

work, found to the south of the revision point on the wall and which may have caused the destruction of the bank and ditch at C. To the south of C a short length of bank and ditch is still visible before the levelled area of the green. Beyond the latter, the work continues almost due south for about 30 m. before finally disappearing on the edge of the wood.

The south-western section of the bank starts at the cliff and runs, as a low outward-facing scarp, south-east until it reaches the edge of the golf course, where it becomes a true bank. Further along a short section of ditch appears alongside the bank, until both are terminated by an east-west diagonal passage, D'-D. It is difficult to estimate whether this was an original entrance because of later interference but it would appear to be too narrow, unless it was only a subsidiary entrance. Its width is only 1.0 m. at the narrowest point.

The bank continues, curving slightly east, and has, near its end, which has been levelled, a short section of ditch. No trace of the work was found in the quarry face, nor was there any sign of it returning elsewhere to join the eastern bank. The fragmentary nature of the ditch might indicate that the south-western side of the enclosure was unfinished. Attempts to determine whether a ditch had ever been associated with the bank at its northern end, using a soil auger, were inconclusive. The south-western bank is in all parts a much slighter affair than that on the east and does not reach a height of much more than 1.0 m., being at most places considerably less.

There are no other visible features in the northern part of the enclosure and none in the southern part covered by the golf course.

No finds from this site have been recorded. The nature of the visible remains and the simplicity of the lay out would suggest an Iron Age date. The general feebleness of the work rather resembles that of the roughly egg-shaped work, west of the main camp, on Kings Weston Hill (Tratman [1925], *Fig.* 19 and p. 77). The apparent incompleteness of the south-western side of the enclosure might indicate that the site was unfinished.

J. W. HALDANE

Notched Bone Pin from Little Solsbury Hill Camp, Bath (Fig. 62). This object was found several years ago amongst the debris of the ramparts in the western corner of the camp and was very kindly handed over to the Society for its museum by Mr. M. G. Messer, one of the finders. This Iron Age "A" site (Falconer and Adams, 1935, Dowden, 1957 and 1962) has produced many objects. The pin, *Fig.* 62, is of a rather uncommon pattern being short (43 mm.) and stout with a deliberately contrived notch. The base of this notch is very highly polished, more so than the rest of the pin; this is presumably due to wear. Known local parallels are few. Several

have been found at Meare Lake Village (Gray 1966, Vol. III, Ed. Cotton, Fig. 83) and other sites are listed in that volume.

Mrs. Cotton suggests, though with a distinct element of doubt, that these pins were used in weaving. This is, I think, a valid conclusion but the nature of the notch and the knowledge we have of Iron Age looms and fabrics are against such pins being used with wool or hair and in favour of their use with tape-like strips of some kind. The material that readily comes to mind is leather. So perhaps the pins were used in the manufacture of platted leather objects.

E. K. TRATMAN

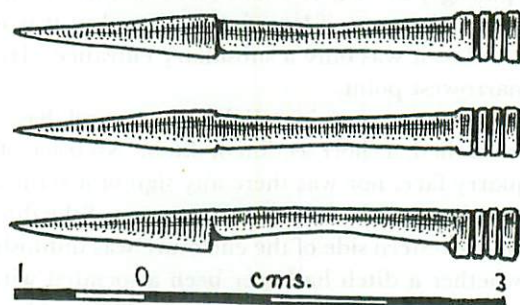


Fig. 62. Notched bone pin from Little Solsbury. $\times 1.5$.

Spindle Whorl from near Binegar Station. This is an unfinished specimen made of sandstone 35 mm. diameter and 8 mm. thick. Its edges are slightly rounded and the hole has been started, though not finished, from both sides. It was found, according to Mr. Budden, *c.* Oct. 1966 when a post hole was being dug near and north of Binegar station. The site as described is at ST 61604928. The whorl is of Iron Age type and has not been turned on a lathe. Its presence may indicate a living site nearby. The specimen was presented to the U.B.S.S. museum. E. K. TRATMAN

Roman Road from Whitnell Corner to Midsomer Norton, Somerset. The first suggestion that the present day minor road in its southern part was along the line of a Roman road was made by Wicks (1923). The discovery of the Roman site at Dalleston, Binegar (Tratman, 1966) caused the author to examine the modern road route very carefully. The road, Fig. 63, starts from a T junction on the Charterhouse–Old Sarum Roman road a little to the east of Whitnell Corner at ST 59924860. Its general line is N.E. which is roughly parallel to the Foss Way, 2 miles further east.

The road starts as a sunken lane, which may be a little off the Roman line, and then continues as a slightly meandering lane between widely spaced hedge banks with long stretches of narrow-strip fields first on one side and then on the other. The parish boundary also runs along this