbury Court, BRISTOL. B.I.A.S. Meet on site from 10.30 a.m. - access from Grebe Gardens, Begbrook. Volunteers are specially requested to attend these final working parties on this site to landscape, secure and make safe the current excavations.
- 26 Industrial Archaeology, Panel of Lecturers. 13 meetings, weekly, 7.30 - 9 pm, Glenmore, North Glos. College of Technology, The Park, CHELTENHAM. University
- 27 The Early Mints of Bath and Bristol by D W Dykes MA, B.&B.N.S. 7.30 pm City Museum, BRISTOL 8
- 27 Discussion on future events for B.A.R.G. ASSOCIATES, 7.30 pm City Museum, BRISTOL 8
- 28 Industry in Bath, illustrated talk by Angus Buchanan MA PhD 7.30 pm, 25 Great George St, BRISTOL. University
- 29 B.A.R.G. PSU session, 10.30 am, City Museum, BRISTOL 8
- 29 C.B.A. Group 13, Autumn meeting, University of EXETER, further details from CRAAGS, Mark Lane, Bristol

November

- 2 B.A.R.G. PANEL - a sort of ANIMAL, VEGETABLE OR MINERAL ? and DOES THE TEAM THINK ? and GENERAL QUIZ - Please bring your questions and objects to quiz and baffle the experts. Chairman - M W Ponsford, Panel - P J Fowler, Nicholas Thomas and Miss J Evans. 7.30 pm City Museum, BRISTOL
- 7 The Stained Glass of Bristol Cathedral - some facts and opinions. B.&G.A.S. 5.45 pm Schools Room, City Museum BRISTOL, Dr Michael Q Smith MA
- 8 An evening visit to the REDCLIFFE CAVES, BRISTOL. B.I.A.S. Meet at 7 pm Redcliffe Bridge. Hard hats will be provided and there will be an admission charge of 50p per person, also an indemnity form absolving the owners and guide will be required to be signed. Please contact Bob Martin, Bristol 563194, in advance.
- 11 Aerial photography of Archaeological Sites by John White. B.S.A. Village Hall, BANWELL, 7.30 pm
- 12 B.A.R.G. PSU SESSION Vic Hallett and Northavon Society excursion to ALVESTON area. Meet in front of City Museum at 10.30 am or at 11.15 am at the Cross Hands, Alveston.
- 12 Roman Tiles, A J Parker MA DPhil, A D McWhirr BSc FSA and other lecturers. One day school 10 am - 6 pm The Wheatstone Hall, GLOUCESTER. University

- 12/13 Pollen Analysis I & II, K Crabtree BSc PhD, 2 linked NR w/e courses, the Geography Dept, University Rd, BRISTOL 8 (P). Students can enrol for one weekend or both weekends, depending on their previous experience; the first course is introductory, the second more advanced. University
- 14 The Scrope Davies Papers, Martin R Davies Esq, B.&G.A.S. 5.45 pm Schools Room, City Museum, BRISTOL
- 14/18 Archaeological Field Surveying, P J Fowler MA PhD FSA and D J Bonney BA FSA. R week at URCHFONT Manor, Nr Devizes (P) University
- ** 18 The Building of Georgian Bath, P J Greening, K.&.S.L.H.S. Ellsbridge House, Bath Rd, KEYNSHAM, 7.30 pm
- 18/20 Medieval Farming and Rural Life in Wiltshire, Dr J H Bettey & Panel of Lecturers. R w/e course, URCHFONT Manor, Nr Devizes (P) University.
- 23 B.A.R.G. LECTURE - Studies in a Drowned Landscape - Scillies Prof Charles Thomas MA FSA, 7.30 pm, City Museum, BRISTOL
- 24 Excavations at St Bartholomews, Bristol, Dr R H Price BSc. C.&.D.A.S. Community Centre, Princes Rd, CLEVEDON, 7.30 pm
- 24 JOINT MEETING B.A.R.G. & B.B.N.S. Mansel Spratling, MA FSA Prehistoric Currency & Weighing in Britain, 7.30 pm City Museum, BRISTOL
- 26 Natural Dyestuffs - Their History and Application, K G Ponting BA MLitt, One day course 10 am - 5 pm, Bridgwater College, Blake Street, BRIDGWATER, (P). University
- 29 Restoration of the Claverton Pumping Station. An illustrated talk by Capt E R Manners of the Kennet & Avon Canal Trust B.I.A.S. Bristol City Museum, 7.30 pm BRISTOL

December

- 2/4 Place-Names, History & Archaeology, Dr Margaret Gelling and Panel. R w/e BURWALLS, Leigh Woods, BRISTOL (a few NR places also available (P)) University
- 8 B.A.R.G. PSU SESSION City Museum, BRISTOL 7.30 pm
- 15 Crocodiles and Kings, Mrs Dorothy Crawford, City Museum BRISTOL, 7.30 pm Museum Winter Lecture

17 November

- ** Excavations at St Bartholomews, Bristol, Dr R H Price BSc City Museum, BRISTOL 7.30 pm B.A.R.G. ASSOCIATES